The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN TOPICS.

GERMANY, FRANCE, AND BELGIUM.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE BERLIN GOVERNMENT—THE RULE OF THE CHURCH IN BELGIUM—ENGLAND'S PARLIAMENT—PUGILISM AND THE BENCH—THE HONDURAS LOANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 10, 1875.

Some uneasiness has been caused here by the strange violence of the political organs of the Berlin Government, but I find that in quarters which are likely to have the best information it is thought that there is no reason for any serious apprehensions at the present moment. It is understood to be a rooted idea with Prince Bismarck that the safety of Germany requires that the inevitable—for so he deems it—war with France should be forced on before the latter has thoroughly recovered her strength; and recent events in France have somewhat alarmed him in this respect. He is said to be afraid that the chances of harmony in that country are likely to grow with the ripening of her resources for war, and also that the obvious temptation which is presented to the actual Government of France to take up a policy of reprisals at the earliest possible date is likely to have its effect. On the other hand, he is uneasy about all the neighbors of Germany, and suspicious of a combination of enemies. If it lay entirely with Bismarck, war might happen at any moment; but the greatest security for present peace is that France is conscious that she is not yet ready for hostilities, and has received too cruel a lesson of the consequences of rushing into the field with insufficient preparations to repeat the fatal experiment. The French Government perfectly understands why Germany would like to force on a war, and, for just the same reasons, is anxious to defer it. There is, therefore, extremely little likelihood that anything will be done on the French side to afford Bismarck a pretext for his designs, and even Bismarck cannot very well declare war against a power which has for the present made up its mind not to fight. On these grounds it is thought that the fears of an immediate disturbance of the peace of Europe are exaggerated.

THE CONDITION OF EUROPE.

At the same time there can be no doubt that the condition of Europe is extremely critical, and that a very small incident might at any moment produce tremendous results. The overbearing tone of the dispatches addressed from Berlin to the Government of Belgium has naturally produced an uncomfortable impression in England, which, by a variety of ties, is bound to protect that Kingdom. At the same time, it is impossible not to see that the situation of Belgium has greatly changed in recent years. The destruction of the temporal power in Italy had results which few statesmen at the time fully anticipated, or have even now adequately appreciated. It became necessary that the Roman Catholic Church, driven from its territories in Italy, should seek a footing somewhere else, and with that shrewdness and readiness to take advantage even of antagonistic principles which have always characterized it, it pitched upon Belgium. Belgium is a free constitutional State. It is a Catholic State, governed by a Parliament which is controlled by a majority of electors. It is also rather a small State in geographical extent, and one in which it was seen to be possible to obtain command of a proportionately large slice of soil, which would carry with it a corresponding weight in the government of the country. Whoever holds the land to a great extent holds the people who live on the land, and when the natural influence of territorial proprietors is sedulously developed by liberality to dependents who will repay with subservience, it is not difficult to increase and consolidate it. Moreover, in playing this game the Roman Catholic Church has the further advantage of being able to employ not merely common terrestrial tactics, but the blessings and curses which are supposed to belong to an authority with supernatural pretensions. Hence, it appeals with great effect to all who wish to make the best of both worlds. This policy has been carried out with great vigor and a lavish expenditure of money in Belgium, and many people will perhaps be surprised to know how much has been done in the same way in England. At the present moment a considerable part of the soil of Belgium may be regarded as the absolute possession of the Roman Catholic Church, as represented by its chief Ultramontane societies. The truth is, the Church is afraid to trust its funds in any other Continental country; while it also sees the use which may be made of investments in Belgium, where the people exercise an influence on the Government, and may be so dealt with as to place this influence at the disposal of the priesthood. The consequence is that wide tracts of land, strings of villages, and in some cases the fee simple of towns, have been acquired by ecclesiastical fraternities or their nominees. Not long since an outcry was raised among the Liberal Belgians as to the extent of land which was being acquired by the "Black Party," as they call the Church, and the latter took the hint, and became more discreet, not buying less land, but buying it in other names and under various disguises. It is evident that, under such manipulation as this, Belgium has been becoming something very different from the Belgium of the First Leopold. The King is, of course, powerless in such a matter. Belgium is blest with a Parliamentary Government, and the consequence is that it is administered by a clerical Ministry, and has become the ground on which conspiracies of all kinds are hatched against the peace and independence of other countries. The Belgians are being seduced or overpowered by an insidious invasion which makes them the tools of the Jesuits. When these circumstances are borne in mind, the Berlin dispatches may, perhaps, seem less unreasonable than they now do.

ENGLAND'S PARLIAMENT.

Parliament has met again this week, but is still dull and languid in tone. The advocates of woman suffrage are of course much elated by the comparative smallness of the majority against them, and also by the Premier's vote. In 1870 the second reading of the bill was carried by a fluke, but immediately afterward rejected on the next stage. In 1871 there was a majority against it of 69; in 1872, of 79; and in 1873, of 67. This year the majority was only 35. There can be no doubt, however, that many votes were given for this bill, like those for the permissive prohibition of the sale of liquor, simply because those who gave the votes did not believe that they would have any immediate effect. If the question were regarded as one of immediate practical importance, the division lists would quickly assume a very different aspect. There have been other illustrations in recent years of measures which seemed to be flourishing until they began to look too like something that might really happen, and then the majority against them suddenly plucked up courage and made itself manifest. The debate on the women's bill was in every way unworthy, especially in its want of sincerity. Neither side said what they really meant. The opposition to the measure was unfortunately left chiefly in the hands of gentlemen who took the jocular view of the subject, and a very miserable exhibition they made of it. There must have been a strong temptation to any man of ordinary self-respect to vote for the bill, if only as a protest against the hoggish brutalities of that unhappy descendant of Smollett, who lives to commemorate his grossness without his wit. It is melancholy to reflect that any society of gentlemen would submit to listen for the best part of an hour to such a disgusting exhibition. On the other hand, however, Mr. Disraeli's silence is a significant commentary on the vote which he gave in favor of the bill. Mr. Disraeli would certainly not have neglected the opportunity of taking part in the discussion if he had thought that it was of a serious practical character. If he were privately questioned as to what his vote meant, he would no doubt admit that it was only a sentimental gallantry.

PUGILISM AND THE BENCH.

Mr. Justice Brett has just startled respectable society by giving a lift to the prize-ring. It seems that in February last two men had a pugilistic encounter in a field in the neighborhood of London. It was a very stiff fight, though the money was only a pound a side, and while the victor was seriously wounded, the beaten man died the same night from the injuries he had received. His nose was broken, his head fearfully battered, and the cause of death was concussion of the brain. It was, according to the rules of the prize ring, a fair fight, and Mr. Justice Brett was led to regard it favorably in contrast to the cowardly atrocities in the way of kicking, of which we have lately had such a shocking epidemic. He said he could not regard fighting with the fists as a very heinous offense, even though it did sometimes result in death; it was at least better that people should use their fists than a knife or iron-heeled boots. He accordingly let off the victor in the fight with a week's imprisonment, his confederates and abettors being variously sentenced to a week and three days. There is, of course, no reason to suppose that the triumphant combatant in this case had any idea that he was actually killing his antagonist, but it is thought that the Judge would have done well to avoid saying anything in justification of what at the best is a brutal and dangerous sport. It is remarkable how rapidly and completely pugilism has gone down since the great fight between Sayers and Heenan, and between Heenan and Tom King, which seemed to promise, from their popularity and the distinguished patronage they enjoyed, a revival of the noble art. The sport has now only a fluctuating existence among the lowest and most obscure classes of the population, and is scarcely ever heard of by the rest of the public. Even the sporting papers have long ago given up taking notice of what was once one of their favorite pastimes.

THE COLLIERY TROUBLES IN SOUTH WALES.

The combined strike and lock-out of colliers in South Wales has now lasted for some twelve weeks, and there is still no immediate prospect of its being brought to an end. It was hoped that, at a meeting between the masters and men which was held yesterday, some basis of agreement would be established; but the masters held to their former terms—ten per cent. reduction in wages—while the men demanded either arbitration or the inspection of their employers' accounts, and the interview accordingly came to an end leaving the two parties just as before. It is evident that the men are now suffering severely, and that they would be glad to accept the reduced wages if it were not for the point of honor. This is the reason why they cling so resolutely to the stipulation about having the state of the market proved to them by an examination of the masters' accounts. They are perfectly well aware of the facts of the case, which, indeed, are notorious, but they are anxious to break the humiliation of a surrender by obtaining at least a formal concession from the masters. There is not the slightest chance, however, that the masters will give way on this point, and so the struggle will probably be continued for at least some weeks yet. In the event of the men continuing to resist the ten per cent. reduction now proposed, it will, after Monday week next, be made a twenty per cent. reduction.

THE HONDURAS LOANS.

The various parties connected with the Honduras loans are naturally much enraged at the disclosure of their tricks, and have vowed vengeance on Sir Henry James, the late Solicitor General, who has been the means of exposing the swindle. They are accordingly trying to convey the impression that he has been bribed to take up the subject in Parliament; and notice was given the other day by Sir L. Palk of his intention to ask whether Sir Henry received £130 as fees in a certain suit against Messrs. Waring. The questioner was not in his place when the time came for the inquiry, but a friend put the question for him, and Sir Henry James, amid the cordial cheers of the House, replied that he had received a professional fee for professional services, but that he had taken upon himself to propose the Committee on Foreign Loans entirely on his own responsibility, and without consultation with or under the influence of any one.

A DEFENSE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Señor Ramon De Silva Ferro, the Secretary of the Honduras Legation, has published a pamphlet in defense of his Government, which is certainly amusing in its cool impudence and philosophical complacency. "It appears," he says, "that in Europe and in America there has been a fixed and very special design to shun the simple reality of the facts; always setting aside the real cause of all the disasters, to enlarge upon the results only, and turning round about in a vicious circle, to lay the blame of all that has happened, with as much injustice as temerity, on intermediate entities, which had no more participation in these unfortunate episodes than an electric wire has in the instructions or transactions which it communicates from one commercial house to another on a different side of the ocean." He then goes on to say: "But the naked truth is very sad; it is very bitter; and the truth once known, the fault of the failure falls with equal force upon all who have interests, rights, claims, complaints, or any participation whatever in these matters. It is a kind of original sin, which reaches even the most innocent who have anything to do with this undertaking." It is to be hoped that this explanation will fully satisfy the bondholders for the loss of their money.

J. H. F.

CELEBRATION BY THE COLORED PEOPLE OF RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., April 20.—The anniversary of the passage of the Civil Rights bill, the anniversary of the evacuation of Richmond, &c., were celebrated to-day by the colored population of Richmond and Manchester by a large turnout of civic societies, military organizations, &c.

WASHINGTON.

RUMORS ABOUT SECRETARY DELANO'S RETIREMENT DISCREDITED.

THE DECISION AS TO THE DATE OF OPERATION OF THE REVENUE ACT NOT MODIFIED—A CALL FOR FIVE MILLION FIVE-TWENTIES—THE PROBABLE RETIREMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS REPEATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The report telegraphed from this city to New-York and several Western papers last night that Secretary Delano will shortly retire from the Cabinet, is discredited by the Secretary's friends, but, of course, an authoritative statement can only come from Mr. Delano or the President, and they are not now here. There have been a great many rumors of Cabinet changes from the same source during many months past, and it is not long since the startling intelligence of a declaration of war with Mexico reached the public exclusively through the same channel. Nevertheless, this last story may be true. It is a little singular, however, that the unqualified statement of the rumor that the intimation that Mr. Delano's resignation would be acceptable to the President has already been conveyed to the Secretary, should be qualified later in the same dispatch as follows: "The President has often declared that, so far as his Cabinet was concerned, he would never remove a man while under fire of the press or the public. He has adhered to this sentiment in the cases of Attorney General Williams, Secretary Robeson, and others. Whether he will follow it in this case will be a matter for future comment." In the absence of further information this language may be understood as signifying that the truth of the first statement was in doubt.

A CALL FOR FIVE MILLION FIVE-TWENTIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a call for 5,000,000 of Five-twenty bonds, upon which interest will cease on the 20th of July. The bonds called in are coupon bonds, and are included within the following numbers: Fifties, from 15,401 to 17,100; One hundreds, from 40,001 to 44,200; Five hundreds, from 20,001 to 22,400; One thousands, from 66,001 to 70,950.

NO MODIFICATION OF THE DECISION AS TO THE DATE OF OPERATION OF THE REVENUE ACT.

The following letter explains the determination of the Internal Revenue Office concerning the various applications for a modification of the rulings with regard to the time of imposing additional duties on tobacco, distilled spirits, &c.:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1875.

SIR: I have to inform you that this office has given a careful consideration to the full and comprehensive brief submitted by you, in addition to the able argument made by you before Solicitor Chesley in favor of a modification of the ruling of this office with regard to the precise time when the act of Congress imposing additional taxes on distilled spirits, tobacco, cigars, &c., took effect, but without finding therein such a citation of opposing authority or such an array of prudential reasons as to warrant me in reversing a rule supported by the highest judicial authority, and having in its support, as I understand, the universal practice of the Treasury Department. I propose to complete the assessments in the general collection districts where assessments may be required in accordance with the ruling referred to, and shall offer no dilatory pleas, or other similar opposition to, any one bringing suit in the manner provided by law, who may unite to bring this question of time anew before the courts for a decision.

Very respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner.

WILLIAM P. BURRELL, Esq., Richmond, Va.

THE MAY INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day instructed the Assistant Treasurers throughout the country to commence to-morrow paying the May interest without rebate.

DEATH OF AN OFFICIAL.

Judge Robert Leech, formerly of Ohio, and at one time Solicitor of the Sixth Auditor's Office, and recently Auditor of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, died suddenly here to-day.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BUSINESS IN THE CUSTOMS DIVISION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The large accumulation of business in the Customs division of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including appeals for refund of duties and miscellaneous applications for relief, necessarily causes some apparent delay in the disposition thereof. This is partly owing to the volume of current business, in which there is no diminution, and much of which demands immediate dispatch, thus hindering the disposition of questions, some of which are of long standing. Notwithstanding every effort to bring up arrears in regular order, there are probably cases of an exceptional character which are entitled to a preference. When the facts are brought to the notice of the department, and appear to justify exceptional treatment, such cases receive immediate attention.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $3,118,690; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $49,045,000; coin, (including $23,323,400 in coin certificates,) $37,979,484; outstanding legal tenders, $379,226,900. The internal revenue receipts today were $170,215.

APPOINTMENTS.

Frederick Koch is appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the First Illinois District; William Davis is appointed Storekeeper for the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District.

RUMORED RETIREMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS.

Among the later rumors of Cabinet changes is one to the effect that Attorney General Williams will soon retire from his present position. He does not absolutely deny the truth of the report, and admits that it is probable that he may before long engage in other pursuits. Some of his most intimate friends say that the indication is that he will resign at the end of the present fiscal year, if not sooner.

NAVY ORDERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. J. C. Davis, of the Twenty-third Infantry; Lieut. Col. C. Grover, of the Third Cavalry; R. I. Dodge, of the Twenty-third Infantry; A. J. Perry, Deputy Quartermaster General, and Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, has been appointed to meet at Omaha, Neb., on the 15th of May to draw up and submit for the consideration of the Secretary of War specifications for cooking and heating stoves and ranges for army use, and to prepare a supply table giving the number to be supplied for the use of officers and of men in public quarters and barracks.

Lieuts. E. D. Taussig, E. W. Very, H. G. O. Colby, and E. H. C. Leutze have been detached from duty connected with the survey of the Isthmus of Panama and ordered to report as follows: Lieut. Taussig for special duty in the Bureau of Navigation; Lieut. Very for temporary duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, and Lieut. Leutze for duty in the Hydrographic Office; Lieut. Colby has been placed on waiting orders. Lieut. James A. Chesley has been detached from the Kansas and ordered to the temporary command of the Manhattan, at Pensacola, in place of Lieut. Isaac Hazlett, detached from the command of that vessel and ordered to return home. Lieut. James H. Dayton is detached from the Worcester and ordered to the Naval Academy. Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Chiola is detached from duty connected with the survey of the Isthmus of Panama and placed on waiting orders. Gunner John J. Walsh is detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and ordered to duty at the experimental battery at Indianapolis, in place of Gunner James Thayer, who is detached from that duty and placed on waiting orders.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

A NEW PHASE IN THE CONSERVATIVE INTERPRETATION OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 20.—A new turn was observed in the affairs of the compromise and adjustment in the extra session of the Legislature today. The Republicans express great indignation at the action of the Democrats in seating four contestants in the House who had not been named in the Wheeler award, and unseating a like number of Republicans. This action is charged to be a violation of the compact submitted by Mr. Wheeler, as it was understood and agreed that all members borne on the rolls of the House at its late adjournment were to remain undisturbed, except the eleven members named in the award. In the case of the men seated to-day, they were originally returned by the Returning Board, refused to take their seats, and the contesting Republicans were seated instead. That work is now undone. The Democrats are in majority, and the prospects for harmony look dubious. This action gives the Democrats a majority on joint ballot of both Houses. To offset the House, Senator Sypher moved to reconsider the action seating Senator Goode in place of the Republican, Crosier. The Sypher argument is that if the award is not binding on the House, it cannot be on the Senate, where the Republicans are in the majority.

ADMISSION OF FOUR MORE CONSERVATIVES TO THE HOUSE—PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT OF THE STATE AUDITOR.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 20.—The majority report of the House Committee on Elections and Qualifications declaring George B. Buckhardt, of Orleans; O. L. Collins, of St. Helena; Charles Delhomme and Felix Voorhies, of St. Martin, were entitled to the seats now occupied by Richards, Rocheon, Floyd, and Martinette, was adopted by 61 yeas to 32 nays.

Before the above action in the House, the Senate had adjourned until to-morrow. Before adjourning, however, a resolution was introduced unseating Goode and reseating Crozier.

Mr. Lowell, Republican, Chairman of the Committee of the House to examine the books of the Auditor, submitted a report, which closed as follows: Your committee further report that upon the evidence collected by them, and in virtue of the powers and duties imposed upon them by the laws of the State under which they were appointed, they are of opinion that Charles Clinton, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Louisiana, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. They therefore recommend to the House the adoption of the accompanying resolution:

Resolved, That Charles Clinton, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Louisiana, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The report went over under the rules.

CENTENNIAL GOSSIP.

YESTERDAY'S SCENES IN CONCORD AND LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, Mass., April 20.—This town and Concord appear to-day in striking contrast with the scenes presented on Monday. The streets of the latter town, which were thronged yesterday with 30,000 people, are to-day almost deserted. The community has relapsed into its habitual state of quietude, and a Sabbath stillness reigns where twenty-four hours ago all was commotion. The noon trains, north, south, and east, on both roads, carried away the last of the visitors. All the flags which were stretched across the streets have been taken down. Most of the decorations have been removed from the public and private buildings, and the town has been shorn of the patriotic habiliments donned for the occasion. The caterer has struck his tents, and the mammoth canvas pavilions have been removed.

At Lexington the scene is far more stirring. The noon train of a dozen cars was filled with departing guests. Flags and streamers still float in the breeze. The tents on the Common have been taken down, and the work of transferring the statues of Adams and Hancock from the Common to Memorial Hall has commenced. The bands of roughs which invaded the town yesterday afternoon left on the late trains, and many of them were compelled to return to Boston on the tops of the cars.

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL DELEGATION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 20.—The delegation from Philadelphia to yesterday's centennial visited Mayor Cobb to-day, and during the interview Mr. William B. Mann, of Philadelphia, in a short speech, expressed for the delegation their keen appreciation of the events of yesterday. Mayor Cobb responded, welcoming the delegation to Boston, with appropriate references to the bonds of union between the two cities, which were forged and riveted by the acts of patriotism and the blood of the citizens of the two cities represented there.

At 5 o'clock this evening the delegation left for home, via the Boston and Albany Railroad, expressing the intention of returning to participate in the celebration on the 17th of June next.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, April 20.—Gov. Gaston called upon the President this morning at the Revere House to take leave of him. United States Marshal Usher accompanied the President and the members of his Cabinet to Springfield on the 10 o'clock train for New-York. Mr. G. W. Childs formed one of the party. Senator Harwood, the Chairman, and two members of the Legislative Committee, left the Revere House with the State's guests and escorted them to the State line.

HIS ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY.

The President, accompanied by Secretaries Robeson and Belknap and Postmaster General Jewell, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening from Boston. It is understood that the whole party dined with Mr. A. T. Stewart at his residence in Fifth avenue. Postmaster Jewell returned to Washington by the late train, and the rest of the party will return to-day.

THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY IN GREENSBURG, PENN.

GREENSBURG, Penn., April 20.—The Centennial anniversary on the 15th of May of the Declaration of Independence by the citizens of Westmoreland County, Penn., is attracting much attention, and steps are being taken to secure a large attendance of the descendants of those brave men who, within four weeks after the battle of Lexington, threw off their allegiance to the British Crown. The neighboring towns and cities will unite in this celebration.

A TENNESSEE MURDER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 20.—Oscar Burton was killed at Somerville, Tenn., yesterday, by a man named Doyle. Burton had a terrible fight with three brothers named Rives last Autumn, during which two of the Riveses were killed and the other dangerously wounded, Burton being shot nine times, though not fatally wounded. No particulars of the killing of Burton have been received.

MURDER IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

MUSCOGEE, Indian Territory, April 20.—Samuel Osage, a member of the Cherokee Council, of the Tahlequah District, was shot three times and had his throat cut, while on his way from Fort Gibson to his home, Saturday evening. Suspicion rests upon Jesse Forman and Joe Lynch, half-breeds, and the Sheriff is in pursuit of them. Osage was connected with the killing of a brother of Foreman during the Council a year ago.

ALBANY.

ACCUMULATION OF WORK ON THE CLERK'S DESK IN THE ASSEMBLY.

NERVOUSNESS OF TAMMANY ARISING FROM THE SHOCK OF THE HUSTED-MILLER CHARTER BILL—A MYSTERIOUS "NEW CHARTER" TALKED OF—IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY YESTERDAY—BILLS RELATING TO EXPENDITURES AND OTHER MATTERS IN NEW-YORK CITY PASSED IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 20, 1875.

The Assembly went into the order of third readings and passage of bills this morning, with no less than 100 bills engrossed and in readiness for final action. The ninth joint rule provides that whenever there are ten bills upon the Clerk's desk ready for a third reading, they shall be at once taken up and acted upon. To read and pass forty bills a day would be fast work, and even at this rate, the House has now work of this kind on hand sufficient to occupy it to and including Thursday's session. A great part of the time in the Senate was occupied in debate on the bill empowering the Governor to remove State officers.

NEW CHARTER GOSSIP.

The prominent topic of conversation among certain elements of the Legislature, and of the outside following of the two parties which compose the Legislature, is the question of the reorganization of the Government of the City of New-York. A question frequently asked for a week past has been, "What do you think of the new charter?" Ask what charter, and nobody appears to know anything definite on the subject, but everybody seems to know that everybody else is talking about a new charter. One thing, however, is certain—the matter is talked of much more than most matters that are purely fictitious and imaginary. The Tammany leaders are extremely suspicious, anxious, and watchful on the subject, as the Husted-Miller bill gave them a surprise which they will be slow to forget. The diversion which that bill created was also the means of developing the very strength which, carefully reserved and handled, may yet make possible the passage of just such a bill as that was, for there is no room for doubt of the fact that that bill might have become a law. It is even now said that an effort will be made to resuscitate the Miller bill from the tomb to which it has been consigned by the Committee on Cities of the Assembly.

IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED.

The following are among the bills passed to-day in Assembly:

Mr. Prince's bill in relation to challenges at elections, providing that inspectors of election may challenge persons offering to vote as to whether they have any bet or wager depending upon the result of the election at which they so offer to vote; also, that such wagering or betting shall disqualify persons from voting, and further providing for the disqualification of all persons convicted of felony or any infamous crime.

The bill providing that the building known as Congress Hall, in the City of Albany, shall be demolished by or before the 1st day of July, 1875.

Mr. Kirk's bill to regulate the sale of oysters in the City of New-York: It provides that it shall be lawful to sell oysters in bulk, either by count or by measure, but that when they are sold by measure they shall be measured in tubs of the capacity of one standard bushel, said bushel measure to be duly sealed by the Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Mr. Kennaday's bill in relation to the New-York and Brooklyn, or East River Bridge. It provides that whenever the cities of New-York and Brooklyn in their several corporate capacities, shall have subscribed for and own two-thirds of the stock of the company, said cities shall assume control of the construction and operation of the bridge, and it shall become a public work of such cities.

Mr. McGowan's bill in relation to destitute Roman Catholic orphan children in the City of New-York. It provides that the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions shall have power and authority to commit such children to the custody of the Westchester Roman Catholic Protectory, instead of to the public institutions.

AMENDING THE NEW-YORK CITY CHARTER.

Mr. Waehner, of New-York, by unanimous consent introduced a bill to amend section 48 of the charter of the City of New-York, so that the Board of Police Commissioners shall have power to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses summoned to testify in trials of members of the force, and in other proceedings. Under the existing charter, it is claimed by Commissioner Disbecker, who brought this bill to the capital, the Commissioners are powerless in these respects and may be set at defiance by any witness who chooses to be refractory or recusant.

NO FREE LAGER JUST YET.

The bill introduced by Mr. Worth, of Kings, exempting lager beer from the provisions of the Excise laws came up for a third reading, and was defeated on its passage by a vote of 58 yeas to 37 nays, the yeas falling seven votes short of the requisite number. There was no particular party-coloring to the vote, as Democrats and Republicans voted both in favor of and against it. The vote was as follows, Democrats in Roman, Republicans in Italic:

YEAS—Messrs. *Alvord*, Barkley, Benedict, Bennett, *Braman*, Bross, Brown, T. C. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Cleary, Coffey, Costigan, Daly, Dessar, Ely, Faulkner, Fish, *Gallagher*, *Gedney*, Griffin, Hanrahan, Hauschel, *Hess*, W. Johnson, Keenan, Kirk, Krack, Kshinka, Lawrence, *Lawson*, McGowan, McGroarty, J. W. Miller, Oakley, O'Keefe, Page, Pierson, *Prince*, Ransom, Reilly, Rich, Schenck, Schieffelin, *Seward*, Sherman, Shiel, Silverman, Smith, Speaker, Stauf, Stephens, Talmadge, G. Taylor, *Tremain*, Vosburgh, Waehner, Wenzel, *Worth*—58.

NAYS—Messrs. *Bishop*, *Bordwell*, *Bowen*, *Clark*, *Comstock*, *Daggett*, *Decker*, *Farrar*, *Fay*, *Green*, *Hepburn*, Hogan, Holmes, *Hussey*, *Husted*, *W. A. Johnson*, *Law*, Lewis, *Lilybridge*, *Lincoln*, Merwin, *Peck*, *Petty*, Roscoe, *Russell*, *Sanford*, Scudder, *Sherwood*, *Stacy*, *Struble*, *W. F. Taylor*, *Tewksbury*, *Vedder*, *Wellington*, *West*, *Whitmore*, *Willis*—37.

GENERAL SENATE BUSINESS.

Of the general business transacted by the Senate to-day, the portion most immediately interesting to the residents in New-York City was the passage of four more of the series of bills introduced by Senator Booth. The first of these bills limits the annual expenditure by any branch of the City Government to the appropriation therefor, and limits the appropriation for the Dock Department to $1,000,000, to be raised from the sale of bonds and an additional $1,000,000 to be raised by taxation. The second of these bills directs that every suit to which the City is a party shall be tried in open court, unless the Mayor, Controller, and Corporation Counsel unite in allowing it to be sent to a Referee. The third bill provides that the power of acquiring additional facilities for supplying the City with water, which power was given to the Commissioner of Public Works by Tweed's act of 1871, in order to enable the sale by the latter to the City of certain Putnam County real estate at an inordinate price, shall only be exercised by that officer after he has obtained the written approval of the Mayor and Controller. The last of the four bills provides that all work done in the improvement of streets must be done by contract. Another New-York City bill, which was passed today, exempts private and charitable entertainments from the restrictions of the general law governing places of public amusement. Senator Wood's general bill governing the organization of savings banks and the administration of their affairs was also passed to-day, and so, too, was Senator Madden's, directing the manner in which the various towns of this State may pay off the whole or any part of their bonded indebtedness incurred in aid of any railroad. The General Appropriation bill was also under discussion, and was read through and finally passed after several unsuccessful attempts to amend it. One of the unsuccessful amendments was offered by Senator Lowery. It proposed to strike out the clause appropriating $60,000 for the academic department of union schools. Another unsuccessful amendment was introduced by Senator Jacobs, and was to the effect that the State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton should hereafter be devoted to the care of the insane.

A NEW JUDGE FOR NEW-YORK PROPOSED.

Mr. Daly, of New-York, introduced a bill for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Court of General Sessions, to be known as the County Judge, and who shall be elected on the same ticket at the next general election with the Recorder of New-York. He shall have the same powers as the present City Judge, and the Recorder, City Judge, and County Judge shall from the 1st of January next hold office for fourteen years. Two branches of the Court of General Sessions shall be held each month, except during the months of July and August, when only one may be held, if the public interests do not require more. There shall be appointed an additional Assistant District Attorney, and such other officers as may be required, not exceeding four in number. The Commissioner of Public Works shall provide proper accommodation for said court. Mr. Husted moved that the bill, by unanimous consent, be ordered to a third reading, and the motion was carried. This bill will wipe out the Waehner bill for the establishment of a new criminal court in New-York City. It was framed with the direct advice and approbation of District Attorney Phelps, and was brought to this city by Counsellor John D. Townsend, of New-York, ex-Member of Assembly, to whom the privileges of the floor were extended while the bill was before the House.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced to-day was one by Senator Robertson directing the payment by New-York City of that part of the bonded debt of the late town of Yonkers apportioned to the late town of King's Bridge; and another, offered by Senator Booth, so amending the act of 1874, authorizing the construction of a railroad from Vesey street to the Battery, as to allow the company to charge five cents instead of three cents for fare, and, on the other hand, compelling it to pay into the City Treasury two per cent. instead of one per cent. of its gross receipts.

A LARGE DELEGATION OF NEW-YORKERS IN ALBANY—MR. EATON AND THE FOX POLICE JUSTICES BILL—THE SAVINGS BANK BILL—ANOTHER JUDGE FOR THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—There is a very large delegation of New-Yorkers here to-night in various interests, some of which concern the public at large and others merely important private or personal official objects. Among the well-known people are Commissioner Disbecker, Sheridan Shook, Sheriff Conner, Abram Wakeman, Police Justices Sherwood and Killbreth, Henry N. Beers, Secretary of the Council of Political Reform; Commissioner George Starr, ex-Superintendent Casserly, of the Emigration Commission, and others. John Kelly, John Morrissey, and Col. J. R. Fellows are expected by late trains.

MR. DORMAN B. EATON ON THE FOX POLICE JUSTICE BILL.

The Senate Committee on Cities gave a hearing this afternoon to parties interested in the Fox Police Justices' bill. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, of New-York, appeared and argued at some length against the bill. He claimed that there was no warrant or justification for its passage, unless it appeared that the existing Board of Police Justices were not able to dispose of the business of the Court of Special Sessions. The movers of the bill had never made any charge that the Justices had not held their full number of terms and discharged their duties properly. If this bill, however, had any merit, he thought it was assuming great responsibility on the part of this Legislature to push it forward, as had already been done, without giving the people of the City of New-York, who were most interested in the matter some opportunity of knowing what had been or was to be done. The present Board of Police Justices of New-York consisted of five Democrats and five Republicans, thus assuring perfect integrity and impartiality, so far as politics were concerned, in the administration of justice. The fines collected in their courts, which under former boards aggregated $3,000 or $4,000 a year, last year aggregated $67,113, showing conclusively, since no complaints had been made of the imposition of unjust or excessive penalties, that justice was effectively administered, and that the fees and fines accruing therefrom were fully accounted for. During the year the Justices had disposed of over 6,000 cases, of which number 3,121 cases were sent to the General Sessions for trial. At the close of Mr. Eaton's remarks it was, on request, announced that an opportunity would be afforded to-morrow for the friends of the bill to be heard. Mr. Eaton objected to this course, as it had been understood that the hearing to-day was open to both sides, and he wanted to hear what the other side had to advance so as to judge whether it merited reply or not.

THE SAVINGS BANK BILL.

In the Assembly to-night the Senate Savings Bank bill, as completed and amended, was announced as the substitute for the Schuyler bill. Mr. Schuyler moved that the House nonconcur with the Senate, and that a conference committee be appointed. The motion was carried, and the Speaker announced Messrs. Schuyler, T. C. Campbell, Sherman, Alvord, and Seward as the committee.

THE NEW CAPITOL INVESTIGATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—Mr. Eaton, Superintendent of the New Capitol, has informed the Senate Capitol Investigating Committee that with $2,500,000 he will be able to put a roof on the building in two years, and that the Legislature could not go into its chamber in three years. He could not say how much money it would require to finish the building, as that would be determined by the style of finish. He said he could bring a force to lay stone as fast as 600 men could cut it, and added that he was well satisfied with the economy practiced in all parts of the work.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 21—1 A. M.—Clear and colder weather prevails in New-England and the Middle States, and thence westward to the Missouri Valley. Local rains have prevailed in the Southern States, with variable winds and slight changes in temperature and pressure. The barometer continues lowest off the New-England coast, and highest in the upper lake region. Brisk and high north-westerly winds prevail on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts. The rivers have risen at Yankton, Louisville, and Paducah, and fallen at Little Rock, St. Paul, Memphis, and Marietta.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee partly cloudy weather and local rains, with north-east to south-east winds, rising barometer, and lower temperature east of the Mississippi.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cool and partly cloudy weather, with north-east winds veering to southerly, slowly rising temperature, and high but falling barometer, followed by rain in the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys.

For New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, decidedly cold and generally clear weather, with brisk north-west to north-east winds and rising barometer, followed by easterly winds and falling barometer in the lower lake region.

For the Ohio Valley, cool and partly cloudy weather, north-east to south-east wind, rising, followed by falling barometer, and light rain in Kentucky.

The Missouri and Ohio Rivers will fall slowly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	43°	33°	3:30 P. M.	43°	43°
6 A. M.	44°	31°	6 P. M.	43°	40°
9 A. M.	44°	32°	9 P. M.	39°	31°
12 M.	43°	36°	12 P. M.	37°	29°

Average temperature yesterday.......34⅜°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......42°

DAMAGE BY FROST.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 20.—Accounts from the country along the coast in this vicinity represent that great damage has been done to Sea Island cotton and early fruit and vegetables by the recent frost.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 20.—The cold weather during the past few days has done great damage to the fruit throughout this section. The peaches are reported to be nearly all killed, and the apples suffer considerably. The wheat is not injured.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20.—Reports to the *Courier-Journal* from all parts of the State say that great damage has been done to the fruit and tobacco plants by the unseasonable frosts and snow of last week. Last season was a very bad one for the tobacco growers in Kentucky, and much destitution followed in consequence. Another bad season, which seems now probable, will greatly increase the suffering. The other crops, however, seem not to be greatly injured.

THE DELAWARE PEACH CROP.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 20.—The exact amount of damage to the peaches is not yet known, but reports to-day are favorable, and some growers express the opinion that the crop is only slightly damaged. An examination of the germs is to be made within a few days, when it will be shown whether they are blackened or not. It may at least be estimated that half the crop has escaped.

THE CHARLESTON (S. C.) LIBEL SUIT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 20.—In the Bowen libel case to-day the court-room was densely crowded. A jury of six white men and six colored men was impaneled. The prosecution presented their case, the publications being admitted by the defense. The testimony for the defense, in proof of the truth of the alleged libels, was begun, the admission of the evidence being hotly contested at every point.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. KENEALY CHARGED WITH LIBEL—THE CASE DISMISSED.

LONDON, April 20.—Dr. Kenealy appeared in the Guildhall Justice Room, to-day, in response to a summons issued at the instance of Mr. Wright, editor of the *Advertiser*, charging him with libel. The room was filled with the friends of the Doctor, and a dense crowd was in the street. After a hearing the summons was dismissed. The result was greeted with tremendous cheering by the people in the room, which was caught up by those outside. Dr. Kenealy was escorted from the building by thousands of people.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT FROM KIRKCALDY.

LONDON, April 20.—Sir George Campbell, Liberal, has been elected member of Parliament from Kirkcaldy.

THE LONDON WHEAT MARKET.

LONDON, April 20.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review, says: "Of wheat there have been large arrivals and in better condition without the market being shaken, although heaviness yet remains. Some markets note better prices, but not sufficient to influence London quotations, which are almost at the bottom."

DEATH OF SIR JOSEPH HAWLEY.

LONDON, April 20.—Sir Joseph Hawley, well known in connection with the British turf, is dead.

RACING IN ENGLAND—THE EPSOM SPRING MEETING BEGUN—DALHAM THE WINNER.

LONDON, April 20.—The Epsom Spring meeting commenced to-day. A great crowd of spectators was in attendance and the weather was beautiful. The great race of the meeting—the City and Suburban Handicap—was run during the day and was won by Dalham by half a length, Freeman coming in second and Tam O'Shanter third. Timour started favorite at 6 to 1, but ran badly. The remainder of the betting was 40 to 1 against Dalham, 16 to 1 against Freeman, and 14 to 1 against Tam O'Shanter. Following is a summary:

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.—Fifteen sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, and only 5 sovereigns if declared by Feb. 2, with 200 sovereigns added; the owner of the second horse receives 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; winners extra; closed with 101 subscribers, thirty-five of whom pay 5 sovereigns each; twenty-four started; about one mile and a quarter.

Mr. T. Smith's b. c. Dalham, 4 years, by Cathedral, dam Gertrude by the Marquis.......1
Mr. Heneage's ch. h. Freeman, 6 years, by Kettledrum, dam Haricot.......2
Mr. J. Johnstone's b. c. Tam O'Shanter, 4 years, by Blinkhoolie, dam Miss Hawthorn.......3
Prince Soltykoff's ch. c. Timour, 3 years, by Cambuscan, dam Lady Sophie.......0

THE STEAMER GREAT WESTERN PUT INTO CROOKHAVEN.

BRISTOL, April 20.—The steamer Great Western was obliged to put into Crookhaven for coal, and grounded slightly while entering the harbor.

STEAMER ARRIVED OUT.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 21.—The steamer Neckar, Capt. De Limon, from New-York April 10, for Bremen, arrived here early this morning

FRANCE.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE BALLOON ZENITH.

PARIS, April 20.—The funeral of the aeronauts who lost their lives in the balloon Zenith took place to-day, and was attended by many gentlemen eminent in the scientific world. M. Lomat, representative of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, made a speech tendering the homage of that institution to the martyrs of science. Other appropriate and affecting remarks were made.

KHIVA.

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A PLOT TO MASSACRE THE RUSSIANS IN THE KHANATE.

LONDON, April 21—5:30 P. M.—The *Daily News* correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that a plot has been discovered in Khiva for the massacre of all the Russians in the Khanate.

The Russian papers accuse the Emir of Afghanistan of complicity. It is thought that military operations have been ordered by Russia.

ITALY.

GARABALDI'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

ROME, April 20.—Garabaldi's health is improving.

THE MAIL CONTRACT FRAUDS.

FURTHER EXAMINATION IN THE HINDS CASE—THE ACCUSED HELD IN $2,500 BAIL TO APPEAR.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The examination by Commissioner Ingersoll into the charge against Hinds of being implicated in the recent mail letting frauds was resumed this afternoon. The Government counsel announced that they had no more witnesses in the case. The counsel for the defense wished to show that the accused possessed an unspotted character and unsoiled reputation. The Government counsel replied that character was the worst kind of evidence, because the law presumed good character until the contrary was shown. The defendant could offer testimony only to explain or divert from himself the case of the prosecution. After argument the Commissioner said that proof of character in a mere preliminary examination of this case was a sort of constructive diversion of law. It was not relevant to explain to his mind the facts in the case, although it might properly be brought before a Grand Jury.

Counsel for the defense complained that the United States held up their holy hands and objected to evidence being offered to show the purity of the character of the accused, and also to an examination of the preliminary affidavits on which the charges were based. Counsel wished to know what was the offense distinctly charged against the defendant.

Counsel for the Government said they had presented the testimony to the Commissioner, and left the whole matter to his discretion. They had shown probable cause for holding the defendant in the Rothrock, Floyd, and Channel cases.

Counsel for the defendant argued that there was no evidence to show that Hinds had offered or given money to influence any Government officer in the legal performance of his duty; therefore, no offense had been committed by the defendant under the law, and he should be discharged.

The Commissioner said it was in evidence that Hinds and Kettle were copartners in the matter of procuring mail routes; that the acts of Kettle met the approval of Hinds, and that they shared the burdens and profits of the copartnership. Kettle, from his own testimony, was an accomplice in the frauds and attempts to bribe officers of the Post Office Department, but that testimony uncorroborated ought not to convict Hinds before a Grand Jury.

The Commissioner remarked that it was not his function to say that Hinds was guilty; he was only to inquire was there probable cause? In law, the accessory before and after the fact became a principal, and so it was with Hinds. It was the province of the jury to say whether he should be convicted on the charges. He then held Hinds to bail in the sum of $2,500 to await the action of the Grand Jury. The bond was then given.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

THEORIES OF THEIR RELATION TO THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

PAPER READ BY REV. DR. WHEATLEY—THE PAPISTS INSIST THAT THEIR MANAGEMENT SHALL BE PLACED ENTIRELY IN THEIR HANDS—THE AMERICAN THEORY RESTS ON THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT—THE PAPAL ON THE DUTY OF SUBMISSION TO THE POPE OF ROME—A NECESSARY ANTAGONISM BETWEEN THEM—THE OPINION OF THE PRIESTLY CLASS AS EXPRESSED BY CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY—COMPLIANCE WITH ROMISH PROPOSALS ILLEGAL, UNWISE, AND UNPATRIOTIC.

The first meeting of the Methodist Preachers, since the close of the Conference sessions, was held on Monday morning in the rooms of the Methodist Book Concern, corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, Rev. Dr. Merwin occupying the chair. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Curry, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, Rev. Dr. Foss, Rev. Dr. Porter, Rev. Dr. Crook, and Rev. Messrs. Gorse and McAlister. Rev. Dr. Wheatley, Pastor of the One Hundred and Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and editor of the *Evangelist*, read, according to appointment, a paper on the proposed incorporation of the Catholic Parochial Schools with the Public Schools of this City. The following is a copy of the paper:

The prevalent but antagonistic theories of the normal relation of the Christian Church to public schools are now the subjects of much and heated discussion. One is the American, the other the Papal theory. The American theory is that the relation should be one of intelligent and cordial support—the Papal that it should be one of undisputed lordship. Corresponding to these theories is the attitude of their several representatives to the public schools of this State as they are now constituted. The Americans are bent on their defense and preservation, the Papists on their overthrow. Rooted in the belief that it is not the province of Government to bestow religious education, but to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his own religion as a personal and sacred matter between him and his Maker, without showing any favors to one sect more than to another, the Americans exclude all sectarian influence from the conduct of the public schools, submitting, however, to the daily reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures, either of the authorized or Douay version, in deference to the religious sentiment of the people. None the less deeply rooted in the belief that it is the province of Government, under the tutelage of the Christian Church, as represented by Roman Catholicism, to give a religious education to children, and also to enforce uniformity of religious thought and worship, the Papists insist that the management and conduct of the public schools should be placed entirely in their hands; and that the priests, as the vicars of the Pope, shall prescribe the courses of study, select the text books, appoint the teachers, and arrange all details of daily procedure, so that the children shall develop into unquestioning, obedient subjects of the Vicar of Christ, the infallible Pope.

THE AMERICAN THEORY.

The American theory of public instruction contemplates "primarily, the knowledge of natural things and the earthly ends of social life alone." (Vide *Papal Syllabus of Errors*, p. 41.) It holds that, as all political power resides in and springs from the people; that as, in the words of our martyred President, "*the Government is of the people, for the people, and by the people,*" so all the people should be educated, that they may be intelligent, honest, patriotic voters and rulers. It also holds that the property of the State should educate the children of the State, because without such education the preservation of free institutions becomes an impossibility. The Papal theory of public instruction contemplates mainly moral and eternal ends, without ignoring earthly and social ones. Americans, I need not state, do not forget moral and eternal ends, but seek to reach them through the instrumentality of Sunday-schools and churches freely chosen by the children or their parents. The American theory rests on the right of private judgment in all religious matters, the Papal on the duty of submission to infallible authority vested in the Pope of Rome. Between the two theories there is a necessary antagonism, an irreconciliable conflict—giving rise to friendliest support of purely secular instruction in the public schools by one party, and to deadliest hostility on the other. Nothing can be more explicit than the language of the Pope in relation to the American and kindred systems of public education. In the *Syllabus of Errors*, paragraph 45, he condemns the doctrine that "the entire direction of public schools, in which the youth of Christian States are educated, except (to a certain extent) in the case of Episcopal seminaries, may and must appertain to the civil power, and belong to it so far that no other authority whatsoever shall be recognized as having any right to interfere in the discipline of the schools, the arrangement of the studies, the taking of degrees, or the choice and approval of teachers." Now, as the *Dogmatic Decrees of the Vatican Council*, chapter 3, declare that the Roman Pontiff has, and of Divine right always has had, "full and supreme power of jurisdiction over the universal Church, not only in things which belong to faith and morals, but also in those which relate to the discipline and government of the Church spread throughout the world;" and "that the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks *ex cathedrâ*, that is when in discharge of the office of Pastor and doctor of all Christians, by virtue of his supreme Apostolic authority, he defines a doctrine regarding faith or morals to be held by the universal Church, by the Divine assistance promised to him in blessed Peter, is possessed of that infallibility with which the Divine Redeemer willed that his Church should be endowed for defining doctrine regarding faith or morals; and that therefore such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are irreformable of themselves, and not from the consent of the Church," and as Pius IX. himself, servant of the servants of God, most heartily coincides with and adopts these and other dogmas of the Vatican Council, and closes his infallible deliverance of them with the solemn but blasphemous sentence: "But if any one—which may God avert—presume to contradict this our definition, let him be anathema," therefore we may legitimately expect that his Vicars and Sub-Vicars, the Papist Bishops and Priests, will array themselves in furious or guileful opposition to our public schools. Nor is the expectation disappointed. The opposition has been chronic and furious. As that failed of its object, it has now become guileful. The wolf has not changed its nature, but has only put on the sheep's clothing.

THE CATHOLIC OPINION.

That I do them no injustice in thus stating the case I will now demonstrate. Archbishop McCloskey has expressed the opinion of the priestly class in the sentence, "I can answer that, so far as our Catholic children are concerned, the workings of the public school system have proved, and do prove, highly detrimental to their faith and morals."

The Romanist press proclaims the same sentiment in positive, defiant, and even outrageous style. The following specimens are culled from very numerous examples:

> The education itself is the business of the spiritual society alone, and not of secular society. The instruction of children and youth is included in the sacrament of orders, and the State usurps the functions of the spiritual society when it turns educator. The secular is for the spiritual, is subordinated to religion, which alone has authority to instruct man in his secular duties, and fit him for the end for which his Creator has created him. The organization of the schools, their entire internal arrangement and management, the choice and regulation of studies, and the selection, appointment, and dismissal of teachers, belong exclusively to the spiritual authority.—*The Tablet.*

Existing arrangements prove that the Papist hierarchy has not changed its position in respect to these matters.

Here are more choice samples of denunciation, from that remarkable sheet, *The Freeman's Journal*, then, and now, for aught I know to the contrary, edited by a renegade Presbyterian, who first turned Episcopalian, and then Romanist, exhibiting, as perverts commonly do, a zeal that outruns the fanaticism of one who has known no training but that of Rome:

> "The *horrible immoralities* of the youth in the public schools, and the disregard of religion among those brought up under their influences, prove our position, that the future of the Catholic religion in this land is bound up with the exclusion of every schooling not under Catholic direction and control."
>
> "The Catholic solution of this muddle about Bible or no Bible in schools is, 'hands off!' No State taxation or donations for any schools. You look to your children, and we will look to ours. We don't want you to be taxed for Catholic schools. We do not want to be taxed for Protestant, or for godless schools. *Let the public school system go to where it came from—the devil.* We want Christian schools, and the State cannot tell us what Christianity is."
>
> "What we, Roman Catholics, must do now, is to get our own children out of *this devouring fire*. At any cost, and and sacrifice, we must deliver the children over whom we have control *from these pits of destruction*, which lie invitingly in their way under the name of *public* or district schools," &c.
>
> "*This subject* [of the public schools] *contains in it the whole question of the progress and triumphs of the Catholic Church in the next generation in this country.* Catholics! let us all act together! Let us all read and listen to the same sentiments, that we may know how to act together!"
>
> "This country has no other hope, politically or morally, except in the vast and *controlling extension of the Catholic religion.*"

We read between the lines of these trenchant paragraphs the admission that secular education—which trains its subjects to investigate, reflect, reason, judge for themselves—is fatal to the claims of Papalism; and are the better able to understand a resolution passed at some Papal convention, and quoted by *The Freeman's Journal* as follows:

> *Resolved*, That the public or common school system in New-York City is a *swindle* on the people, an *outrage on justice*, a foul disgrace in matter of *morals*, and that *it imports* for the State Legislature to *abolish* it forthwith."

But the State Legislature has wholly refused to abolish it, and thereupon Father Walker, of this City, indulges in furious fulminations against the Roman Catholics who support them. We can afford to laugh at Cardinal Manning's sweeping statement that "the common school system of the United States is the worst one in the world," but feel that it is more than a laughing matter when a domestic priest, who only echoes the real sentiments of Papalism, cries out from a New-York pulpit, "Woe be to the parents who send their children to these public schools! They are the nurseries of vice. They are godless schools, and they who send their children to them cannot expect the mercy of God. I would as soon administer the sacraments to a dog as to such Catholics." It would be interesting to know the precise relations of the Romanist element in the public schools to the godlessness, vice, and horrible immoralities the priests ascribe to them. So far as personal knowledge extends they exist in exact proportion to numerical strength of that element. True, our Protestant population is not exempt from those charges; but, agreeably to all testimony, the rule holds good in our public schools, equally with our prisons, penitentiaries, and eleemosynary institutions, that Romanism is justly entitled to the blame of the greater part—possibly three-fourths or more—of all that is objectionable and criminal in the inmates of them. But oblivious of these glaring facts, and anxious to reduce all children to that intellectual and moral condition so fruitful of them—painfully aware that a policy of force and fury is impotent to accomplish their ends—they now attempt to compass them by characteristic craft and guile. Under appointment of Vicar General Quinn, the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Parochial Schools of this City, have made a proposal to the Board of Education, identical in substance with that made in Buffalo and other cities, to turn over a part of those parochial schools to the Board of Education, to be inspected by their officers, and to be governed by their rules, so far as the adoption of text-books and courses of study, and the examination and certification of teachers are concerned. But this offer is conditioned on the retention by the Romanists of the title to the school buildings, on the appointment of the teachers they recommend, on the concession of privilege or right, to use the school buildings for purposes of religious tuition before or after, or before and after school hours, and on the payment of the rent of the buildings, the salaries of the teachers, and all expenses of the schools, out of the "public money raised by taxation for the common good of the whole people."

THE POUGHKEEPSIE PLAN.

These proposals are said to be still under discussion. If they do not involve the support of purely sectarian and religious schools by the public funds, I am at a loss to know what would. Being in Poughkeepsie during the session of the New-York Conference, I had a lengthened interview with the courteous and gentlemanly President of the Board of Education of that city, Judge Eldridge, and was by him supplied with full information—information which which he also been embodied in an article published in the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*. While the Romanists in New-York do not appear to be agreed on the precise arrangements they would like to effect, all with tolerable unanimity affirm that the adoption of the Poughkeepsie plan would, on the whole be satisfactory. It is therefore well to know what that plan is. It originated in a proposal from Rev. Dr. McSweeney, who, though a Catholic priest, bears the reputation of a liberal gentleman. The Romanist parochial school buildings have been leased to the Board of Education for ten years at a nominal rent; the Romanists and the Board of Education alike reserving the right to cancel the lease by giving three months' notice before the expiration of any school year. The teachers, exclusively or mainly Sisters of Charity, were reappointed by the board after being subjected to a satisfactory examination. In these and subsequent appointments, the preferences of the Roman Catholics were consulted. Protestant teachers may, but probably will not, be appointed. The text-books and courses of study in use in the public schools of the same grade—introductory, primary, and grammar—have been adopted. Pupils graduating from the grammar department pass to the High School, which, it is said, some of them grace by their diligence and proficiency. There are no religious exercises of any kind during school hours; but the school buildings may be and are used after school hours, and after proper time has been afforded for cleansing and repairing, for purposes of religious instruction or devotion. Such is the arrangement with which the liberal and active Dr. McSweeney, the Romanists, and many of the citizens are said to be equally well pleased, and which they are desirous to perpetuate. Such is the plan which Vicar General Quinn and sundry other Romanists are professedly willing to accept in New-York. It is worthy of remark in passing that these former parochial schools are perfectly *godless* schools, according to usual priestly definition, during school hours, for in them no Bible is read, no prayer is offered, nor is any religious instruction imparted. Yet the priests are satisfied with this, and would be satisfied with it in the Metropolis. They can instruct the children in the same building before or after school hours, just as they now can gather them into their churches after school hours for the same purpose. Yet the schools are "godless" if no religious instruction be imparted during school hours, and the same schools are godly if it is given after them. Consistency is a jewel that does not shine in every Bishop's mitre. The objection to public schools based on their godliness it is most manifest is not the real objection. The real objection is that the inquiring spirit they foster and the personal independence they generate loosen the shackles of Rome and induce the assertion of mental and moral freedom. The few liberal priests there are are mainly graduates of public schools. The bigots are either perverts or graduates of purely Papal institutions. Popery instinctively dreads the spirit that asserts the right of private judgment, and rebels against the arrogance of lordly authority. Free institutions in this country, as elsewhere, originated and are sustained by the right of private judgment, guided in all its exercises by the infallible word of God. To introduce the Poughkeepsie plan into the public school system of New-York would be as un-American and unpatriotic a proceeding as can well be imagined. The objections to it are manifest.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

1. The very garb of the Christian Brothers, of the Sisters of Charity, and of the educational orders generally, is proof that their implicit obedience is vowed to a foreign potentate—that if Americans at all, they are Romanists first and Americans afterward.

2. The religious instruction given out of school hours will necessarily include the doctrine of the Roman Pontiff's supremacy in all matters of faith and morals, of the discipline and government of the Church—in a word, over all that pertains to human life in its earthly or non-earthly relations. Thus, it will require all and each of its subjects—as, in fact, it does wherever bestowed—in the words of Mr. Gladstone, to forfeit his moral and mental freedom, and to place his loyalty and civil duty at the mercy of another. It makes, so far as in it lies, our future voters and office-holders the plastic subjects of an irresponsible foreign autocrat—not true citizens, who own no political or civil allegiance except to laws which embody and express the will of the people.

3. The control and use of the school buildings by the priests for religious instruction out of school hours invest them with sectarian characteristics. If Romanists wish to have sectarian or parochial schools, in which their own dogmas shall be taught to their own children, no true American will seek to prevent them. If they wish to collect children who attend the public schools into churches or other buildings for religious and moral instruction out of school hours, they have a perfect right to do so. There is no valid objection to either procedure, provided they pay the cost. But there is very strong objection to this proposed partnership of Church and State, because it secures to the teachers of religious dogma an ample support as the teachers of secular knowledge. It forces the public to support sectarian schools, under the pretense of maintaining secular ones. To use a homely phrase, it is whipping the devil round the stump. It is a masterly plan for attaining illegitimate ends by a cunning policy of indirection.

4. None but Romanists or semi-Romanists would be employed. Romanists would certainly be employed as teachers in preference to Protestants. It is vain to say that such is not the case in Poughkeepsie. The preferences of the Papists were consulted in the appointment of teachers, and will continue to be consulted so long as the present plan continues. But as the State, on the American theory, knows no denominational or religious distinctions, this very discrimination is unAmerican, and will certainly be used as a precedent wherever a similar plan is adopted.

5. The Poughkeepsie plain would not work, as well as it is affirmed to do there, under different conditions. Poughkeepsie is, New-York is not, an American city. There the majority are the children of native-born parents. Here eighty-three per cent., within a very small fraction, are the children of foreign-born parents, as the NEW-YORK TIMES has conclusively demonstrated. Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins reports over 230,000 pupils in the schools of the City of New-York last year. Mr. Neilson, President of the Board of Education, is reported to have stated that the average daily attendance was 110,000 scholars, and that the annual expenses of the schools amounted to $3,500,000 in round numbers. A majority of the children attendant on school are probably Romanist or nothing—or the Nothingarians and Romanists are in the majority. Rev. Mr. Quinn now proposes to turn over 15,000 of the 30,000 children in parochial schools to the Board of Education. It the offer be accepted, it will demand an additional school expenditure of $500,000. That would be easily and gladly borne were it not for other consequences that acceptance would bring with it. Acceptance of the Poughkeepsie plan here carries with it the claim of proportionate representation in Boards of Trustees and in the Board of Education, not as citizens but as Romanists. Rome would be in the ascendency then in educational affairs, as really as when under the Tammany régime nineteen-twentieths of the public offices were filled by Roman Catholics. Here, too, Romanism is not of the slightly liberal type of Dr. McSweeney but boldly bigoted and intolerant, like gentle Father Walker. The advocates of the existing arrangement in Poughkeepsie profess their unbelief in its application to New-York—do not believe it practicable—and defend their own procedure on the ground of economy, and the burdensome pressure of a large public debt.

6. Full control of the public schools will alone satisfy the priesthood—controlled as it is by the spirit and ideas of Vaticanism. It is folly, perfect folly, with the record of Romanism before us, to suppose anything else. Rome boasts immutability, and cannot complain when taken at her word. These propositions to our civic Boards of Education remind us of the plug-and-feather method of splitting granite. The holes are drilled a few inches deep and a few inches apart, the wedges inserted, blows of the sledge-hammer are laid on them in succession until the block splits straight to the bottom. In Poughkeepsie the Papists have drilled one hole in our public-school system. In Buffalo and elsewhere they have tried to drill similar holes and failed. They are now experimenting in New-York. Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity are the wedges inserted, and political power in the hands of the priesthood is the sledge-hammer that is intended to drive the wedges deeper until the benign system is splintered into fragments. Shall this be? The camel in the Arabian tale begged and received permission to insert his nose into the desert tent. Head, shoulders, body followed. The owner finding himself crowded, invited the unwelcome intruder to retire, but received the reply, "I am very comfortable. If you don't like it, get out yourself." Vicar General Quinn's proposition is the camel's nose. The whole body of intolerant Vaticanism is behind it. Once invited to the public schools, the only reply possible to such an animal, when invited to relieve us of its presence, will be, "I am very comfortable. If you don't like it, get out yourself." Teachers pledged *not* to teach Romanism now may be employed—then will come unpledged teachers, then change of text books and courses of study, then a system that makes bigots and slaves, and that substitutes a man-god in the Vatican for the God-man in the heavens, as the absolute and infallible ruler of the nations. We may ask relief—expostulate in vain—then. The ungainly brute would be master of the situation. No matter what protestations Roman Catholics may make, they are only empty words. Rome still holds that no faith is to be kept with heretics. Even Dr. Newman admits, in his reply to Gladstone concerning the professions of the British Romanists at the epoch of Catholic emancipation in Great Britain, that "no pledge from Catholics was of any value to which Rome was not a party." The aim of Rome is to convert the Christian family into an "Asian monarchy; nothing but one giddy height of despotism, and one dead level of religious subserviency."—*Vaticanism*, page 8.

7. Another objection, and not the least forceful to acceptance of these Papal proposals, is that it would ignore the bitter experience and self-preservative example of Roman Catholic countries. Among the bitterest lamentations of the Pope are those over the fact that Italy has largely taken the education of her children out of the hands of the priesthood. In this respect she has followed the example of Austria, Romanist portions of Germany, France, and Spain. We may be sure that there were very good and sufficient reasons for such revolutionary procedure, when it was adopted by the faithful sons of his Holiness. Priestly education made the people superstitious, intolerant, ineffective, unprogressive, incohesive. Therefore the civil war in Spain, the conquest of Austria by Protestant Prussia in the Seven Days' War, the overthrow of France by Germany, the insubordination, Jesuitical and dangerous, which has since followed among the Papists in the victorious country, and therefore the absence of national spirit and the tame submission to foreign despotism that shamed and disgraced Italy for so many centuries. The eyes of those nations and their governments have at length been opened to this great cause of their disasters, and they are now striving to quell its direful working by the substitution of secular for sacerdotal education. Now, with coolness and persistency that would be amusing were they not so pernicious, we are asked and besought to accept a system of education for part of our citizens that the Pope's late liege subjects have indignantly repudiated under the very windows of the Vatican.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

It is a significant fact that the Board of Education declared the text books used in the Romish parochial schools at Poughkeepsie to be worthless; that the parents of the children therein taught asseverated that they learned nothing, and that all were greatly pleased with the change.

I cannot accept as truthful the common eulogies on Romanist schools in view of these facts, any more than I can truthfully acknowledge the alleged superior qualifications of Romish teachers, and especially of nuns. Their education is theological, one-sided, mediæval, showy, superficial, and so is the instruction they impart. It is two centuries or thereabouts behind the age. Ye we are urged, and threatened if we do not comply, to exchange our splendid and accurate text-books for the rubbishy compilations of Rome; and the graduates of our normal schools and other institutions for the fossilized and decaying pedagogues who have sworn allegiance to the Vatican. The papacy ever prefers ignorance to intelligence, and where compelled to foster intelligence, she is careful that it is to be one-sided, unsymmetrical and incomplete. I doubt whether even our type of Papalism is quite prepared to accept an educational system that its European affiliations have rejected with disgust and loathing. The children of other sects could not attend such schools consistently. They would be maintained by the Board of Education in the interest of the only sect that owns a foreign master—contrary to the genius of all American institutions. They would be inimical to that "solidarity and common sympathy of the whole people essential to the peace and well-being of the community."

Compliance with Romish proposals would be as illegal as it is unwise and unpatriotic. Reference to the City Charter will establish this illegality beyond question:

> The seventy-fifth section of the City Charter, as amended by section 10 of chapter 757 of the laws of 1873, says:
>
> "No money belonging to the City, or City and County of New-York, raised by taxation upon the property of the citizens thereof, shall be appropriated in aid of any religious or denominational school."
>
> The eighteenth section of the School act of the 3d of July, 1851, declares that:
>
> "No school shall be entitled to or receive any portion of the school money in which the religious doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect shall be taught, inculcated, or practiced, or in which any book or books are used containing compositions favorable or prejudicial to the particular doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect, or which shall teach the doctrines or tenets of any religious sect."

The Romanist proposal asks for invidious favors, which, should they be granted, would be quickly demanded, and with equal injustice, by other denominations. The complete ruin of our magnificent public school system would speedily follow. The Constitution of New-York, like the Constitution of the United States, protects all classes of religionists, but prefers none. But Romanists ask and demand preference. They open the way for Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Jews, and infidels to ask for similar favors. Multitudes, with no religious affiliations, would be entirely neglected. History is replete with pertinent examples. The Republic staggers already beneath the weight of illiterate and ignorant foreign-born and native voters, Increase and perpetuate this dangerous ignorance, and the nation will break into pieces under the insupportable weight. The School Committee of the Buffalo Common Council reported wisely when they said:

> "The common schools are neither Protestant nor Catholic; they are not established and maintained as nurseries of creeds; they are, and ought to be, sustained exclusively for the tuition of children in the studies which are recognized as essential to a good business education. Your committee do not undervalue religious training, but this is not the province of the City or the State."

And the Common Council acted with equal wisdom when, by the decisive vote of 20 to 4, they rejected the insidious overtures of the Romanists. They at least are resolved that our democratic Republic shall not break down through their instrumentality.

The question will be discussed again next Monday. The following officers of the meeting were elected for the current Conference year: President, Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., of Harlem; Vice President, Rev. J. R. Bryan, of Hoboken, N. J.; Secretary, Rev. D. A. Goodsell, now of Brooklyn, late of Meriden, Conn. Mr. Goodsell is the Secretary of the New-York East Conference. The Committee on Topics are Revs. M. S. Terry, John R. Hurst, J. S. Willis, A. D. Vail, and William McAlister. The retiring Secretary, who has been appointed Presiding Elder, has been furnished with a testimonial of books by the meeting.

CARL SCHURZ AT HOME.

Ex-Senator Carl Schurz returned to St. Louis on Friday evening, and was warmly welcomed by his friends. In response to a congratulatory address, he expressed the gratification their testimonial afforded him and said: "I still indulge in the hope, although we have met with many disappointments, that next year, when another great political struggle will come upon us—that year which revives the proudest and the purest memories of this great American Republic, when we invite the nations of the world to witness the triumph of free institutions—that then the American people will not exhibit to the world the spectacle of two political parties merely washing all their dirty linen in the face of mankind, each one trying to promote its fortunes by proving simply that the other one is worse than itself, but they may gaze upon the spectacle of a free people rising up in their might, taking their interests in their own hands, and confirming the great principles upon which this Republic was founded, expanding the sentiment of general brotherhood among the people, and preserving intact the principles of constitutional government, and promoting the general prosperity and glory of the nation. This is my ardent wish, and if anything can be done to further such an object, you will find me working and fighting in the ranks now as I ever have before. And here I must allude to a circumstance which may some time have struck you as rather singular. The rumor was current through several newspapers of this country—and it seemed to be somewhat industriously spread by some published in this State—that I would leave the State of Missouri and take up my residence in New-York or Germany, and Heaven knows where not. Let me take this opportunity to assure my fellow-citizens of the City of St. Louis, and my personal friends, that I mean to stay among you, with my family—my wife and my children—as one of your own; that I am bound to the State of Missouri and to the City of St. Louis, not only by material interests, but also by feeling and attachment of the heart; and that the bonds which bind me to this State and place, and to you, my friends and neighbors, cannot so easily be severed."

A GRATIFYING ASSURANCE.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* of Monday makes this sweeping assertion: "We doubt if there is even a small minority of the people of this section who would wish to disturb any of the recent amendments to the Constitution, though they had the power to repeal them all to-morrow. There need be no further apprehension on that score in the North, nor on any other question connected with the late war. Every issue is now dead to us, and we would not revive a single one if we could. So, dismiss your fears, for if you have any on that ground, for they are baseless and idle."

A GRATEFUL MURDERER.

The Olean *Times* says that a man named Burdick, who was convicted of the murder of a negro named Barker in that village five or six years since, and whose death sentence was commuted by Gov. Hoffman to imprisonment for life, through the efforts of J. R. Jewell, the murderer's counsel, recently sent Mr. Jewell a pen-drawing, in colors, accompanied by $10 in cash, which he had earned by his skillful pen in Auburn prison. The prisoner sold his pictures at a few pennies apiece and hoarded the money for the man who rescued him from the scaffold. The incident shows that however hardened a criminal Burdick may be, he is not wanting in gratitude.

LOCAL POLITICS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

BASIS OF THE ORGANIZATION—REPORT OF CONTESTED ELECTIONS—SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE VARIOUS ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR—HARMONY IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening in Republican Hall, East Thirty-third street, near Broadway, for the purpose of organizing for the present year. The committee had previously met on the third Tuesday in January, and effected a temporary organization by electing Col. Joel W. Mason, Chairman, and Assistant District Attorney George W. Lyon and James R. Davies, Secretaries *pro tem.*; and appointed a Committee on Contested Seats, of which Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., was Chairman, which committee arranged a report to be presented last evening.

There was a very full attendance of members last evening, and among those present were School Commissioner Farr, Surveyor Sharpe, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Hon. William A. Darling, Judge Dittenhoefer, Cols. Charles S. Spencer and Frank E. Howe, ex-Commissioner Marshall, Aldermen Cooper and Billings, Commissioner Salem H. Wales, ex-Commissioners Van Nort and Gardner, Col. Brackett, ex-Supervisor Bleakley, and ex-Alderman Ottiwell. Collector Arthur and ex-Collector Murphy were conspicuous by their absence.

Mr. Lyon, Secretary of the Committee on Contested Seats, read the report of the committee. The following is the report, all the resolutions in it in reference to the settlement of the contests in different districts being unanimously adopted as read, and the report, as a whole, afterward adopted without a dissenting voice:

To the Republican Central Committee:

The undersigned, to whom were referred all cases of contest and protests affecting the right to seats in the Central Committee, respectfully report that they have carefully and laboriously investigated the same, and have unanimously agreed upon the statements offered and recommendations herewith submitted.

While, for some reasons, an earlier report would have been desirable, the nature of the difficulties in some of the districts was such as to forbid a speedy and satisfactory adjustment, because we thought it was desirable, if possible, to bring the contesting parties to an amicable agreement among themselves rather than to invoke the peremptory power of the Central Committee.

The result has been in several districts to abate animosities, restore good feeling, and increase the efficiency and prosperity of the organizations in those districts, while no party interests have been prejudiced by the delay in the organization of the central body.

In compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, the respective contests are separately considered.

WEST FARMS.

From this district a protest was received, signed by one member of the association, charging that the polls were not opened at the proper hour and some other informalities of like nature.

The protestant, upon being notified, appeared before your committee and withdrew his protest, declaring that there was no opposition whatever to the ticket elected, and that his sole object was to secure in the future a stricter observance of the directions of the District Constitution respecting primary elections, and that he was satisfied that no wrong was intended and that the error would not be repeated. We therefore recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the sitting delegation from the West Farms District Association were duly elected, and are entitled to seats in this committee.

THIRD ASSEMBLY.

At the election in this district the inspectors announced a total vote of 209, of which the ticket of the sitting delegates received 181—the opposition 28. It is not claimed that the sitting delegates were not elected by a very large majority of all the legal votes cast at the primary, but the protestants ask that the election may be declared void, and a new enrollment and election ordered, upon the ground that fraudulent voting was perpetrated at the primary in the interest of the sitting delegates, that voters were improperly stricken from the roll, and their votes refused. A further charge was made that Mr. Geary, elected as President, and Costello, as delegate, were disqualified by reason of non-residence in the district. These charges do not appear to have been satisfactorily established. Assuming as true all the evidence offered respecting illegal voting, and assuming that all the members improperly stricken from the rolls would have voted the opposition ticket, except as to two or three persons of which no proof was offered, and that all illegal votes proved were thrown out, the result would not be affected, the sitting delegates would still have received a large majority. We are therefore forced to the conclusion that the sitting delegates were duly elected.

The evidence laid before the committee, although not justifying us in recommending the setting aside of the election, showed that the affairs of the association were most deplorably mismanaged. Meetings are seldom held and are obscurely advertised. Names are stricken from the roll by the Executive Committee without notice and without cause, oftentimes of undoubted Republicans, and the rolls, which, by the way, do not entirely correspond, show the expulsion or removal by lead pencil marks in the margin, the name in no instance being erased and the marginal note of expulsion being sometimes canceled by counter strokes also in pencil. The whole conduct of the association needs revision, a work too extensive for your committee, and beyond their delegated power, but falling within the province of the Executive Committee.

A protest, signed by many colored men, was also referred to your committee, complaining of their exclusion from participation in the management of the district, which should be similarly referred. We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the sitting delegates from the Third Assembly District were duly elected, and are entitled to retain their seats.

Resolved, That the evidence, protest, and other papers before the Committee on Contested Seats, relating to the Third Assembly District, be referred to the Executive Committee when appointed.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY.

In this district the conduct of the affairs of the association and of the primaries was extremely censurable. The representatives of the respective elements in the association, however, came together, and arrived at an understanding that various changes should be made in the ticket elected at the last primary, whereby harmony should be restored and the association be better managed, and the protest and contest were thereupon withdrawn. In the confidence that that arrangement will be carried out in good faith, and that it will insure a better organization and a stronger vote than ever before, we recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the sitting delegation from the Fourth Assembly District were duly elected, and are entitled to retain their seats.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY.

In this district the total vote at primary was—

As counted	237
Total by poll list	226
Of which sitting delegation received	166
Opposition	71
Majority	95
True majority	84

Although some repeating was done at the primary, and some illegal votes cast, yet the whole conduct of the election was characterized by a quietness and fairness quite new in the experience of this district. A challenger from each party stood at the head of the line of voters, and the right to challenge freely was respected and exercised.

But your committee feel it their duty to call attention to the practice of "boxing" in the Inspectors, which seems to prevail in this, and, to a considerable extent, in the lower districts. However fairly an election may be conducted, a certain suspicion always attaches to the conduct of the inspectors, shut off from public view.

If inspectors must be shut in, and so protected from possible violence, at least some one or two representative men on each side should be placed in a position to observe them and to guard against fraud.

In this district the election was held in a second story back room, over a saloon. The ballots were received through a door at the head of the stairs, no person but the inspectors being allowed to enter the room. After the election the ballots were counted upon a table in the room, which might have been seen from the door; but one of the inspectors seated himself between the table and the door, and, refusing to move, prevented a complete view of the canvass, while all requests to admit anybody to watch the count were refused.

While we believe that the canvass was perfectly fair and just, we must express our regret that in this respect the conduct of the officers and inspectors was open to just criticism. The condition of the roll also needs attention, and therefore we recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the sitting delegates from the Sixth Assembly District are duly elected, and are entitled to retain their seats.

Resolved, That the papers before the Committee on Contested Seats in the contest in the Sixth District be referred to the Executive Committee, when appointed.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

In this district the total vote cast was 284, of which the sitting delegates received 270; opposition, 14.

The contestants claimed that the association had no regular head-quarters; that the roll was not posted; that the head-quarters were occupied at 6:30 o'clock, and that they couldn't gain admission, and that on being admitted they found the room full of Democrats, who voted at the primary; that the pledged roll is not in existence; that challenges were not respected; that the tickets on the respective sides presented outwardly the same appearance; that they were opened by the inspectors before they were accepted, and that opposition tickets were rejected; that gangs of office-holders were present from other districts; that votes were received out of turn, and the opposition votes were delayed; that policemen and firemen voted, and also persons not members; that the Meighan, or opposition, ticket received the most votes.

All these charges were made in the form of affidavits, and were accompanied by a further affidavit purporting to be signed by 150 members of the association, to the effect that they were present and voted the opposition ticket.

To substantiate these charges not a witness on behalf the protestants was called before the committee, and as no opportunity was offered us of inquiring into their truth; the surprise of your committee may be better imagined than described, when the sitting delegates, after most fully and satisfactorily meeting every charge, themselves called the contestants, their friends, and counsel as witnesses, and compelled them to acknowledge that, although they were present during the whole evening, they could not testify to the truth of any of the charges as to improper conduct of the election. They could not name a repeater, a policeman, a fireman who was present, or a Democrat except one, whom they acknowledged was put out. It appeared that the election was held at a room recognized as head-quarters, in common with another room; that it was open in time for election; that no member was prevented from entering; that challenges were respected and entertained; that ballots were not opened, except sufficiently to see whether they were double; that it is true that the roll of pledges was not in existence, as it had been stated, and threats had been made to steal the copy if any had been hung up; that the canvass was open and public, in the presence of at least 100 members, and no one objected to it, and that the leading spirit of the opposition, himself an inspector of election, though present before your committee, had nothing to say. The affidavit of the 105 voters was utterly discredited. Many names were shown to be forgeries, and the counsel for the contestants refused to explain how or where or by whom the signatures were obtained. We therefore recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the sitting delegates from the Eighth Assembly District were duly elected and are entitled to their seats.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

In this district the evidence showed beyond question that the roll of the association was largely comprised of Democrats, of whom nearly eighty voted at the primary. The roll itself contained over 1,200 names, of whom about 800 had not signed, whose signatures, therefore, if challenged, could not be identified.

The conduct of the primary and the condition of the association would, in the opinion of your committee, have necessitated a re-organization and new election, had not the good sense of all parties concurred in adopting rigorous measures of self-purification.

We are glad to be able to report that the roll has been greatly improved already, and that the investigation is still proceeding by a committee of the association in which the opposing interests are equally represented, all differences being by agreement referred to your committee. By this means the organization is fast attaining the influence and character to be expected from the great number and respectability of Republicans which the district contains. The contest has been withdrawn and all have cordially united in the work of reform. We therefore respectfully recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the sitting delegates from the Twenty-first Assembly District were duly elected and are entitled to retain their seats.

In closing, your committee deem it proper, as has been done by similar committees, to direct attention to the very general disregard of the provisions of the constitution of the district associations respecting the election of members, the revision of the roll, and the conduct of primaries. Every provision of the constitution was made for a wise purpose, and should be strictly observed. Our rolls must be kept pure, our elections fairly conducted, proper security always allowed, if we expect to retain the confidence of Republicans. The constitution furnishes abundant means to every Republican, whether a member or not, to secure redress for any evils or abuses. Any one grieved by the action of any association or officer, has only to proceed in the manner pointed out by the constitution to secure him a hearing before the Central Committee and proper redress. It is, we think, to be regretted that the provisions in this respect are so rarely availed of.

If persons aggrieved, instead of waiting till a primary is about to be held, would, as soon as any grievance exists, take a proper appeal in the manner pointed out by the constitution, the associations and the party would be benefited. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JACOB M. PATTERSON, Chairman.
GEORGE W. LYON, Secretary.

The next business was the election of officers for the ensuing year. Hon. William A. Darling nominated Col. Joel W. Mason for Chairman. The question was put by Mr. Lyon, and Col. Mason was elected by acclamation. He returned sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and promised to confine himself to the strict line of the discharge of his duties. Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, nominated by ex-Commissioner Gardner for First Vice President; Hon. Pierre C. Van Wyck, nominated by Mr. Morris Friedsam for Second Vice President; Hon. Thomas Murphy, nominated by Mr. George B. Deane for Treasurer; Assistant District Attorney Lyon, nominated by Mr. Solon B. Smith for Recording Secretary; Mr. William Herring, nominated by Mr. Bernard Biglin for Assistant Secretary, and Mr. James G. Armstrong, nominated by Col. Spencer for Sergeant at Arms, were all elected by acclamation.

Messrs. Van Wyck and Herring made brief speeches congratulating the Republicans of this City on the present harmony and unity of action in their ranks, and prophesying a brilliant success in the future if this concert of action and good feeling is continued.

It was announced by the Chairman that, until otherwise ordered, the Central Committee would hold its regular meetings on the evenings of the third Tuesday in each month, June and July excepted. The executive and standing committees will be announced at the next regular meeting.

Mr. Lyon urged that all delegates who have not done so should immediately forward their addresses to the Secretary, to be inserted in the copies of the constitution and rules for the present year.

The committee then adjourned.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

THE CONSTITUTION TO BE PROPOSED BY THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN CHURCHES—PREPARATIONS FOR THE LONDON MEETING IN JULY.

The committee appointed by the delegate meeting of the several church bodies bearing the Presbyterian name in December, met yesterday in the parlors of Rev. Dr. Crosby's Church. Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of the College of New-Jersey, presided. The final draft of a constitution for presentation by the American churches at the London meeting in July, was read and adopted. It is designed for the confederation of the organizations embraced in the Presbyterian system, and reads as follows:

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF CONFEDERATION OF REFORMED CHURCHES HOLDING TO THE PRESBYTERIAN SYSTEM.

Whereas, The Church of God, though composed of many members, is one body in Christ; and whereas, the reformed churches holding by Presbyterian principles are substantially one in doctrine, government, and discipline, it is agreed to form a Presbyterian Alliance, to meet in general council from time to time, in order to manifest the oneness of the churches, and to combine them in furthering the great ends for which the Church was instituted by her King, it being understood that the Presbyterian Churches in thus uniting do not mean to separate from other churches which hold by Christ as the head, but will be ready to join them in Christian fellowship and in promoting the cause of the Redeemer.

1. *Name.*—This alliance shall be called the "Confederation of the Reformed Churches holding to the Presbyterian System."

2. *Bond of Union.*—The bond of union is Christ, and the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, in accordance with which any church expressing by its supreme court a wish to join the confederation shall submit its creed and be admitted by a vote of the General Council, those churches only being admissible whose creed is in accordance with the *consensus* of the reformed churches.

3. *Constituency.*—The council shall consist of delegates appointed by the joining the confederation, the number from each church being regulated by a plan sanctioned by the council, and proceeding on the principle of the number of congregations in the churches; the delegates, moreover, from each church always consisting of an equal number of Ministers and Elders. The council may, on the recommendation of its Committee on Overtures, choose associates not delegates, and invite them to sit and deliberate, to offer suggestions, to deliver addresses, and to read papers.

4. *Powers.*—The council, while it has the power to determine what churches shall be allowed to join this confederation, shall not interfere with the internal order or discipline of any church. It shall take up only such evangelistic subjects as have been submitted to it by its great Head. Topics may be brought before it by any church which is a member of the confederation; topics may also be brought before it by members of the council, on being transmitted by the Committee on Overtures. The decisions and recommendations of the council shall be transmitted to the supreme courts of the several churches, and shall be entitled to receive from them a respectful and prayerful consideration.

5. *Objects.*—This council shall seek to help all weak and struggling churches; to promote freedom of church action; to gather and disseminate information concerning the church at large; to commend the Presbyterian systems, as combining simplicity, efficacy, and adaptation to all times and conditions; and shall entertain all subjects that are directly concerned with the work of evangelization, as the following: The peace of the church, the distribution of missionary work, the combination of church energies, especially in our great cities and destitute districts, the religious instruction of the young, the sanctification of the Sabbath, the suppression of intemperance and other great prevailing vices, systematic beneficence, and the overthrow of infidelity and Romanism.

6. *Methods.*—The General Council shall seek to guide and stimulate public sentiment by papers read, by addresses delivered, by publishing and circulating information about the state of the churches, and by the exposition of sound Scriptural principles and defenses of the truth.

7. *Change of Constitution.*—This constitution shall not be changed except on a motion made at one meeting of the council, and carried by a two-thirds vote at the next meeting.

After the adoption of the constitution a resolution was adopted, providing that the delegates appointed to the meeting in London receive their credentials from the supreme court of the church appointing them, and another providing for the printing of 1,000 copies of the document for general circulation among the churches.

Elders Vermilye and Stiger were added to the delegation to the General Assembly. The question, "Shall we have a rotary instead of a permanent system of Eldership?" was taken up for discussion, and decided in the affirmative, the ministers voting 21 yeas to 4 nays and the elders 8 yeas to 4 nays. The Committee on Home Missions reported that the contributions from churches amounted to $2,409 29, and that $1,500 were raised and disbursed from home work. The Presbytery then adjourned.

ORDNANCE EXPERIMENTS.

THE TESTING OF CONVERTED SMOOTH-BORES RESUMED AT SANDY HOOK—THE MERITS OF STEEL AND CAST-IRON TUBES COMPARED—RECORD OF ROUNDS FIRED.

The officers of the United States Board of Ordnance have resumed their experiments on converted smooth-bore guns on the proving grounds at Sandy Hook, and were engaged yesterday and the latter portion of the day before in the trial of a 10-inch smooth-bore converted into an 8-inch rifle by the insertion of a rifled steel tube. The 10-inch gun, converted on the same principle and to the same calibre, which underwent a test last fall Fall of over 500 rounds is also being occasionally fired, the purpose of the board being to determine the relative merits of steel and wrought-iron tubes. The results attained in the trial of the first converted gun having conclusively proved that the old Rodman guns cannot only be utilized by means of this plan of rifling, but rendered equal in point of strength and accuracy to the guns of Prussia and England, the only question which remains to be settled is the comparative strength and durability of the steel and wrought-iron tubes. In order that this may be definitely ascertained, both will be subjected to an extreme test by the firing of inordinately large charges after the gun containing the steel tube has undergone the preliminary test of 500 rounds. It is looked upon as quite certain that, in the event of either of the guns bursting, more damage will result from the one with the steel rifling. When the pressure is too great the wrought iron, instead of bursting, strictly speaking, merely swells, throwing aside the outer coating of cast iron in a few large masses, while the steel bursts with such velocity as to break the gun into small pieces and scatter the fragments in all directions. The gun now being experimented upon has so far worked very satisfactorily, the results being almost similar to those attained in the trial of the first. The following is the record of the twenty-four rounds fired up to noon yesterday, with projectiles of an average weight of 184 pounds:

Charge Pounds.	No. of Rounds.	Velocity—Feet per second.	Pressure in Pounds per Square inch.
20	1	1,142	21,000
20	2	1,157	18,000
25	3	1,224	25,000
25	4	1,260	20,000
30	5	1,303	26,500
30	6	1,368	25,500
35	7	1,441	27,000
35	8	1,428	26,500
35	9	1,429	33,500
35	10	1,466	25,000
35	11	1,421	26,500
35	12	1,439	28,000
35	13	1,433	30,500
35	14	1,441	28,000
35	15	1,439	33,000
35	16	1,465	31,500
35	17	1,467	28,000
35	18	1,410	31,000
35	19	1,431	40,000
35	20	1,428	28,000
35	21	1,444	29,500
35	22	1,379	31,500
35	23	1,385	28,000
35	24	1,381	31,000

The projectiles and powder used are of the same description as those used in the experiments last Fall, and are of the latest and most improved kinds. The powder is known as the mammoth powder, the grains being about the size of a chestnut, hexagonal in shape, and so regular in size as to insure uniformity of inflammation and combustion. The carriage on which the gun is mounted is of the old pattern, but is supplied with a hydraulic recoil check, which perceptibly reduces the recoil. It is an entirely new contrivance, having been used but once before.

The 9-inch Sutcliffe breech-loading rifle, a description of which appeared in a late edition of THE TIMES, has been mounted near the other guns, and will be tested in about a month or six weeks.

THE INDIANS.

THE SITUATION AT THE CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The following was received at the Indian Bureau to-day:

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY,
DARLINGTON, INDIAN TERRITORY, April 10, 1875.
Hon. Edw. P. Smith, Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

In continuation of my report of the 7th inst. in regard to the status of Indian affairs at this agency, I have to say that on the afternoon of the 7th inst. we had a "roll-call" of friendly Cheyennes, with the following result: Cheyennes—Whirlwind's band—men present, 66; absent, 14; total, 80. Of the above absentees seven have returned, being out after horses when the roll was called, and five additional of the remaining seven have been accounted for. But of the party of eleven northern Cheyennes who came with Fox Tail, nine have left the agency, and it is supposed they have joined the hostiles. No definite information of the exact locality or intentions of the escaped hostile Cheyennes have reached this office. The women and children belonging to the camp are being concentrated at the camps of Whirlwind and Little Robe, and already number several hundred. It is now definitely known that in the affairs of the 6th inst. nine men and two women were killed and a number wounded, some of whom have since died. The troops suffered severely in wounded, but there have been no deaths up to date. The one man killed, reported in my letter of the 7th inst., was badly wounded, but not killed. Information will be forwarded as fast as received.

Respectfully, J. A. COVINGTON,
Acting Agent.

CONDITION OF THE CHICKASAWS.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Gen. J. P. C. Shanks, Special Commissioner of the Indian Bureau to the Indian Territory, writes to Commissioner Smith, under date of the Chickasaw Reservation, April 15, as follows: "The drought injured these people, the grasshoppers did not. The Chickasaws have a law that provides $50 per annum to each blind, lame, and helpless member of the Chickasaws, which covers cases of extreme need. Those who have no grain, with few exceptions, have cattle to sell, and can procure grain. The growing wheat looks well, and will be in in two months. Grass is plenty, and milch cattle are doing well. The people are working well. Corn is generally planted. The late crops did not do as well as last year, and crops are planted earlier this Spring than usual. I think this necessity has not injured them as a people materially."

THE SIOUX TREATY.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Since April last Senators Hitchcock and Paddock, of Nebraska, and Delegate Steele, of Wyoming, have been interesting themselves concerning the proposed new treaty with the Sioux, whose lands extend into that State and Territory. Owing to the last-named fact the lands cannot be surveyed, nor the settlers obtain the title to the soil they occupied before the present treaty was made with the Sioux. These Indians, under their treaty rights, make portions of Nebraska and Wyoming their hunting grounds. The new treaty, however, will remove the present obstructions to settlement.

ENGLISH SPORTSMEN COMING.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that a large number of English gentlemen are coming to this country on a hunting expedition about the middle of May, and will make the Clifton their headquarters during their sojourn at the Falls. The party, it is said, will consist of upward of 100 members. It was organized by Col. Macarthy, of Texas, and is to take the following route through the hunting grounds of the West: Arriving at New-York from Liverpool, about the 12th of May, the party will start for the Falls almost immediately, and thence proceed to Chicago. Great preparations are being made for them at the Clifton, where, among other arrangements, a grand ball is to be given in honor of the occasion. After leaving Chicago, the party will go to Fremont, St. Louis and Kansas City, from which point they will hunt over the plains to Denver, making expeditions in different directions, wherever game may be the most plentiful. The team will be accompanied by twenty-five men servants and from thirty to forty dogs. It is intended to make San Francisco in the Fall, returning to England by way of Yokohama. Of course, the main object of this round trip is the pursuit of large game in the Western prairies. Indian guides, horses, and all necessary outfits, have already been secured.

MORE HIGH-PRICED CATTLE.

The Wapsie herd of short-horn cattle, owned by S. W. Jacobs, of West Liberty, was sold on his farm on the 14th inst. The attendance was large from all parts of the country, and bidding was active. The following are some of the most prominent sales: Maud, to D. S. Pratt, of Brattleboro', Vt., for $7,200; Third Louan, of Loundale, $1,100; imported Sylvatia for $2,600; Forest Queen for $1,550; Third Gem Evy Holme, $2,050; Princess Maud for $2,800; Fannie Pierce for $1,100; Betty Stewart for $1,425; British Baron's Gem for $1,000; Russie Pierce for $1,500; Scottish Lady for $1,425; Lady King for $2,025; imported Royal Booth for $1,075. The total amount of the sale was $61,000, an average of $735 per head.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

PROBABLE DEFEAT OF THE MINERS.

PRIVATE CIRCULAR OF THE LEADER OF THE STRIKE TO THE UNION RECOMMENDING A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME—A MEETING OF STRIKERS CALLED FOR TO-MORROW—EXPECTATION THAT IT WILL BE DECIDED TO RESUME WORK ON THE TERMS OFFERED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Tuesday, April 20, 1875.

The following secret circular from the President of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, which has just come to light, indicates that the end of the strike in this region is near at hand. The circular tells its own story, but it may be added, in explanation of the "basis" proposition, that the offer of the Coal Exchange is a $2 50 basis—that is, certain wages are to be paid when coal sells at $2 50 per ton at Port Carbon, the shipping point, and are to rise or fall one per cent. for each fluctuation of three cents in the selling price of coal. The figures are: For labor outside the mines, a fixed rate of $1 50 per day for first class, and $1 35 for second class; for work inside the mines, laborers as distinguished from miners, to receive $9,90 per week, and miners working by the day $11 70 per week, both, however, subject to the sliding scale of the "basis." These wages seem, and are, very low, but it must be remembered that scarcely any men who have reached the grade of miner—which is something like the Master's degree in Masonry—will consent to work for day's wages. They insist on making contracts to do the work for a certain sum per yard or per car, and these contracts are made regardless of basis, or system, or anything else but the special agreement in each case. They vary so widely that instances are known in which contract work is done for $7 in one mine, while in another a contract almost identical is taken at $16. It is these contractors who are making the trouble. They can make plenty of money, but object to the twenty per cent. reduction "all round," which the Coal Exchange proposes to make in their contracts. The poor laborers, who are the only parties that really have a grievance, keep quiet and submissively follow the lead of the miners, and are unmercifully snubbed if they venture to say a word in their own behalf. As to the alternative proposition, looking to a division between the individual operators and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, there is reason to fear that Mr. Walsh is right in his surmise that it will be a difficult matter to arrange. Mr. Gowen has the individual operators too completely under his control to make it likely that they will start without him.

It is almost a safe prediction to say that the meeting next Thursday will decide to resume work on the best terms that can be obtained, and that this week or next will practically end the strike. Then there will be the delay of waiting for repairs which the stoppage of "dead work" has rendered necessary, and the usual number of fatal accidents, caused by rushing into the mines to work before they are safe to enter, which follows every long suspension. Following is the circular:

PRIVATE.

It is hoped this circular will not be shown outside of the Union:

To the M. and L. B. A. of Schuylkill County:

POTTSVILLE, April 10, 1875.

BROTHERS: I have received telegraphic information that the miners of Hyde Park have refused to suspend, though they are prepared to divide their work with union men, coming from Schuylkill and the other regions, that are out. This being the case, it seems to me that the time has arrived when a change of our programme is necessary.

At the beginning of the year it was decided that no union man should do mining work of any kind (pumping alone excepted) for any operator but those who would sign an agreement to pay 1874 basis for the year. The fact that under that rule the union has grown in numerical strength, to much more formidable proportions than ever before, and the fact that it has put operators hard to for coal, besides, notwithstanding the suspension has not been general, almost completely depleting the market, proves that the decision was a wise one, but now circumstances attending the trade are vastly different from what they were in January last. There is now a demand for coal that beyond any doubt guarantees the payment of the 1874 basis. Many of the individual operators' collieries are in such a condition that if work does not proceed on them in a very short time they will be unable to ship any coal this year; besides our own people, in localities where work was scarce last year, are becoming poor, and while I believe all are willing and able to hold out, at least two months longer if necessary, it is the best policy for us to get them as soon as we can do so without sacrificing our honor or our union. In view of these facts I urgently recommend that a meeting be held in each district immediately, and that a vote be taken on the following propositions:

First—That the demand for the $2 75 and $3 basis be withdrawn, on the ground that we are willing to make that much of a concession to the professed necessities of our operators, and that the demand is not a general one throughout all the regions.

Second—That the members of the union shall return to work for whatever will pay the basis, regardless of whether it be signed for the year or not, but that no coal be shipped from the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, until such time as a final settlement has been made by the committees of the Coal Exchange and the M. and L. B. A. This resolution will allow dead work to be done for the C. and I. Company.

I have carefully considered the probable effect of your agreeing to these propositions, and I confidently believe that it will be good. Mr. Gowen may be stubborn, and I have been told by those operators who are in the Coal Exchange, will not take advantage of the offer, for fear of not getting cars, but there are some who assert if they could go to work without signing the basis for the year they would willingly do so, and pay 1874 prices, and should there be any considerable number do this, then the chances are that all will follow suit in a very short time, for but few of them would long rest contentedly idle when others were working and making money.

However, in your wisdom, if you think it would not be safe to indorse the foregoing proposition, I would suggest that some means be devised for sending a number of our people to places where mining is now being done, and that as much money as can be had, and which is not absolutely needed to buy bread for the poorest, to be devoted to helping those who are willing to go away but have not the money to take them. It would be much better to do this, even if we are compelled to go to Luzerne and other like places, where, though wages have been reduced, the reduction is not so great as that proposed to us. A certain amount of coal must be shipped to supply the market, and we must cut it. Is it not good policy for us to go out it where the reduction is the least?

A meeting of the Executive Board is hereby called to convene at Pottsville on Thursday, April 22, when it is hoped every delegate will come prepared to cast the vote of his district, as to which, if either, of these propositions shall be agreed to.

In conclusion, as I shall be away from home until Saturday next, permit me to express a hope that no member of the association will allow himself to be dispirited by the conclusion which the Hyde Park men have come to. If they were out it would be a much easier contest for us to fight; but there are not so many of them working after all, and the quantity of coal they are sending to market is not sufficient to beat us, if we are determined. Whatever is done from this out must be done cautiously. We must maintain a bold front; we must not permit ourselves to be frightened or cajoled, but we must be prepared to take advantage of all the chances. If by returning to work for operators who will pay the basis, but will not sign for the year, or if by sending a goodly portion of our men elsewhere to work, we can win, let us do one or the other of these things; but if neither of them seem to you to be good policy, vote them both down. I only ask you to believe that in making my recommendations I am actuated by a desire to bring the good ship of union safely into the port of victory, and by no other motive.

(Signed,) JOHN F. WALSH, President.

SMALL SWINDLES BY A WIDOW.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says: "Shortly after the Louisville drawing, it was reported that a widow at La Grange had drawn a portion of the grand prize. The La Grange *Reporter* announced that a lady named Jordan, from Texas, had stopped a few days at the hotel, and that she was the fortunate widow, according to Madame Rumor. She is described as a prepossessing blonde, between thirty-five and forty years of age, dressing well, and with all the appearance of a lady in her bearing. About the 25th of March last she visited Newnan, and while there purchased at the First National bank a check for $8 and one for $9 75. So elegant was she in her manners that neither the Cashier nor Teller suspected any mischief when she informed them that she was purchasing the checks to be sent to a friend in Texas, and placed them in an envelope in their presence. Mrs. Emma J. Jordan, as she called herself in Newnan, next came to Atlanta, where she visited two of our bankers and succeeded in 'doing them' handsomely. She raised the $8 check by adding the letter 'y' to 'eight,' and was so careful that, after making a cypher after the figure 8 in one corner, with a fine pen she traced the 8 over again to correspond with the cypher. The clever and popular Cashier of one of our banks paid her the $80 on it, by which she netted $72 clear. The check for $9 75 she raised by adding the word 'ty' to 'nine,' and making the figures as in the other. The Cashier of another popular bank shelled out the $90 75 to her, by which she netted $81 75. She indorsed the checks on the back 'Mrs. S. J. Evans.' The checks were sent on to the Fourth National Bank of New-York, which returned them to the First National Bank at Newnan. Here the trick was discovered for the first time. The amounts first stated, $8 and $9 75, were entered on the stubs."

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE BLACK-MAILING CHARGES CLOSELY EXAMINED.

THE SCANDAL NOT IN DEFENDANT'S MIND WHEN HE WROTE THE "RAGGED-EDGE" LETTER—THE KISSING INTERVIEW WITH MRS. MOULTON—MR. BEECHER NEVER HEARD THE THIRD SPECIFICATION OF THE WEST CHARGES—THE MESSAGE FROM GEN. BUTLER—DEFENDANT'S WALKS WITH MRS. TILTON—HE GOT THE IDEAS OF BLACK-MAIL FROM OTHERS—BECAUSE OF HIS LAWYERS HE HAD OFTEN FAILED TO DO JUSTICE TO MOULTON—MR. BEECHER OFFERS MR. FULLERTON HIS PULPIT TO PREACH IN.

There was another great jam in the City Court-room yesterday morning. Judge Neilson's order is being infringed upon more and more every day. Not only were there hundreds standing around the walls, but a large portion of the space reserved for the reporters was coolly appropriated by outsiders. Judge Neilson entered at nineteen minutes before the hour. He was accompanied by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Lord William M. Shay, of Scotland, and Capt. Frederic Ward, Aid de Camp to his Excellency the Governor General of Canada. Mr. Knox, Judge Fullerton's partner, and Mr. Tilton came in at 10:52, and Mr. Fullerton himself was four minutes ahead of time. At 10:59 the Beecher party entered, consisting of the defendant, Mrs. Beecher, Rev. and Mrs. Scoville, and Mrs. Col. Henry Beecher. Mr. Beach followed almost on their heels, and Frank Moulton appeared on the minute of 11. At 11:03 the jury-roll was called, at 11:05 Mr. Beecher took the witness stand. He had doffed his cloak, but retained his overcoat. He held in his hand a spray of white flowers and green leaves. Messrs. Evarts, Shearman, and the rest were not many minutes late. Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton had a seat on the Beecher side, and on the judicial bench, besides those already named, were Mr. Stephen A. Walker, of New-York, and Hon. William Korff, of Brooklyn. Rev. Edward Beecher stood against the wall under the clock. Bessie Turner was conspicuously absent.

Mr. Fullerton returned to the question as to whether Tilton had charged improper proposals. Mr. Beecher, after a night's reflection, still held to the theory that Mr. Tilton had merely carried charges made by his wife. The word "charge" had been used on the direct examination merely as a synonym for "declare," "narrate," or "state." Then Mr. Beecher said that in his letter of disavowal to his nephew, Mr. Perkins, he never intended to embrace the Tilton charge. Next in order of consideration came the *pièce de resistance*, from which so much was expected—the "ragged edge" letter. Mr. Beecher went over the events antecedent to writing that letter substantially as on the direct examination. Mr. Fullerton wanted to know why Mr. Beecher had not made an explanation to the church if he was innocent. He answered that he was keeping his part of the compact of silence. He did and he did not believe the others were keeping their part. [Laughter.] Judge Neilson ordered Sergt. Rogers to remove from the court-room any person caught offending. "Except the counsel," said Mr. Fullerton. "Except the counsel," repeated his Honor gravely, and there was another titter. Almost immediately afterward counsel and witness had a spat which caused the audience to offend again. Mr. Fullerton was pressing a question and followed it with a remark, that he was going to find out all about these things before he got through. "I don't think you are succeeding very well," retorted Mr. Beecher.

The questioning was sharp in regard to the "keen suspicions" clause. The keen suspicions, Mr. Beecher said, were rumors prevalent in his congregation in regard to the Bowen scandals. The Tilton matter was not in his mind when he wrote his "ragged edge" letter. He considered that if these scandals were investigated the Tilton troubles would come out; and, furthermore, that a Congregational church was the worst tribunal before which an investigation could be had. The point of his proposed sacrifice was to restore happiness to Tilton's household. The contest was here extremely exciting. Mr. Beecher braced himself up, and question and answer flew back and forth with sharpness and rapidity. Mrs. Beecher smiled approval from her seat. "Was there no person in your congregation to whom you could go for counsel?" said Mr. Fullerton. "Not one," said Mr. Beecher, with emphasis. "It is well to know it," retorted Mr. Fullerton, and the letter was dropped.

The next subject taken up was the "true story." Mr. Beecher said that Tilton told him before reading it, that there was one clause which, if he could stand it, he could stand the whole, referring to the improper solicitations clause. "I thought so myself when I heard it," added Mr. Beecher, demurely. [Laughter.] "Why did you not rise up and deny the charge?" thundered Mr. Fullerton. "Mr. Fullerton," answered Mr. Beecher, grandly, "that is not my habit of mind, or my manner of dealing with men and things." "So I observe," said Mr. Fullerton. The letter to the *Eagle* and the letter of declination were then gone over. Mr. Beecher said he had not seen the latter letter after it was drawn up, but he corrected himself subsequently when it was shown that in his long statement to the committee he spoke of having it in his possession. [At this point Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Lord Hay, and Capt. Ward left the room.] Then the interview with Mrs. Moulton was taken up. Mr. Beecher said he did not lie down that morning on the sofa or "on anything else." Previously he had often lain down in Mrs. Moulton's presence. He was very positive that the kiss of inspiration was given while he was sitting at a table. He acknowledged that he had suggested to counsel to ask Mrs. Moulton while on the stand about the kiss.

There was a sharp examination on the subject of calling Mrs. Moulton "a slice of the day of judgment." Mr. Beecher wanted to qualify his answers, and Mr. Fullerton insisted on stopping him. At length he said that he would swear positively that he did not make use of that expression, but would not be positive as to whether he had said something akin or not. With a series of flat negatives he denied that he had ever had any conversation with Mrs. Moulton in regard to a confession or statement to the church. His proposed resignation had no reference to the West charges. He disposed of the sentence in his letter to Moulton that "neither you nor Tilton should be troubled by the side you have taken in public" by saying that the last word was not "public" but "politics." At this there was a flurry among counsel, and the letter was passed around and closely scrutinized. This interpretation was finally accepted. Mr. Beecher did not tell Brother Bell to break up the deacon's meeting. What he feared in regard to the women was that they would talk too much. He had never heard the third specification of the West charges. The answer almost knocked Mr. Fullerton over with amazement. He made Mr. Beecher repeat the denial three or four times, and, as a climax, asked him, "You say that Theodore Tilton's charge of criminal intimacy with his wife and the charges made by your own church and by the committee of your church made no impression on you?" "Not the slightest," answered Mr. Beecher shortly. Finally, he would not deny positively, but to the best of his recollection he did not ask Mr. Bell to go to Mr. Halliday and get him to break up the Deacons' meeting.

On the day of the interview with Mr. Kinsella Mr. Beecher denied positively that he had come out of Mr. Moulton's house, or that he had met a lady coming out. The appointment of the Investigating Committee was glanced over, Mr. Beecher acknowledging that he had done the principal part of the naming of the committee. He had never until that period entertained the opinion that Moulton was untrustworthy because he suggested no plan out of the difficulty. There was a squabble between counsel at this point, Mr. Shearman insisting that Mr. Fullerton should state whether such an opinion had been expressed in writing or orally. Mr. Beecher cut the discussion short by denying the question in both phases.

The connection of Gen. Butler in the case was then gone into. Mr. Beecher smilingly repeated the assurance that had been given him that Gen. Butler would "draw him out of this thing no matter what the facts were," whereat Mr. Evarts shook with suppressed laughter. It was preposterous to say that witness had ever likened Gen. Butler to Moses, and he gave an emphatic "No, Sir," to the question as to whether he had said that the General was a great man—a man such as God Almighty permits but one or two to be born in a century. Again Mr. Evarts was convulsed, and a general laugh went round. Witness had not sent a messenger to Gen. Butler. One had gone as the result of a consultation, and he [Beecher] had approved of it. No report was made to him only as to the result of the mission. It was Gen. Tracy who was the messenger. Witness never wrote to Gen. Butler, and could not recall saying to Mr. H. A. Bowen that Gen. Tracy was his counsel at the time. Gen. Tracy was not his counsel, merely his adviser.

The next subject was Mr. Beecher's walks with Mrs. Tilton after the outbreak of the scandal. Two were described. Of one Mr. Beecher was not sure of the distance. Mr. Fullerton insisted on knowing it. Mr. Beecher responded that he was not a surveyor. "It was less than a hundred—" "What?" "Miles," answered Mr. Beecher. He got it down finally to four or five blocks. He had never been in Sarony's photograph gallery in New-York with Mrs. Tilton. At this time, 12:55, recess was taken.

As Mr. Beecher stepped down from the chair he accosted Mr. Fullerton, and inquired about his health. The great cross-examiner replied courteously that if the trial should ever end, he would then follow Mr. Beecher's example and go to his farm for a long recreation. Rev. Dr. Fulton helped Mr. Beecher on with his cloak, and all went to lunch. In the court-room crullers and apples made their appearance in every direction, and in munching them the crowd passed the time until 2:05, when Judge Neilson arrived. Judge Robinson, of the New-York Common Pleas was with him, and the two consulted together frequently during the afternoon. Rev. Mr. MacAllister also put in an appearance for the first time. The Beecher party were ten minutes late, and as the moments went by and the counsel for the prosecution remained absent, a whisper went around that Mr. Fullerton was ill again. This rumor developed into almost a certainty when Judge Beach entered at 2:19, but was almost immediately dispelled by the advent of Mr. Fullerton himself, looking fresher and rosier than before recess. At 2:20 the roll of jurors was called a second time, and Mr. Fullerton reopened his batteries.

Mr. Beecher could not recollect a walk with Mrs. Tilton in New-York in the Fall of 1871; nor whether he had been in an oyster or refreshment saloon with her in 1871 or 1872. He never admonished her not to allow her affections for him to go further, although he was at the same time laboring under a strong conviction that she had transferred her affections to him. He hoped to influence her by his moral conduct, not by warnings. The subject of paying for Bessie Turner's schooling was then considered. The money was given through kindness, and not under a threat or suspicion of black-mail. Witness could not give the aggregate sum advanced. He never kept an account in his life. He had made $12,000 that Spring, and he had spoken to Moulton about it, but it had gone before that conversation. In regard to the lifting of the mortgage on Tilton's house, witness was ready to bear his part when Moulton mentioned the subject; but Mr. Moulton never brought the slightest pressure to bear upon him to do so. Mr. Fullerton questioned Mr. Beecher very closely on this subject. Mr. Beecher went over the story at length, as in the direct examination. He described his simplicity in the transaction with much demureness. Had any threat been made, he would not have contributed a cent. He did not look upon it in the light of settling any difficulty. Mr. Fullerton read an extract from one of Mr. Beecher's statements to the effect that he had paid the money in the belief that it would settle the whole difficulty. Mr. Beecher said he would stick to that statement. Including the $5,000 he had an impression that he had given Moulton altogether $7,000. He had not had the slightest suspicion of black-mail. He added, "You will understand me, when I say that, to apply it to Mr. Moulton." He had an impression that Tilton knew where the money came from, but he could not say that he thought Tilton was levying black-mail. He may have had the suggestion flit across his mind, but nothing to make a stable impression. Mr. Fullerton pressed Mr. Beecher to know why he paid the $5,000 after he had a suspicion that the previous $2,000 was black-mail. Mr. Beecher dodged the question for some time and Mr. Fullerton became angry. Mr. Shearman popped up to his client's aid, but Mr. Fullerton declined to yield the floor, and the two lawyers talked together for some minutes amid general amusement. Finally, Mr. Shearman, angrily remarking upon the insolence of counsel, sat down. Mr. Fullerton said that he could be corrected by the witness if he had quoted wrong. Mr. Shearman sprang to his feet again and said that it was a singular coincidence that when counsel had not the record before him he never quoted correctly. Mr. Fullerton retorted that when Mr. Shearman was not impertinent he was not anything. Judge Neilson interposed with "Probably counsel thought"— Mr. Fullerton interrupted to say that what Mr. Shearman thought could not possibly be of sufficient importance to take up the time of the court or his time. Subsequently, when Mr. Beecher said that the idea of black-mail had been given him by others Mr. Fullerton stopped him with the remark that he did not want to become involved in another controversy with Mr. Shearman. The black-mail business continued to be the subject of some very sharp questioning. Mr. Beecher said that he did not get that idea until his return from the White Mountains. He did not know which of those with whom he talked had convinced him that there had been black-mail. "Well," said Mr. Fullerton, "name them, and we will divide the honors." "I think Mr. Shearman will have to bear his part," answered Mr. Beecher, laughing. "I thought so," remarked Mr. Fullerton. "Gen. Tracy was another," continued Mr. Beecher. Here Mr. Fullerton interposed a significant "yes." "They told me I was green," said Mr. Beecher, in a tone that gave rise to loud laughter. "Do you now believe that Mr. Moulton black-mailed you?" thundered Mr. Fullerton. Mr. Beecher tried to avoid the answer, but finally said "I'm afraid he did, but I have no hard, immovable judgment in the matter. It is the hardest thing in the world for me think evil of Mr. Moulton." He was convinced that Moulton had black-mailed him by the argument that the surest way to get the best of a man of his own nature was to play delicately on his feelings and to avoid intimidation, which Moulton had done. That was moral black-mail. Later, having abandoned that idea, he had not done Moulton justice, because he did not dare say what he thought in his lawyers' presence. "They intimidated you?" queried Mr. Fullerton. "They did," responded Mr. Beecher. "Then they must have treated you worse than Moulton did," said Mr. Fullerton. "Yes, they did," answered Mr. Beecher, with a laugh. "If," said Mr. Beecher "black-mail means that Mr. Moulton used me for himself, he did not black-mail me; but if it means that he used my generous feelings for Tilton's benefit, then he did black-mail me."

Mr. Beecher, repeating that he did not get the idea of black-mail until October, 1874, was confronted with his previously-made statement in which he charges black-mail. First, there was a sharp contest on the statement itself, Mr. Beecher refusing to acknowledge that it was *his* written statement, because a stenographer had written it. Then he explained that his idea that he had been black-mailed was very fluctuating. Sometimes he believed in it and more times not. He wrote the statement during one of the periods when he believed. "It was periodical, I suppose," remarked Mr. Fullerton, sarcastically. "No; not quotidian, exactly," responded Mr. Beecher. "Did it wax and wane with the moon?" asked Mr. Fullerton. The reason witness had not done justice to Mr. Moulton during his periods of disbelief was that he had the fear of his lawyers before his eyes. (Laughter.) He added that he did not think his lawyers had a very complimentary opinion of him. He never read a newspaper that contained any denunciation of Mr. Moulton as a black-mailer. Mr. Fullerton followed up the subject until Mr. Beecher had to admit that previous to appointing Mr. Cleveland a member of the Investigating Committee he had given that gentleman a statement of his own side of the case, and had received from him an emphatic opinion that he had been black-mailed. Mr. Fullerton tried to secure similar acknowledgments in relation to Mr. Sage and Mr. Storrs, but Mr. Beecher denied everything at the outset, giving the examiner no foundation for the necessary subsequent interrogatories. Then Mr. Beecher made the astonishing denial of ever having read the report of the Investigating Committee. It satisfied his friends and the church, and that satisfied him. Consequently he did not see what the report contained about black-mail.

"Are you in the habit of having your sermons published?" asked Mr. Fullerton. Mr. Beecher acknowledged that he was and also that he had preached a sermon on "The Nobility of Confession," on Oct. 4, 1868. "I hope Mr. Fullerton is not going to preach us a sermon," sarcastically remarked Mr. Shearman. "I would do so if I thought I could convert Brother Shearman," retorted Mr. Fullerton. "I will be happy to give you the use of my pulpit," said Mr. Beecher. "Brother Shearman is the only audience I will want," said Mr. Fullerton. "Perhaps he is the only audience you can get," rejoined Mr. Beecher. "If I succeed in converting Brother Shearman I will consider my work as a Christian minister complete," said Mr. Fullerton. This contest of wit created much merriment. Mr. Fullerton then read a passage from the sermon, the effect of which is that if a person commits a great sin and the exposure of it would cause wide-spread misery, such a person would not be justified in confessing it, merely to relieve his conscience. Mr. Beecher said that that was sound doctrine. At this point Mr. Fullerton turned to the court, and pointing to the clock said, "Nothing comes after the sermon, I believe, but the benediction." His Honor took the hint, and at 3:55 the proceedings adjourned.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 11.05 o'clock the court having asked counsel if they were ready to proceed, Mr. Beecher resumed the stand.

The Court—Officer Rogers, you must enforce silence to-day with this audience on some terms.

Mr. Fullerton then continued the cross-examination as follows:

Q.—Mr. Beecher, after a night's reflection are you enabled to state now whether you regarded Theodore Tilton as charging you with improper advances to his wife, on the night of the 30th of December, 1870? A.—I regarded him as making—as communicating to me—

Q.—No, one moment, now. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You do not recall him as having made that charge against you? A.—No, Sir; not in a strict sense.

Q.—Did you regard him as having made that charge against you in any sense, whether strict or otherwise? A.—Yes, in a general way regarding the interview as a general narrative of that interview; I should use that language again, but in scrutinizing again the exact terms I should say no; that he charged me with these things that he personally knew, and represented the charge that his wife had made.

Q.—Did not he make the charge in his own behalf? A.—I do not think he did.

Q.—Did he profess to be the representative of his wife? A.—Made no profession whatever.

Q.—You regarded it at that time as a charge made by him? A.—I did not think of it in that light; it was a narrative.

Q.—Well, the charge was in the narrative? A.—Her statement was.

Q.—He represented it to you before he read the narrative of his wife, did he not—the confession of his wife? A.—He mentioned that she made charges against me.

Q.—Did not he charge you with the offense before he referred to his wife's narrative? A.—He did not charge me in that sense; he said his wife had made such statements, and then read it.

Q.—Now, let me read this again to you, Mr. Beecher, and see whether it is right or wrong:

> "He charged me, in substance, with acting for a long time in an unfriendly spirit; that I had sought his downfall; had spread injurious rumors about him; was using my place and influence to undermine him; had advised Mr. Bowen to dismiss him, and much more that I cannot remember. He then declared that I had injured him in his family relations; that I had joined with his mother-in-law in producing discord in his house; had advised a separation; had alienated his wife's affections from him, and had led her to love me more than any living being; had corrupted her moral nature, and had taught her to be insincere, lying, hypocritical, and ended by charging that I had made wicked proposals to her."

Is that narrative true of that interview? A. Will you allow me to see that, Sir?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

A.—The terms "declare" and "charge" I used as equivalents in the narrative here.

Q.—Is that narrative true as it is here? A.—Yes, as I read it, in the general it is, but if you give a specific sense to the charge—

Q.—One moment, I do not give anything, I want to know if that narrative is yours? A.—Subject to corrections, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—He has a right to answer you.

Mr. Fullerton—He has a right to answer and I mean he shall.

Q.—Do you regard it as true, giving the ordinary significance to the terms you employed in that statement? A.—I used the word charged as used in the last place as only a synonym for declared.

Q.—You regarded yourself as being charged with improper advances, did you not? A.—I did.

THE PERKINS CORRESPONDENCE.

Q.—I called your attention to the correspondence between yourself and Mr. Perkins last night, I wish to call your attention to something further in that connection. The letter in reply to Mr. Perkins of Feb. 23, 1871, opens with this expression:

> "Whatever Mr. Tilton formerly said against me, and I know the substance of it, he has withdrawn and frankly confesses that he had been misled by the statement of one who, when confronted, backed down from his charges."

Did you mean in that communication to convey to your nephew the idea that Mr. Tilton had withdrawn what he had said against you? A.—I understood by that communication that Mr. Tilton had withdrawn the charges made by Mr. Bowen and repeated by him.

Q.—Why did not you refer to the charges that Mr. Tilton had made or Mrs. Tilton had made against you? A.—It was the special object of such a letter as that not to have that brought out into publicity; we were all engaged in keeping that still.

Q.—One moment; that is enough; your object was not to allude to it? A.—I will not say that was the specific object of the letter, but that was a part of the advice and of the—

Q.—I am talking about your letter? A.—Yes, I know, but it was a joint letter; the letter was written in consultation with Mr. Moulton.

Q.—And your object was not to embrace in the meaning of the terms here what Mr. Tilton or Mrs. Tilton had charged you with? A.—I did not intend to go into that as I understand it; will you allow me to see the letter again, if you please?

Mr. Fullerton—Undoubtedly, Sir. [Handing him letter, which witness carefully read.]

Q.—Any further explanation in regard to it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I call your attention now to another expression, and see whether you did not at one time consider the charge as having been made by Mr. Tilton. I read:

> "Moreover, from the anger and fury of Mr. Tilton I apprehended that this charge was made by him and, supported by the accusation of his wife, was to be at once publicly pressed against me."

Mr. Tilton—"As" made.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, "as made" it ought to be; it is printed wrong.

Q.—Did not you regard the charge as being made by Mr. Tilton when you made use of any such language as that? A.—If the charge was made—if you use it in a generic sense—

Q.—I do not use it in any sense. A.—I do.

Q.—I am asking whether you did not think then that the charge was made then by Mr. Tilton; in the sense in which you used the word? A.—Not in the sense in which I am now using the word.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, I am not asking you as to the sense in which you are now using it; I am asking you as to the meaning of the phrase in the sense in which you then used it. A.—That is what I am attempting to explain to you; I then used the word in a generic sense, in the sense of "declare" or "state" to me these facts which were, in a general way, charges, but now I understand you to seek for a more specific—not generic—and in that regard I say that while Mr. Tilton narrated to me the matters that were in his own knowledge, but charged only by reading his wife's charges.

Q.—Very well; what matters did you think Mr. Tilton knew of his own knowledge at that time? A.—The distress and trouble in his family; the distress and trouble between himself and Mr. Bowen.

Q.—Did you not think he knew of his own knowledge that you were the cause of either of these difficulties? A.—Well, I should say he did.

Q.—Of his own knowledge? A.—Of his own knowledge—yes, Sir; I think it would come within that designation.

THE LETTER OF FEBRUARY, 1872.

Q.—I call your attention to a letter of Feb. 5, 1872—how long before the writing of that letter was it that you met Mr. Tilton in the cars? A.—I met him in the cars, I think, in the fore part of February—I mean January.

Q.—Do you know the date? A.—No, I do not, Sir, not exactly; I might come pretty near it; I know only that it is probably the first half of January.

Q.—Now, what occurred intermediate to the time you met him in the cars and the writing of this letter of Feb. 5, in regard to this difficulty? A.—There occurred—(reflecting,) January—February—there occurred a good deal of conversation between Mr. Moulton and myself, and if I recollect right there occurred the letter of Mrs. Tilton before they left for the West, speaking of his harshness of feeling, and there occurred also—I cannot say that I recollect now that there occurred any interview with him except this one; there may have done, but I was put in possession of the facts through Mr. Moulton and through this intimation of Mrs. Tilton; I do not know whether I saw Mrs. Morse or not; I cannot recall all the circumstances, but I was in possession of the knowledge that he felt very greatly dissatisfied and that he was saying that the difficulties into which he had found himself entangled subsequently to the publication of the life of Woodhull and the Steinway Hall meeting—the pressure of those difficulties he was attributing to me, and saying that my church was using its great influence as against him, and that I was tolerating my friends in injurious representations of it, and that while he had been the injured man and not the injurer I was allowing people to think that he was the injurer and I the magnanimous man that bore it.

Q.—Had the scandal then in any way permeated the church? A.—The scandal—I do not know to what extent it was suspected, Sir.

Q.—Had it permeated the church at all? A.—I cannot answer that, Sir.

Q.—What did you think at the time in regard to that? A.—I do not know that that—I held myself so aloof that I was not—I was the poorest one to know in regard to it.

Q.—Did you hold yourself aloof purposely? A.—I did; I did not allow myself to speak of it, nor allowed others to speak to me for the most part.

Q.—You did not learn whether the scandal was afloat in the church? A.—I meant to maintain absolute silence, as I had promised to do.

Q.—Did you regard the others as keeping that compact? A.—The other side?

Q.—Yes. A.—I did and I did not.

Q.—Then you did not?

Mr. Evarts—No.

Mr. Beecher—Oh, both.

Mr. Fullerton—You did not; that is one? A.—Yes, but I did, too.

Q.—You had a divided judgment about it, had you? A.—I will make a statement exactly—

The Court (alluding to laughter at Mr. Beecher's last reply but one)—Mr. Rogers, you will remove from the court-room any person who interrupt these proceedings, no matter who it is; I won't have these interruptions.

Mr. Fullerton—Except the counsel.

The Court—Except the counsel.

Mr. Beecher—And the witness.

Mr. Fullerton—Why did not you take care, then, in this new phase of that business, to consult some person other than the friend of Mr. Tilton in regard to it? A.—I was satisfied with the consultation that I had.

Q.—You still had confidence in him? A.—Unbounded.

WHY DID HE NOT MAKE A STATEMENT TO SATISFY THE PUBLIC.

Q.—Well, if you had been guilty of no improper advances, and regarded yourself as amenable only to the charge of winning this woman's affections, which was unconsciously done, why did not you make a statement to that effect, so as to satisfy the public in regard to this matter? A.—That is the very thing that Mr. Moulton insisted on ought not to be done—that it could not be touched at all without opening and going into an investigation, which he thought would be injurious to—I thought it would be injurious to me, and he thought it would be to the family.

HE WAS SATISFIED MOULTON DID NOT BELIEVE IN THE CHARGES.

Q.—And did not Mr. Moulton regard the charges at that time as of a more serious character than improper solicitation? A.—No; I do not think he did, Sir.

Q.—Do you know that he did not? A.—Oh, I do not know what was in his mind, but I never made any manifestation to him of it.

Q.—Did you never speak to him of a charge more serious than improper advances? A.—No, Sir; I did not speak to him even of that.

Q.—Well, what did you suppose that Mr. Moulton believed in regard to the scandal at that time? A.—Well, I believed that Mr. Moulton thought that there had been a difficulty, and at different times I thought that he had different opinions in his head about it, but I never asked him, and he never told me.

Q.—Well, pray why did you not learn from this man what his conclusions were in regard to this difficulty which you supposed he thought had occurred? A.—I learned it enough for all purposes I had in view.

Q.—Did you not wish to vindicate yourself in his opinion? A.—I had vindicated myself; I was in the habit of visiting his family; I was his personal friend; I visited his wife in his house, and in her chamber, and I did not want any better vindication than that.

Q.—Well, then, did you not want to vindicate yourself from the charge of improper advances? A.—I did not believe he believed any such thing as that.

Q.—You simply inferred that from his conduct? A.—Yes, Sir, from his conduct; I believed he believed me to be innocent.

Q.—And in these whole interviews resulting in so many confidences you never referred to the charge of improper advances? A.—I certainly never did.

Q.—You never tried to find out what he thought about it? A.—I knew.

Q.—By inference? A.—That is all the way I could find out by word or by inference, and by inference as well as by word.

Q.—Well, I am trying to find out? A.—You are not succeeding very well.

WHAT WAS THE KEEN SUSPICION HE APPREHENDED.

Q.—I am not succeeding very well, but it is not my fault. Now, in this letter of Feb. 5, you state as follows:

> "To say that I have a church on my hands is simple enough, but to have the hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his keen suspicion or anxiety or zeal, to see tendencies which if not stopped would break out into a ruinous defense of me; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against T. which had their beginning years before this; to seem serene, and as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless nights often, yet come up fresh and full for Sunday; all this may be talked about, but it cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing on the nervous system."

Now, Mr. Beecher, let me ask you what was the keen suspicion which you apprehended each one of these persons might indulge? A.—Will you allow me a copy of the document—you perhaps want to use that one; Mr. Shearman will furnish me one—I can get one in my own satchel. I think that was the letter of 1872.

Q.—Yes; Feb. 5, 1872. A.—Be kind enough to ask that again.

Mr. Fullerton (to the Stenographer)—Repeat the question, Mr. Stenographer, please.

The Stenographer—Shall I read the letter?

Mr. Fullerton—No. "What was the keen suspicion?"

The Stenographer—Oh, yes—"What was the keen suspicion that you apprehended each one of those persons might indulge?"

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—It is the paragraph about the middle—

The Witness—I know where it is; I am reading it; I did not say "each one with his keen suspicion," as if each one of these hundreds and thousands had a keen suspicion.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, you need not explain that; just answer the question. A.—I thought that was the question.

Q.—I ask you what you apprehended—what was the keen suspicion indulged in as therein stated? A.—Oh, I thought your question was to find out about the keen suspicion which each one of these hundreds and thousands of men—"to have each one of these *hundreds* and *thousands* of men pressing me each one with his keen suspicion."

Q.—Well, what was this keen suspicion? A.—The suspicion some of them held—*some* of these hundreds and thousands of men.

Q.—Well, suspicion of what? A.—Suspicion of my moral conduct and character.

Q.—Well, Sir, did you not want to clear up that suspicion? A.—I wanted to have it unquestioned.

Q.—Did you speak to any of them at that time? A.—I never did.

Q.—And yet you were innocent and able to vindicate yourself? A.—I was perfectly innocent, and if the worst came to the worst I intended to vindicate myself.

Q.—What could be worse than suspicion of your moral character. A.—My life could put that down if I was suffered to go right on.

Q.—Then by silence and going right on you expected to let these men's suspicion float away? A.—No, Sir; I meant to make it die.

Q.—Not by telling the truth? A.—Not by telling a lie; but yet, at the same time, by speaking the truth.

Mr. Fullerton—I read still further:

> "If my destruction would place him all right, that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out; no one can offer more than that; and that I do offer. Sacrifice me without hesitation if you can clearly see your way to his safety and happiness thereby."

Mr. Beecher—"His happiness and safety thereby."

Mr. Fullerton—Well, it is transposed?

Mr. Beecher—Yes, Sir; simply transposed.

Q.—That is the way, then, you expected to get rid of this keen suspicion that was felt in your church by stepping down and out, was it? A.—No.

Q.—You were willing to be sacrificed, were you, if they could see thereby the safety and happiness of Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; all conditional; that "it" in the beginning covers it all.

Q.—Well,

> "If my destruction would place him all right, that should not stand in the way?"

A.—"If." I stated a condition.

Q.—Well, you were willing then to be destroyed, were you? A.—That was the feeling I had in my mind, extravagantly expressed I admit; but it was the feeling.

Q.—Yes; but you were willing to be destroyed rather than meet this keen suspicion felt in your congregation? A.—Not at all. These suspicions respected the rumors pointed to by Mr. Bowen.

Q.—By Bowen? A.—By Bowen, Sir.

Q.—It had no reference to Mr. Tilton, then? A.—It might have drawn in that, but it was the principal trouble.

Q.—What was the trouble from Mr. Bowen? A.—Mr. Bowen's rumors propagated by Mr. Tilton.

Q.—No connection with these scandals? A.—It might draw that in; that was the danger.

Q.—Didn't you refer to it here? A.—I do not think I had that in my mind.

Q.—Not at all, eh? A.—I do not think I had that in my mind, Sir.

Q.—Well, [reading.]

> "Sacrifice me," you say, "without hesitation if you can clearly see your way to his safety and happiness thereby."

Was that Mr. Bowen's happiness or Mr. Tilton's? A.—No. Any action that would bring the whole matter before the church would bring out all that we had kept secret.

HE THOUGHT HE'D HAVE TO MEET A DIVIDED CHURCH.

Q.—Well, what did you think you had to do before the church except tell what you have told here to vindicate yourself? A.—I thought, Sir, that I should have to meet a divided church with a party on the side of Mr. Bowen, with a large party of young men on the side of Mr. Tilton, and with another large class in the church, people always very sensitive—or of the congregation—very sensitive to all ill-rumors that related to a minister of the church; I supposed if it came before the church it would go through the regular forms of a church trial, and I thought the poorest tribunal on earth that could investigate the charges we were going to try, was a congregational church, and I felt at that time, and for a long time, that there would be a conflagration that would destroy the church and me too.

Q.—You preferred, then, as I understand you, to be the subject of keen suspicion rather than defend yourself before the church? A.—I think not that in that form of statement, but I think when the charge was made against me that the great danger was the stories that I permitted, out of the church, injurious statements and criticisms upon Mr. Tilton, and that I was not careful about, and I did not care about him; I wanted them, so far as to my being indifferent if it would clear him, and restore him to his happiness in his family and in his business—I would be willing to be sacrificed. That charge was of saving myself.

WAS HE WILLING TO BE SACRIFICED RATHER THAN DEFEND HIMSELF.

Q.—Now, just answer my question if you please. Were you willing to be sacrificed and rest under this suspicion rather than defend yourself before the church? A.—That was not the point of the sacrifice; the point was I was opening that—

Q.—That is not an answer to my question. What did you mean by the expression you were willing to step down and out. Resign your pastorate? A.—The whole passage has about the one meaning—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, Mr. Beecher; what did you mean by the term "I am willing to step down and out." Did you mean you would resign your pastorate? A.—Yes, Sir; conditionally.

Q.—And at that time, Mr. Beecher, the only offense that you regarded yourself as having committed, if offense it was, that you had unconsciously yourself won this woman's affections? A.—No, Sir; that wasn't the way it presented itself to my mind; by unconsciously winning her affections I had destroyed her and the household, and the man that was at the head of it, and I looked at it in its whole.

Q.—H'm! You say: "I am well nigh discouraged: if you too cease to trust me—to love me, I am alone; I have not another person in the world to whom I could go." Why couldn't you go to some relation, or some friend, or some member of the congregation and explain all this? A.—I could on the condition that it was to be exposed to the public, but if it was not to be I could not, maintaining my honor and pledge of keeping this silent and not speaking of it; I had no one else to go to but him, and I did go to no one but him.

Q.—Couldn't you trust any member of your congregation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not one? A.—Not one, in the condition of things.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, it is well to know that.

THE TRUE STORY.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, when were you called upon to hear the "true story" read? A.—I cannot give you the precise date, Sir; it was somewhere, I take it, in November the last or December the first, or somewhere near that—in that neighborhood—of 1872.

Q.—It was after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, was it not? A.—It was, Sir.

Q.—I understood you to say that when that story was read to you, or that part which was read to you, that he asked you whether you—whether you would be able to stand a particular passage which he would read to you? A.—No; he did not; I did not say so.

Q.—Well, what did you say on that subject? A.—I said he said before he began to read it that if I could stand one sentence in it I could stand the whole, and then he went on and read it, and when he came to it he said that was the sentence, and I thought myself I could stand the whole if I could stand that.

Mr. Fullerton—I read from your direct examination:

> "Mr. Tilton began, sitting on the sofa, to fix his papers, and opened the matter to me by saying that there was one single sentence that if I could stand he thought I would be able to stand the whole document, and then he commenced reading what was afterward called the 'true story,' and he read on until he came to the passage in which I was charged with asking Mrs. Tilton to be a wife to me with all that is implied by that term, and he looked up and said, 'That is the sentence.' I made no reply. He went on reading, I getting madder and madder, and when he got through I walked up and down the room but said nothing."

Is that a true narrative of what occurred? A.—Substantially true, Sir.

Q.—How did it happen you did not rise up and deny the truth of that statement? A.—Mr. Fullerton, that is not my mind, nor my method of dealing with people or things.

Mr. Fullerton—So I observe, and I pass on. Did you understand that it was for publication? A.—I do not recall that there was anything definite said about that; I understood either for publication or for showing; but I do not think there was anything determinate said on the subject.

THE THREAT TO PUBLISH THE LETTER OF APOLOGY.

Q.—Do you recollect the time when there was a threat or a proposition to publish the letter of apology so-called?

Mr. Beecher—Of May 31.

Mr. Shearman—May 31.

Mr. Fullerton—Was that the date?

Mr. Beecher—About that; in that vicinity.

Q.—From whom did you learn that it was intended to publish that? A.—I cannot recall from whom.

Q.—That was after the publication of the tripartite agreement, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect who made known to you the fact of the intention to publish that? A.—I do not; I do not recall, Sir.

Q.—Well, with whom did you converse on that subject? A.—I conversed with Mr. Moulton, in chief.

Q.—Where did you hold the conversation? A.—At his house.

Q.—Did you then understand what the letter of apology contained? A.—I understood that it contained—

Q.—Did you understand what it contained? A.—No; I did not understand it in the full sense.

Q.—Who made use of the term "letter of apology" in that conversation? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—What did you suggest in regard to it? A.—I do not know that I had any suggestion to make in regard to it.

Q.—Didn't you suggest Mr. Moulton should go and see Mr. Kinsella? A.—Ah, but that was a suggestion in regard to the course of conduct we were to pursue; I thought you referred to the paper; I misunderstood you.

Q.—Did you take any steps to prevent the publication of that letter of apology? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—What did you suggest in regard to it? A.—From what had been told me—the card had never been read to me—

Q.—Now, one moment; what steps did you take to prevent the publication of that letter? A.—I said to Mr. Moulton substantially this: If that is published, that is the end of things; there will be an explosion; if you don't want that, then that must not be published; and he thought—he told me he thought he could hold Tilton and prevent the publication of it; I doubted it, and said to him, If you trust to Mr. Tilton he will cheat you, or words to that effect; and he thought not; he thought he had got a hold upon him that he could control him; I said no; he won't publish it to-day anyhow; said I, You had better make that thing sure—words to that effect—and you had better go down and see Mr. Kinsella; see that he don't publish it until you have had time to turn yourself around.

Q.—Then it had been made known to you at that time was it, that the publication was to be made in the Brooklyn *Eagle*—Mr. Kinsella's paper? A.—I understood it was to be so from Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Had you seen that card which it was proposed to publish? A.—I had not.

Q.—Did not you see it on that day? A.—No, Sir, I don't think I did.

Q.—Who told you what the card would probably contain? A.—I have said already I did not know who first; I had a conversation that morning with Mr. Moulton in respect to it.

Q.—I understand you to say you also made known the fact that if that card was published you would resign your pastorate? A.—I did not in that morning statement, that I recall.

Q.—During that day? A.—During that evening, after Mr. Moulton went down to Mr. Kinsella's, I drew up that card, upon reflection, or rather that declinature of further pastorate, and put it in my pocket, and that evening, when I went down to Mr. Moulton's house, I then showed it to him.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, will you be kind enough to produce that resignation? A.—I cannot, Sir.

Q.—Haven't you got it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you last see it? A.—I do not recall seeing it since the evening I showed it to him.

Q.—How are you enabled to remember its contents so as to correct a copy which was shown you here? A.—It is only by the knowledge of precisely what I had in my mind at that time.

Q.—You recall reading a statement before the Committee of Investigation, don't you? A.—Do you inquire about the first statement, Sir; the 15th of July statement?

Q.—Yes. A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Had not you that resignation before you then? A.—Not that I recall, Sir.

Q.—Have you no recollection upon the subject? A.—No. Sir; I do not think I had; but I have no recollection which would authorize me to be positive.

Q.—I refer to the other statement—the long statement you made before the committee. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Hadn't you it then? A.—No, Sir; I had not, within my knowledge.

Q.—Let me read to you:

> "I wrote a letter of resignation, not referring to the charges against me, but declaring I had striven for years to maintain secrecy concerning the scandals. This letter was never sent. I showed it to Mr. Moulton, and possibly he copied it. I have found the original of it in my house."

A.—Evidently, then, I had it; but I had forgotten I had it. But it passed out of my hands, and I have never seen it prior to this, although I have made a thorough search for every paper connected with this case.

Q.—You didn't give Mr. Moulton the original? A.—My impression is I did not, Sir; I put it in my pocket again.

Q.—You say here in 1874— A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In the month of August— A.—In the month of August.

Q.—"I have found the original of it in my house." Do you remember when you found it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember when you had it? A.—I do not recollect to have seen it at that time.

Q.—Do you recollect the fact that you had it? A.—No, I do not; I should have said except for being refreshed, that I had never seen it or known of it after the evening I wrote it and read it to Moulton; that is my impression, but if that statement says so, it was among my papers.

Q.—Have you looked for that lately? A.—Not very lately, I have not; I took it for granted that it was gone, and never looked for it.

Q.—This was Saturday evening? A.—Yes, Sir, the 31st of May.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MRS. MOULTON.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Moulton, Saturday? A.—Saturday morning, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—In her own house.

Q.—What part of the house? A.—In her chamber.

Q.—How long an interview did you have with her? A.—Fifteen to twenty minutes.

Q.—Think it was not longer than that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you in great distress of mind then? A.—I was in great anger of mind.

Q.—Evinced in words and conduct? A.—Both, as I recall it; I walked up and down a little storm; I denounced Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Was there anything about your sufferings for the past year? A.—I said I had gone through enough to keep this matter quiet, and his treachery was always breaking out; he was trying, in one way and another, to bring it out; I told Mrs. Moulton my belief was that he wanted to get the credit for being the sufferer, and to get it before the public; wanted it to appear that he had been suffering all the time, and that I had caused all the trouble, and it was that sneaking business that I was tired of; I could not stand it any longer; I believed him to be treacherous to the root, and afterward I was very much blamed by Mrs. Moulton for it.

Q.—One moment, Mr. Beecher—one moment. Did you lie down on the sofa that morning? A.—No, Sir; I did not lie down on anything that morning; I bore down on Mr. Tilton, though.

Mr. Fullerton—That will only provoke replies, Mr. Beecher; so you had better not make use of observations like those.

Mr. Beecher—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At any time, when in the presence of Mrs. Moulton, did you lie down on the sofa? A.—In that interview?

Q.—At any time when in the presence of Mrs. Moulton. A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—At any time did she cover you up with an Afghan? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—Oh, months—a good many times—before.

Q.—Many times? A.—At least a dozen, I should think; I won't make it precise, but it was not an uncommon thing for me, when waiting for Mr. Moulton, to lie down on the sofa; I sometimes took a newspaper and threw it over me, for ever since I have been afflicted with hay fever, if you will allow me to say so, I cannot lie down on a sofa without my feet becoming cold, and a fit of sneezing; she noticed it, and it is quite common for her to throw a shawl or something over me.

Q.—On how many occasions do you think that occurred? A.—I do not suppose, that of the times of the year that I was familiarly visiting there, there was a month that she did not do something of that kind.

Q.—When Mr. Moulton was absent you waited for him, did you not? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—When was it, Mr. Beecher, that Mrs. Moulton gave you this kiss of inspiration, as you term it? A.—It was Saturday night, the 31st May.

Q.—Where were you then? A.—In Mr. Moulton's study.

Q.—Did you lie down upon the sofa then? A.—No, Sir; I was sitting at the table.

Q.—At the time? A.—At the time.

Q.—But were you at any time during that evening laying upon the sofa—lying upon the sofa? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have a distinct recollection of that? A.—I know I was not.

Q.—Your recollection is positive on that subject? A.—It is very positive.

Q.—You can distinguish between that visit and all the other visits you made at Mrs. Moulton's? A.—That visit stamped itself very indelibly upon my mind in regard to such features as I recollect.

Q.—Do you recollect that when Mrs. Moulton was on the stand she was asked the question by your counsel whether she kissed you on that occasion? A.—I heard but a part of Mrs.—

Mr. Evarts—On that occasion.

Mr. Fullerton—How?

Mr. Beecher—I heard but a part of that testimony.

Mr. Evarts—I remember asking her—

Mr. Fullerton—Did you hear that? A.—I do not recollect whether I did or not; that is a question which would—

Q.—Was not Mrs. Moulton asked in your presence in regard to kissing you at one of the interviews? A.—I cannot say whether she was asked in my presence and I learned it from hearing it, or whether I read it and learned it.

Q.—Did not you suggest to your counsel to ask her that? A.—It may be that I did.

Q.—Did not you— A.—I think you are helping my memory a little.

Q.—That is what I am trying to do. A.—You and I together will draw it out; I think I did ask my counsel to do, and therefore I did hear her say so.

Q.—Did not you write it out on a slip of paper and hand it to him? A.—I won't say that—whether I wrote it on a slip of paper or whether I said it; my impression is that did suggest it and therefore I must have heard it.

Q.—Did you ever use the expression—this expression or its equivalent to Mrs. Moulton, that she seemed to you like a section of the day of judgment? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You heard Mrs. Moulton use the phrase—did not you hear her testimony? A.—I am just in the same state of mind about that that I was about the other question—whether I heard it or not at this moment does not occur to me; that she used such. I either know from hearing or reading the testimony afterward.

Q.—Did not you use some such term in conversation with her? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Any kindred expression? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Will you swear positively that you did not? A.—Well, that word "kindred expression" is a very generic phrase, and I cannot tell what phrases I used, out of which she might—her imagination might have—

Q.—I am not talking about her imagination; I am talking about your proposition of the terms— A.—I did not use any such phrase as that she was a section of the day of judgment; nor do I recollect that I used any phrase out of which that could be naturally derived or made.

Q.—Did you use any phrase of that character or signification? A.—I do not recollect that I did.

Q.—Will you swear that you did not? A.—I will swear that I made use of no phrase that would justify such a statement as that.

Q.—You swear positively to that? A.—That is my best recollection.

Q.—Is that all that you mean to say—that it is your best recollection that you did not say that or anything akin to it? A.—I mean to say that I did not use that phrase, and, according to the best of my recollection, nothing akin to it.

Q.—I ask you again, will you go any further than to say that you do not recollect it? A.—I will say that I did not use the phrase, "section of the day of judgment."

Q.—You are aware I did not ask you that? A.—I was not.

Q.—I asked you if you said "section of the day of judgment," or anything akin to that? A.—I will say that I did not say that, positively, and that something akin, according to my best recollection, I did not.

Q.—I ask you will you go beyond your best recollection and say positively you did not? A.—In regard to something akin, I will not.

Q.—Was there anything ever passed between you and Mrs. Moulton in regard to a confession to the church? A.—A confession on my part? Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—No, Sir; no, Sir.

Q.—Anything passed between you and her in reference to a statement to be made by you to the church? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there no suggestion on her part that you should make a statement of this difficulty to the church, so as to satisfy your people? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That was never a subject of conversation between you and her, directly or indirectly? A.—Neither statement nor confession.

Q.—Nor was it the subject of conversation? A.—Not the subject of conversation.

Q.—In the course of the examination of Mrs. Moulton you were asked by your counsel whether she said a certain thing to you, and your reply was in part, "not of her own accord." Do you recollect it? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Mr. Fullerton (to Mr. Morris)—Just turn to that.

Mr. Beecher—I think you have made a mistake in your designation. You say in the examination of Mrs. Moulton. I think you made an error.

Q.—Perhaps I did—in the examination of yourself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As to whether Mrs. Moulton did not say a certain thing to you, you said no—in substance, "she never did of her own accord." Do you recollect the circumstance? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you mean by the words "not of her own accord?" A.—Perhaps I meant what I ought not to have said; but this is what I meant: I believed that Mrs. Moulton had been made to make that statement by influence.

Q.—And who do you think exerted the influence upon her? A.—I think that Mr. Moulton did.

Q.—When did you think he did? A.—Ah! I do not know.

Q.—About when? A.—After we broke, probably.

Q.—In the Summer of 1874? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, have you made up your mind as to what particular time? A.—No, Sir.

THE QUESTION OF RESIGNATION.

Q.—Now, one question more with regard to the resignation. Are you quite sure that your proposition to resign was with reference to the publication of the proposed card, as you have now stated? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever stated that you proposed to resign in reference to the West charges? A.—I do not recollect, Sir.

Q.—Well, did you propose to resign if the West charges were pressed? A.—I do not recollect, Sir, now.

Q.—Why cannot you recall to mind the important fact whether you proposed to resign your pastorate of Plymouth Church upon any occasion? A.—Yes, I did on half a dozen.

Q.—Connected with this scandal? A.—Connected with not this particular one, but connected with the incidents.

Q.—Did you ever write any proposed resignation other than that of May 31, 1873? A.—I do not now recall, Sir.

Q.—Did you not propose to resign and write a proposed resignation, if the West charges were pressed against you? A.—I cannot without some refreshment of my memory answer.

Q.—Well, I am willing you should refresh, because I desire an answer? A.—I have no opportunity unless you will help me.

Q.—Well, I will help you. Speaking of the West charges, I read as follows:

Mr. Beach—To refresh his recollection.

Mr. Fullerton—To refresh your recollection.

> "Moreover, I felt that Mr. Tilton thought I was setting my church against him, and I was bound he should not think that; for if it had not been for me he would have been dropped two years before for non-attendance, and for his distinct notice to me that he was out of the church. I had got the Examining Committee to postpone the usual action, because he was letting his wife still attend the church, and I thought that would gradually influence him for good. Indeed, he had deluded me with hopes that he would give up his bad women associates and reform his life. I felt that we had no right to claim him as a member, under the circumstances, for the sole purpose of his public trial,

Mr. Moulton insisted that everything must be done to prevent that trial, as the Examining Committee was likely to be equally divided, whether the facts sustained Mr. Tilton's plea, whether he was out of the church or not. I was so determined to carry out my pledges to Moulton, for him, and do all in human power to save him, even from himself, that I was ready to resign, if that would stop the scandal. I wrote a letter of resignation, not referring to charges against me, but declaring that I had striven for years to maintain secrecy concerning a scandal affecting a family in the church, and that, as I had failed, I herewith resigned."

Mr. Beecher—That evidently refers to the letter of May 31, I should say, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Please read and see whether it is or not? A.—I should judge so by the internal evidence.

Q.—At the first of the passage you will see? A.—This is evidently referring to that.

Q.—Which? A.—To the resignation of May 31.

Q.—It does not refer to the West charges, then? A.—The West charges had originated the difficulties which brought about this decision, and it did not refer to them in a primary sense, but only in their sequences; the West charges brought the whole church, more or less, into a state of excitement, and the state of things in the church was such as is stated explicitly here; I cannot state it better than it is stated in that paragraph.

THE WEST CHARGES.

Q.—When were the West charges made? A.—The West charges were made—he moved first in the Winter of 1871, but the distinct charges were made in the Winter of 1872, and ran on then—the consequences of them ran on clear to the Spring of 1873.

Q.—Yes? A.—And the—yes, ran into the Spring of 1873—no, let me think a moment—Mr. West's charges—

Mr. Beach—Yes, they were pending during 1873.

Mr. Beecher—In the Winter of 1873, was it not?

Mr. Beach—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, was not the first notification of Mr. West that he was going to press those charges June 27, 1873? A.—The charges that were finally formulated; there was notice about that time.

Q.—And were they perfected before October, 1873? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Now, when was this resignation that you speak of proposed? A.—This one that is referred to there only refers to the resignation which I prepared on the 31st May.

Q.—What year? A.—1873.

Q.—Well, did you not write a letter of resignation when the West charges were pressed? A.—I do not recollect that I did, though I recollect saying that in certain contingencies I should resign to different persons, but I do not recollect writing any; I may have done so—drawn up some, but I do not recollect it.

Q.—Did not you see the West charges after they were perfected? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you learn from no one what they were? A.—No, Sir; I did not converse about them particularly.

Q.—Did not you care to learn what the charges were? A.—I was not particularly careful.

Q.—Did not you understand that Mrs. Bradshaw was to be a witness to prove the charges against Tilton? A.—I do not think that I did, except so far as her letter was concerned; but that was a later period, if I recollect right.

Q.—Look at that [showing a paper] and see if you recognize the handwriting—now, do you recognize that? A.—I recognize the handwriting; it is mine.

Mr. Fullerton—I read:

My Dear Frank: The *Eagle* ought to have nothing to-night. It is that meddling which stirs up our folks. Neither you nor Theodore ought to be troubled by the side which you served so faithfully in public.

Mr. Beecher—In public or in politics?

Mr. Fullerton—In public.

Mr. Beecher—I think it is meant for politics, but the "t" was not crossed; that is my impression—politics.

Mr. Fullerton—It makes no difference; I make no point about that.

Mr. Beecher—There is an essential difference.

Mr. Fullerton (reading)—

"The Deacons' meeting, I think, is adjourned; I saw Bell; it was a friendly movement."

What Deacons' meeting did you refer to there? A.—I cannot tell you what it was now, Sir.

Q.—Was not it a Deacons' meeting to take into consideration the West charges? A.—I cannot say; I suppose it was; but I do not remember.

Q.—"I saw Bell?" A.—I do not remember this conversation with Bell about matters, except that there was a meeting of the Deacons in respect to the charges.

Q.—Well, did you see Bell in regard to it? A.—No doubt.

Q.—Did not you request Bell to go and break up that Deacons' meeting? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Did you hear his testimony upon that subject? A.—Yes; I heard it.

Q.—Well, do not you recollect that what he stated was true? A.—I do not remember what it was.

Mr. Evarts—Let us have his testimony.

Mr. Fullerton—Do not you recollect that you stated to Mr. Bell that you wanted him to break up the Deacons' meeting, so that the West charges should not be pressed?

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Bell did not say so.

Mr. Beecher—I do not recollect it.

Mr. Fullerton (reading)—

"3d. The only near next danger is the women—Morrill, Bradshaw, and the poor, dear child."

Q.—What danger did you apprehend from the women? A.—Talking.

Q.—About what? A.—About me and the church and these stories.

Q.—Then you had heard that Mrs. Bradshaw knew something about it? A.—I had heard that Mrs. Bradshaw was talking.

Q.—Did not you hear that she was to be a witness in the trial, if it came to one against Tilton? A.—I do not think I did at that time.

Q.—Had you heard such a story afloat? A.—I may have; but I do not recall it.

Q.—I read to you now the third specification in the West charges, with a view of asking you a question:

"3d. At an interview with Mrs. Andrew Bradshaw in Thompson's dining-rooms, in Clinton street, on or about the 3d of August, 1870, Theodore Tilton stated that he had discovered that a criminal intimacy existed between his wife and Mr. Beecher; afterward, in November, 1872, referring to the above conversation, Mr. Tilton said to Mr. Bradshaw that he retracted some of the accusations which he had formerly made against Mr. Beecher?"

The Witness—Mrs. Andrew Bradshaw—

Q.—When did you first become acquainted with that specification? A.—I never did.

Q.—Have not become acquainted with it yet? A.—No, Sir; it is quite a stranger with me.

Q.—And is yet? A.—Is yet, Sir.

Q.—Well, do you mean to say that you have not heard me read it? A.—Yes, Sir; but I am not acquainted with a man because I hear his name, nor with a paragraph because I hear it read.

Q.—You never heard that specification before? A.—No, Sir; I never knew anything about that paragraph.

Q.—Although the charges were made by a member of your church, affecting yourself, and brought before a committee of your church, which led, as you say, to a great deal of conversation between yourself and other members of the church, you never heard what that charge was? A.—I did not hear that specification.

Q.—Did you hear that charge? A.—That charge, no—that was an after addition.

Q.—One moment, please—after it was added, my question covers the whole ground—did you not hear what the charge was? A.—No, Sir; I did not hear of it, nor know of it.

Q.—And no one intimated to you that such a charge was in existence? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—Will you say they did not? A.—No; but if they did, it made no impression on my mind.

Q.—A charge to the effect that Theodore Tilton had accused you of sexual intercourse—

Mr. Evarts—No—

Mr. Fullerton—Well, criminal intimacy—it would make no impression on your mind—do you mean to say that? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Let me read from Mr. Bell's statement:

"Mr. Beecher said he had sent for me because, he said, he had understood on the day before that there was to be a meeting of the Deacons in regard to this matter; that he was very anxious that no meeting should take place, and he wished me to go and see Mr. Halliday to arrange that the meeting should not take place."

Do you recollect that? A.—I do not recollect that.

Q.—Do you recollect any such conversation with Mr. Bell? A.—I do not recollect it, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean to deny that that conversation occurred between you and Mr. Bell? A.—I do not mean to deny it or to confirm it; but I say I have no recollection of it.

Mr. Evarts—What does Mr. Bell state in the first place?

Mr. Beach—We do not make that particular inquiry. We merely ask, does he remember any such conversation?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, but you ask the question as to these West charges as reduced to writing.

Mr. Beach—Oh, well—

Mr. Evarts—Well, if you admit it—

Mr. Fullerton—The West charges ran through a great length of time.

The Witness—Oh, yes; but they had a beginning.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; and they might have had an earlier ending, if you had tried.

THE MEETING WITH MR. KINSELLA.

Q.—You have spoken of the 2d of June; what time did you go to meet Mr. Kinsella on the 2d of June? A.—He came to my house about 9 o'clock in the morning.

Q.—Did you send for him? A.—It was understood between me and Mr. Moulton that Mr. Moulton should ask him to come.

Q.—Where were you and Mr. Moulton when you asked that—when that took place? A.—I was in my house; I do not know where Mr. Moulton was.

Q.—You could scarcely have had that understanding between you if you were not together? A.—What understanding?

Q.—Where were you and Mr. Moulton when the understanding took place between you that Moulton should ask Mr. Kinsella to come? A.—Oh, I beg your pardon; I thought you meant where were we when I had the interview with Kinsella. I was at Mr. Moulton's house.

Q.—When was that? A.—It was either Saturday or Sunday night.

Q.—And the arrangement was that Mr. Kinsella should meet you on Monday morning? A.—Yes, Sir, on his way to the office.

Q.—And you say he did meet you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About 9 o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir, about 9 o'clock.

Q.—How are you able to fix the time? A.—It is fixed, because I was thinking of the hours that he kept, having an evening paper, and the hour that he got down, and I held myself ready for the interview at that hour.

Q.—How long did that interview last? A.—About an hour.

Q.—What was done at that interview? A.—Conversation about Mr. Tilton—on his affairs.

Q.—I mean what was written? A.—The card that appeared on that afternoon in the *Eagle*.

Q.—Who prepared it? A.—I prepared it; I wrote it, if I recollect right, all of it.

HIS MOVEMENTS AFTER THE INTERVIEW.

Q.—And when you left your house after this interview with Mr. Kinsella, where did you go? A.—I went over—well, I did not immediately; I had to do up some little matters about the house before leaving; I was expecting to be gone for a fortnight, with a slight intermission, and about 10:30 I went over to the *Christian Union* office.

Q.—How do you recollect that you went there about 10:30? A.—I recollect going there about 10:30 because—it was about the time that I was accustomed to go on Monday, which was my editorial day, to the *Christian Union* office, and because I expected to be absent for two weeks and had, therefore, more to do than usual.

Q.—Is that the only way you recollect the time of your going to the office? A.—That is the only way I judge about the time.

Q.—Where was the office of the *Christian Union* at that time? A.—No. 27 Chambers street.

Q.—In New-York City? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you return to Brooklyn that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You went from there to the depot? A.—I went from there to lunch and to the depot.

Q.—Where did you lunch that day? A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—Where were you accustomed to lunch? A.—I had no custom; I seldom took lunch in New-York, and when I did I more often than any other way took lunch in different places, because I had a little curiosity to see what different places were.

Q.—Did you go to lunch alone that day? A.—I do not recollect the circumstances of lunch; except that I know that when I went up in the 2 o'clock train I arrived in Peekskill so late that I almost always took lunch in New-York.

Q.—You do not recollect taking lunch in New-York that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why do you say you went to lunch? A.—That was my custom; I presume that I did.

Q.—Can you name any place where you have taken lunch in New-York? A.—I have lunched at Delmonico's; I have lunched at a place at the corner of Tenth street and Broadway, up stairs; I have lunched at a little place in the south side of the Forty-second Street Depot—there is a very nice little place there, or was; I have lunched—well, I do not now recall them; lunch rooms are not so familiar to me as if I was doing business in New-York.

Q.—What time did you leave Brooklyn that day to go the office—you say you arrived at 10:30? A.—No, Sir; I left here about 10:30, and got over about 11.

Q.—At what time did you leave the Forty-second Street Depot? A.—That I cannot say; I know I was there over an hour; I had business to transact.

Q.—You are very sure you were not at Mr. Moulton's house on the 2d of June? A.—Quite sure.

Q.—Are you positive? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you swear to it positively? A.—I do.

DID HE MEET A LADY COMING OUT OF MOULTON'S HOUSE ON JUNE 2.

Q.—Do you recollect any occasion about that time, when you left the house of Mr. Moulton, of meeting a lady who was about entering? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—You have no recollection on that subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At no time? A.—No, Sir; at no time.

Q.—Do you recollect of seeing a lady as you were about leaving Mr. Moulton's house at any time? A.—No, Sir; I mean—on leaving I have seen ladies walking up and down the street.

Q.—No, but about entering? A.—No, Sir; I do not recall anything of that kind.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, will you swear that on the 2d day of June, 1873, you did not meet a lady as you were coming out of Mr. Moulton's house, who was about entering? A.—I will swear that I did not go to Mr. Moulton's house on that day, and did not meet a lady coming out.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—When was this committee appointed, Mr. Beecher? A.—I think it was on the 26th of June, 1874, if you refer to the Church Investigating Committee.

Q.—When was it made public? A.—Well, not for some week or ten days, or something like that; I cannot say precisely.

Q.—Was it purposely kept secret? A.—That was their work and not mine, Sir; I had nothing to do with it.

Q.—Was it purposely kept secret? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—Did you make any request in that regard? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Did you speak of it openly? A.—I did not.

Q.—Where was the committee appointed? A.—In my house; that is, the determination of who should be on the committee was principally arranged in my house.

Q.—Who did you call in to consult with in that regard? A.—The first person I consulted with was Mr. Cleveland, on that Friday night, the 26th of June, the Bacon letter having been published the day before; I was in Peekskill and came down—I did not get the paper till Thursday noon, and I came down the next day and called on Mr. Cleveland on my way over, and announced to him—

Q.—No, no, I did not ask that. A.—I was only going to tell you that I expressed to him what I was going to do—

Q.—That was the reason I objected. Then, who did you consult with next? A.—*Then*, nobody, but at a later period in the evening I consulted with Mr. Shearman and Gen. Tracy, I think; I do not know whether there were more than two present or not.

Q.—Who suggested the names of the committee? A.—I suggested some of them in the first instance, with the help of the suggestion of Mr. Cleveland, and then, in the second interview, I think that Mr. Shearman suggested some of the names.

Q.—You do not know, certainly, what you did suggest? A.—Oh, in the second interview, if I recollect right, I think Mr. Cleveland was in the second interview, but I will not be certain.

Q.—How many persons were present at the second interview? A.—Three, if Mr. Cleveland was present; two, if he was not; but I think two only.

Q.—I understand you to say in your direct examination that after the publication of the Bacon letter Mr. Moulton was full of schemes and devices by which the effect of it could be warded off? A.—Will you repeat my words, if you please, Sir?

Mr. Fullerton (reading)—

"I do not remember much about what was said that first evening, Sir; my mind was running on other things, and Mr. Moulton had his plan, and I had dismissed from my mind his generalship, and yet my personal relations were very cordial, and my confidence in him personally was very strong, and I did not wish in any way to hurt him or to be indifferent to what he really seemed to me to be laboring to accomplish; yet my mind was set; I had come to the end, and I meant to have no more intermediate stages, and I therefore, when this was brought to my notice, said, 'I will consider it; I will take it into consideration;' that, so far as I recollect, was the first interview substantially."

Then again:

"Q.—What further passed between you and Mr. Moulton in regard to the card and its publication, and what could be done or would be done if you assented to it? A.—At a later—at some interview later Mr. Moulton urged me very strongly; as I recall, the conversation was substantially this—that Mr. Tilton had bound himself, in the presence of witnesses, if I would publish that statement that he would be content himself, and Mr. Moulton said if I would publish that statement he would burn every document that he had, and that if Mr. Tilton ever undertook to move again in the matter he would take sides with me and fight him. He expressed himself very strongly; I think the word he said was he 'would smash him.'"

Now, is that a correct statement of what you said and did, and what Mr. Moulton said and did, after the publication of the Bacon letter, and in reference to its publication? A.—It was substantially correct, I think, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, then, had a plan for the purpose of putting away the effect of that Bacon letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you did not approve of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You rejected it? A.—I did.

Q.—You had come to the end? A.—I had come to the end.

Q.—And had no faith in his generalship? A.—No faith in his generalship—that is, in the past. I did not know what he might develop in the future.

Q.—Were you willing to be guided by his generalship? A.—If he suggested anything that met my personal—

Q.—Were you or not at that time willing to be guided by his generalship? A.—I was not willing to be guided by any plan that he suggested.

HAD HE LOST CONFIDENCE IN MOULTON?

Q.—Very well: that is an answer. I want to call your attention to something else in a moment. Have you never said that you had lost confidence in Mr. Moulton after the publication of the Bacon letter, because he suggested no plan?

Mr. Shearman—One moment. I object unless the paper is shown to him.

Mr. Fullerton—What paper?

Mr. Shearman—I ask if it is in writing. I object to the witness proceeding. If we are to have that question up this is as good a time as any.

Mr. Fullerton—What question?

Mr. Shearman—I ask you a question politely.

Mr. Beach—You will not get an answer.

Mr. Shearman—I insist upon an answer.

Mr. Morris—Insist.

Mr. Shearman—We have a right to know whether the statement was oral or in writing. I hold that it has been so settled for fifty years, and I propose to have it observed. When I last cited an authority on that point—Newcomb vs. Griswold—I was told by the learned gentleman that it was overruled by the Court of Appeals; so far from its being overruled it was confirmed.

The Court—You mean the rule in the Queen's case.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir; I insist that that question shall be answered, whether the statement was in writing or not.

The Court—You have the right to put that question preliminarily.

Mr. Shearman—I have the right to put that question to the counsel and have it answered, and if they say it is not in writing then they have no right afterward to produce a written statement to the contrary.

Mr. Fullerton—I cannot reply to that because it is inappropriate to the question before the court. I have asked the witness whether he said such and such a thing.

Mr. Shearman—I object to that question until the counsel says whether he said orally or in writing.

The Court—I think the question imports an oral statement, to ask a man whether he ever said a thing.

Mr Shearman—That is the point. The question was put to the witness by Mr. Brougham, since Lord Brougham, whether he had ever said such a thing. Counsel on the other side intervened, and demanded that it be stated whether that was in writing or orally, and the counsel for the defense in that case declined to answer that question; and it was upon that very point the Judges of England were consulted. It was held that the counsel for the defense must answer whether they meant to charge that the statement was an oral or written statement.

The Court—If they do not, the counsel who raises the question has the right to ask the witness preliminarily.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, but afterward counsel cannot take advantage of that and produce a written statement. They must stand by that; that is the point.

The Court (To Mr. Fullerton)—Is this in writing, or is it oral?

Mr. Fullerton—I asked if he ever said a thing.

Mr. Shearman—I ask that the question be put whether it was in writing or oral.

The Court—He can answer whether he ever said it independent of writing.

Q.—Did you ever say to any person in substance that you lost your confidence in Francis Moulton because he did not suggest some plan to get out of the difficulty created by the Bacon letter? A.—I do not think I did, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We understand that question to be asked under your Honor's direction. It it was a statement in writing it may be so stated.

Mr. Fullerton—I am going to the writing.

The Court—I think this has a reference to a conversation.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly.

Q.—In connection with that did you not state that in writing once?

Mr. Shearman—One moment, Mr. Beecher, you will not answer that.

The Court—I think he may answer that, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Not until the paper is shown to him.

Q.—I will put another question. Did you ever entertain that sentiment or that belief? A.—I never did, Sir.

Q.—See if that refreshes your recollection? [showing paper.] A. (After reading)—I think likely that is mine. I presume it is.

Q.—Now, I ask you if you ever entertained the idea?

Mr. Beach—It is to refresh your recollection? A.—I never entertained any such opinion. I still affirm what I said.

Q.—Did you in August, 1874, entertain or believe that idea? A.—What idea?

Q.—That Mr. Moulton was not worthy of your confidence because he had failed to suggest any mode of getting rid of the effect of the Bacon letter? A.—No, Sir; not that.

Q.—Did you ever entertain this belief or idea:

"When I brought to Moulton what seemed to be the bad and treacherous things I heard of Tilton, he said, 'don't believe a word of such things, I will make inquiries,' and the next time I would see him he would have a plausible explanation of the whole thing, and I felt as though it was no use to attack Tilton, that he shed every arrow that was aimed against him. I have said this not only in reference to the impressions he produced upon me, but until the time of the council I was in an abiding faith of Mr. Moulton's truth; until the reply of Mr. Tilton to Bacon's letter I never had a suspicion of his good faith and of the sincerity with which he was dealing with me, and when that letter was published and Mr. Moulton, on my visiting him in reference to it, proposed no counter operation—no document, no help, I was staggered; and when Tilton subsequently published his statement after he came to this committee, and that came out, I never heard a word from Moulton, never sent for me, nor visited me, nor did a thing."

A.—That paragraph covers the whole period, Sir, from the publication of the Bacon letter down until the early weeks in August.

Q.—Well, did Mr. Moulton propose no counter operation when the Bacon letter was published? A.—No, stating—

Q.—Did he propose no counter operation? A.—I don't know that he did, Sir.

Q.—Did he propose no document? A.—By document, Sir; I don't—

Q.—No, no. Did he propose no document? A.—Yes, Sir; he proposed papers—documents.

Q.—Yes; that is an answer. Did he propose no help? A.—Yes, he proposed what he considered help.

GEN. BUTLER IN CONNECTION WITH THE CASE.

Q.—Yes; very well. When did you first hear of Gen. Butler in connection with this case? A.—It was about—it was about the 29th of June, Sir.

Q.—Of what year? A.—1874.

Q.—And through whom did you hear it? A.—Mr. H. A. Bowen.

Q.—Under what circumstances did you hear it? A.—I was at my house in conference with Mr. Tracy and with Mr. Shearman, and I think Mr. Cleveland, and was called out to see a gentleman who proved to be Mr. H. A. Bowen.

Q.—Didn't he come there by appointment with you? A.—No, Sir, not that I recall. I do not recall that, but I went with him. He said he had something private he wished to talk to me about, and I went with him to my study above where we were in conference, and he said he had just come from Washington and had an interview with Gen. Butler, and Gen. Butler told him that he felt very deeply interested in my case; that he thought that I was too great a man to be sacrificed, and that he felt that I had not had the best of advisers, and that he was very sure that he could be of service to me, and that he should be in New-York in the course of ten days, and that if I was here he would give me an interview at that time, and that he could pull me out of this matter, whatever the facts were. That was the substance of the statement. There was some more conversation; Mr. Bowen represented the very cordial and kindly feeling that Gen. Butler had toward me.

Q.—Did not Mr. Bowen tell you that he asked Gen. Butler's permission to repeat the conversation which he had with Gen. Butler? A.—I don't recollect that he did.

Q.—Did not he say to you this: "I asked Gen. Butler if I might say this to Mr. Beecher from you;" and didn't Mr. Bowen say Gen. Butler replied as follows, in substance? "I feel kindly toward Mr. Beecher, and don't feel like seeing him brought into difficulty, and I have no objection to your saying as much for me. Tell him to go to a good lawyer and take his advice and follow it exclusively, after telling him the exact facts about the whole matter." And did not Mr. Bowen say to you, "I have come to you and have now told you what Gen. Butler said?" A.—No, Sir; no such thing as that.

Q.—Nothing of the kind? A.—No, Sir; it was the reverse; it was as I have stated it.

Q.—Well, never mind. Did you say in reply, "That is a great relief, and if Gen. Butler will act as my friend and adviser he will be the Moses that will take me through the wilderness?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—Nothing; preposterous.

Q.—Did you say to him in substance, "Gen. Butler is a great man; God Almighty permits but one or two such men to be born in a century." [Laughter.] A.—No, Sir; it is false.

Q.—Did you not add: "I will follow his advice whatever it is?" A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did not Mr. Bowen say to you, in substance, that "Gen. Butler did not intrude his advice or opinion upon you?" A.—He did not, Sir.

Q.—Did not you reply in substance, "I understand that?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, did you send any one to see Gen. Butler after that interview? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you request anybody to go? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did anybody go on your behalf? A.—They did; or, as I understood it, they did.

Q.—Did you communicate your interview with Mr. Bowen to any one after that? A.—Immediately; I went down stairs after we had this interview and communicated it to—

Q.—One moment; did you communicate it to anybody? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—And did that person go to Boston to see Gen. Butler? A.—One of them did.

Q.—Was not it at your request? A.—Not that I recall, Sir; it was the result of a consultation.

Q.—Well, you agreed to it? A.—I did not make any objection to it.

Q.—Did not you approve of it? A.—Yes, I presume I did; I do not recollect that.

Q.—When did that person go? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—How soon after that interview. A.—I should say within a fortnight or so.

Q.—Cannot you fix the date when that person went? A.—No, I cannot, Sir; I don't know.

Q.—Did the person report to you after his return? A.—I have a recollection of hearing—yes, I think I recollect only one single thing—

Q.—Did the person who went to see Gen. Butler report to you after his return? A.—He talked with me; he did not make a formal report to me.

Q.—Well, I don't suppose he did make a formal report. Did he communicate to you the substance of what purported to be the substance of what took place between himself and Gen. Butler? A.—No, Sir; he communicated to me his impressions of the result.

Q.—No. I ask if he did communicate it to you? A.—No, Sir; he did not.

Q.—Did he communicate the result of the interview? A.—He communicated to me the impression which the whole interview had left on his mind.

Q.—Without telling you what took place? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who was the person who went to Boston? A.—Gen. Tracy.

Q.—Did he go more than once? A.—I don't know that he did.

Q.—Did you have an interview with Gen. Butler? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Never saw him upon the subject? A.—Never saw him on the subject.

Q.—Did you write him on the subject? A.—Never wrote him.

Q.—Did you get any letters from him on the subject? A.—I never did.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, I call your attention to the instances in which you walked with Mrs. Tilton—oh! there is one question in this conversation with Mr. Bowen that I omitted; did you speak of Gen. Tracy as your counsel? A.—I do not recollect that I did, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect Mr. Bowen's asking who your counsel was? A.—No; I do not recollect that he did.

Q.—And you do not recollect telling him that Gen. Tracy was? A.—I do not recollect it; it is quite possible, but I do not recall it.

Q.—It is possible you said so? A.—It is possible, but I do not recollect any such thing.

Q.—Was Mr. Tracy your counsel at that time? A.—No, Sir, not in the proper sense of that term; he was my personal friend and advisor.

Q.—He was advising you? A.—He advised me; I think I asked advice of him.

Q.—That is about all a counsel can do. Now, as to your—do you recollect of Mr. Butler being at Mr. Tracy's house? A.—No, Sir; I do not know where Mr. Tracy's house is.

Q.—Were you ever at Gen. Tracy's house? A.—No, Sir; I do not know where he lives now.

Q.—Were you at any house, when Gen. Butler was there? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—Do not you recollect of consulting with Gen. Tracy about your difficulties when Gen. Butler was in the same house, and in another room? A.—Not that I knew of.

Q.—You were not informed of the fact? A.—I was not informed.

HIS WALKS WITH MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Now, as to your walks with Mrs. Tilton—when did they occur? A.—I cannot give you any definite date; it was in the early period; but whether it was in the Fall of 1871, or anywhere along there, I cannot say with certainty.

Mr. Evarts—1871?

Mr. Beach—1870, don't you mean?

Mr. Beecher—Yes, Sir. I am speaking of walks with her subsequent to the breaking out of the difficulty.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly. Now, what time in the Fall of that year? A.—I cannot say whether it was in the Fall or whether it was in the early Summer. They were—

Q.—Where did the first one take place? A.—I cannot say which was the first one. I can tell you where one of them was.

Q.—The first that you remember of? A.—The first that I tell of was when coming out of my house on I have forgotten what errand, just about sundown. I met Mrs. Tilton on the corner of Clark and Columbia streets; she was coming toward the Heights and I was going away; I was surprised, and we had a few words of conversation and she turned and walked back with me, and walked back as far as Hicks street, or somewhere along there.

Q.—And there you separated? A.—There we separated.

Q.—What time of day what was it? A.—Just about sundown.

Q.—You cannot tell us the season of the year? A.—No, I cannot, accurately.

Q.—But you think that was in the latter part of 1871? A.—It was somewhere, I should say—and even this is uncertain—it was between the early Summer and the late Autumn, but I cannot say certainly.

Q.—When do you recollect another walk with her in the street? A.—I recollect meeting her somewhere, I should say, in the vicinity of Montague or Remsen street, on Clinton or Henry, or some of those streets, and walking down with her; she was going home, I think, and I overtook her; I walked with her as far as her house and left her.

Q.—And how far was that? A.—I should say it was about as far as from here to the corner of Montague street.

Q.—How many blocks is that? A.—I do not know how many blocks.

Q.—What is the distance in yards or rods? A.—Dear me—yards and rods—I am not a surveyor.

Q.—Well, miles? A.—It is less than a hundred; it was from Clinton street, in Brooklyn, or about there—about that neighborhood, down Livingston street to her house.

Q.—What is the distance? A.—I do not recall the streets sufficiently to tell the distance between those streets, which are very irregular streets.

Q.—A dozen blocks? A.—I should not think there was—part of a block to Smith—my impression is four or five blocks—may be a little more or little less.

Q.—What time in the day do you say it was? A.—I do not recall it, but my impression is that it was in the afternoon.

Q.—Do you recall any other walk? A.—I do not recall any other.

Q.—You left her at her dwelling? A.—I left her at her door; I did not go into the gate.

Q.—Where were you going on that occasion? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether it was in the direction of your errand, whatever it was? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—It was not in the direction of your house? A.—No, Sir; right away.

Q.—Were you walking away when you overtook her? A.—My impression is—

Q.—You cannot recollect where you were going? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You conversed with Mrs. Tilton on those occasions? A.—I did.

Q.—No explanation of the scandal at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not seek to learn from her whether the charge against you of having won her affections was true? A.—I did not.

Q.—You took it for granted that it was so? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And yet you walked in the public streets with her? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—And no word was said in regard to the difficulty? A.—No word that I recall, or allusion.

Q.—Do you recollect of walking with her at any other time? A.—I do not.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, I will now ask you again whether you recollect of having ridden with her on any other occasion, other than the two buggy rides of which you have already spoken? A.—I don't recollect any other occasion.

Q.—You do not recall in your recollection? A.—I have a faint recollection that I went down to Green-Wood with them at the burial of Paul or one of their children, but that is a physical—

Q.—I am speaking of rides with Mrs. Tilton when no other person was with you except herself? A.—I recollect only these two.

Q.—No others? A.—I do not recollect any other.

Q.—Do you recollect of being in a photograph gallery with her in the City of New-York? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—How? A.—I do not recollect it.

Q.—You recollect of no occasion when your likeness was taken in her presence? A.—I do not recollect of any occasion.

Q.—You cannot tell me whether she was at Sarony's with you when your likeness was taken there? A.—I can tell you pretty certainly she was not.

Q.—On no occasion? A.—On no occasion.

The court then took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The cross-examination of Mr. Beecher was continued after recess as follows:

Q.—Mr. Beecher, did you walk with Mrs. Tilton in the City of New-York in July, 1871, at any time? A.—Not that I recollect, Sir.

Q.—Were you in a house of refreshment or an oyster saloon with her in the year 1871 or 1872? Not that I recollect, Sir.

Q.—Do you think it could have taken place and you not recollect it? I do not think it could.

Q.—Are you willing to swear positively that it did not take place? A.—According to my best recollection no such thing ever took place.

Q.—Is that as far as you go? A.—That is as far as I go.

Q.—In these walks with Mrs. Tilton of which you have spoken, or any of these conversations with Mrs. Tilton of which you have spoken, did you admonish her against permitting her affections to be enlisted to any further extent than they had already been enlisted? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Was there anything on that subject said? A—Not a word.

Q.—And you at the same time, as I understand you, were laboring under the strong conviction that she had given her affections to you? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—Well, were you not in any fear that they would be to a still greater extent enlisted in you than they had been? A.—No, Sir; not to a greater extent.

Q.—You thought that no evil or difficulty would result from this communication with her? A.—I thought that some good might.

Q.—Although you did not warn her against going any further in that direction? A.—Not by warning her, but by bringing to bear upon her mind moral influences that would lift her above it.

Q.—I understand you to say that you did not learn of Bessie Turner's absence until the letter of Mrs. Morse written to you in January, 1871? A.—I believe I said so, Sir. That is my recollection.

Q.—Were you not made acquainted with the fact that she had been sent away? A.—No, Sir; I was not.

Q.—Until you received that letter from Mrs. Morse, did you suppose that she was still in Mr. Tilton's family? A.—I do not suppose I thought anything about it; I had no reason to suppose but what she was.

Q.—Had you been informed by herself, or by any other person, that she knew of this charge that had been preferred against you? A.—I was not.

Q.—Had you no intimation from any quarter that she did? A.—Not a shadow of it.

BESSIE TURNER'S SCHOOLING.

Q.—When did you first pay out any money in connection with Bessie Turner? A.—I do not recollect, Sir; I shall have to refer to my memorandum.

Q.—Please refer? A.—I have it on my memorandum June 23.

Q.—What amount did you advance at that time? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Did you keep no account of it? A.—None.

Q.—And how did you make the advances? A.—To Mr. Moulton.

Q.—By check or otherwise? A.—Sometimes one way and sometimes another.

Q.—But at that time—the first time? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you keep a check-book? A.—I do keep a check-book?

Q.—Do you make entries in the margin? A.—I do now, but I do not know whether I did as early as that.

Q.—Have you not examined to see how you made that first payment? A.—I did; that is the only way I examined—or, rather, I requested my son to examine.

Q.—Did you not find a stub that indicated the amount that was given, and the date when it was given? A.—I doubt—or, at all events, I cannot be certain on that; I requested him to examine all my return checks running back to that time.

Q.—I am not speaking of return checks, but of a stub in the check-book. A.—I have not personally examined, but only requested my oldest son, who has charge of my financial matters, to make the examination.

Q.—Have you not seen the check-book you had at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And don't you know that the stub indicates the amount, the time, and the object for which the check was given? A.—I do not, that I recollect, Sir.

Q.—Is that one of the checks you gave to Mr. Moulton? [Handing a check to witness.] A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What occurred previous to giving that check which resulted in your giving it? A.—He said to me in substance that the term bills of Bessie Turner, who was in the West, were due, and that it would be embarrassing to Mr. Tilton to have to meet them in his state of affairs; that he himself had to advance a great deal of money, and that he thought it would be a kind thing for me if I would pay them; I told him I would do it with great pleasure; that was the substance of the representation.

Q.—Did you ask at that time why he was educating Bessie Turner? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did it occur to you to ask anything about the matter? A.—No, Sir, that is not my habit.

Q.—Had anything taken place between you and Mr. Moulton prior to that on the subject of advancing money? A.—I only recollect one thing, and that was that prior to that he had explained about the mortgage on Mr. Tilton's house, and he said that if the mortgage was taken off he thought Mr. Tilton would be willing to settle the house on his wife; I told him when anything of that kind was undertaken by the friends of Mr. Tilton, I wanted to be counted in.

Q.—To what extent were you willing to contribute? A.—It was not a matter that came to that.

Q.—To what extent did you think you would be willing to contribute when it came to that? A.—I cannot tell you; I cannot undertake to tell you now what I thought about a matter that was brought up four years ago.

Q.—Is that all that occurred between you and Mr. Moulton on the subject of money prior to the giving of this check dated the 23d of June? A.—That is all that I recollect.

HE PAID THE MONEY FREELY AND DID NOT REGARD IT AS BLACK-MAIL.

Q.—You were quite willing to give that check? A.—Very willing, Sir, and another just like it.

Q.—No threat was made at the time? A.—Not the slightest, Sir; it was done as kindly and with as much gentleness as anything I ever knew.

Q.—No suggestion that it was a duty resting upon you? A.—None, Sir.

Q.—You did it freely? A.—I did it as an office of kindness; that was the ground upon which he put it.

Q.—And that was the ground upon which you did it? A.—That was the ground upon which I did it.

Q.—You did not regard that as black-mail, then? A.—Oh, I did not, Sir.

Q.—He told you just what it was for? A.—I knew what it was for; we did not go into any considerable conversation about it; it did not take three minutes, the whole thing.

Q.—Had there been no suggestion on your part that you wanted to contribute to the wants and necessities of Mr. Tilton? A.—I think not, except in regard to the first—that is, the mortgage on his own house; there may have been, but I do not recollect now.

Q.—Did you not suggest to him, generally, that if Mr. Tilton wanted any assistance you were willing to render it? A.—I did at some part of the interviews; not unfrequently, at some portions of our interviews.

Q.—Don't you think you did that pretty early in the history of the difficulty? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—What is your best judgment? I have no recollection only of these two occasions.

Q.—The question I ask you is, whether or not you did not at an early date in this difficulty suggest to Mr. Moulton that you would assist Mr. Tilton if assistance were needed? A.—I do not think I did, except in the instance I have mentioned to you in regard to the mortgage on the house.

Q.—And before the giving of the check I have shown you, in June, 1871, don't you think you made some general suggestions of assistance? A.—I do not remember that I did; it would be quite a possible thing, but all things that are possible are not actual.

THE SECOND PAYMENT.

Q.—When were you called upon the second time? Please consult your memorandum. A.—I do not know whether it gives more than the first; I do not think there is any other given; the second check I find mentioned is Nov. 10.

Q.—What year? A.—Nov. 10, of 1871, Sir.

Q.—And for how much? A.—It does not state.

Q.—See if that is the check you refer to. [Handing check to witness.] A.—I presume it is; it is my signature to Mr. Moulton, and it is dated Nov. 10, 1871.

Q.—Between the check in June and this check in November, was anything said by him or you in reference to further advances to Tilton? A.—I was gone away from town most of the time between, but I do not recollect that anything was said in the fringes of time that remained.

Q.—Was there anything said in the interim, one way or the other on the subject? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—What was said at the time you advanced this money? A.—I do not recollect that there was anything, except that he merely said he had got another term-bill, giving me the sum probably, and would like me to pay it.

Q.—And you gave a check? A.—I presume so, Sir.

Q.—Were the circumstances that attended the giving of this second check about the same as accompanied the first? A.—I presume they were, Sir; sometimes he asked me by note; sometimes personally, and I cannot identify one from the other.

Q.—Have you any of those notes he wrote to you? A.—I think there is one in evidence.

Q.—Is that one of the notes received by you in regard to that subject? [Handing note to witness.] A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you understand at the time what this money was for? A.—Yes, Sir; I supposed it was to be for the education of Bessie Turner.

Q.—Now, subsequent to the giving of the check of Nov. 10, 1871, and up to the time of writing this letter of Oct. 21, 1872, had anything passed between you and Mr. Moulton on the subject of advances to Mr. Tilton? A.—I presume there had; I cannot locate it, but I gave him money in currency, something at different times.

Q.—When? A.—I cannot say, Sir.

Q.—Under what circumstances did you give him money in currency? A.—Well, under similar circumstances, substantially; that the time had come around for another bill.

Q.—What was the largest amount you gave him in currency? A.—I do not remember, Sir; I could not recollect.

Q.—I think you mentioned the sum of $500 which you gave him at one time? A.—Well, I expect that I did, not as a positive sum, but my impression was that it was about that.

Q.—Was there any bill of Bessie Turner or for Bessie Turner's schooling that amounted to that sum? A.—Sometimes they run over and two bills were included in one, or something to that effect.

Q.—Do you recollect any circumstances when her schooling, whether for one or more terms, went to the amount of $500? A.—No, Sir; I never made any inquiry as to that. I never saw a term-bill or anything of the kind. I paid to Mr. Moulton whatever he said he wanted.

Q.—Well, in all instances before the money was raised for the mortgage, did Mr. Moulton state that the sums he wanted were for Bessie Turner's schooling? A.—I suppose that he did. I would not be willing to say that he did.

Q.—Do you remember his stating any other thing for which money was wanted? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You cannot recollect any instance of that kind? A.—No, Sir.

THE PAYMENT OF THE MONEY ENTIRELY VOLUNTARY ON HIS PART.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, in all the instances prior to the getting of the mortgages, was there anything said to you by Mr. Moulton, either by way of intimidation or by way of enforcing what he termed your duty in giving this money? A.—Not a word.

Q.—Was it all entirely voluntary on your part? A.—Entirely. It was entirely upon his suggestions that I did anything of this kind. It was always suggested to me in the most delicate manner, and I always responded to it promptly, and feeling that I was co-operating with him.

Q.—Do you know how much in the aggregate you gave to Mr. Moulton for Bessie Turner's schooling? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—Did you keep any account of it? A.—None whatever. I never kept an account in my life.

THE MORTGAGE ON TILTON'S HOUSE.

Well, now in regard to this mortgage, when was that subject first broached to you? A.—It never was directly broached to me; when I returned in the Spring from a Western tour, I told him that I had had a fortunate tour and made $12,000; and that gave rise to some conversation in respect to how fortunate I was and how easy I was, and from that in respect to the different situation of Mr. Tilton; and we had many conversations on that subject, but they were all like two brothers talking about a third unfortunate one.

Q.—Did you not suggest to him at that time that, having been so fortunate, you were willing to contribute to Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—No, Sir; the $12,000 was gone, I guess, before I told him of it.

Q.—Was there no suggestion at that time, on your part, that you would contribute if it was needed? A.—No, Sir, there was no suggestion that I recollect at all.

Q.—Well, how was the subject of the mortgage brought up? A.—It never was brought up until after I had accomplished it and told him of it.

Q.—I mean the mortgage that was on Mr. Tilton's house? A.—Oh! I beg your pardon; I thought you meant the mortgage that was on my house.

Q.—No, the mortgage on Mr. Tilton's house? A.—The mortgage in regard to Mr. Tilton's house was brought up in the early days of 1871.

Q.—How early do you think? A.—I should think as early as the middle of January, 1871; some of these conversations between me and Mr. Moulton; there were several business conversations, and I should think it was about—not later than the middle of January, 1871.

Q.—Did he state there was a mortgage on his house, or did you do it? A.—He told me that fact; I did not know it. I had known it at a previous date, but I had vehemently urged Mr. Tilton, while he was in prosperity, to take that mortgage off. I gave him frankly my advice about money matters. I supposed it probably had been taken off.

Q.—In what terms did he make known to you the fact that the mortgage was still existing there? A.—In a general conversation as to the condition of Mr. Tilton and his family, and how they could best be helped; that was the general way in which it came to me.

Q.—It was suggested that the mortgage was on his property? A.—That it ought to be lifted, and that he ought to make it over to Elizabeth, and secure her and the children.

Q.—Did you think he brought up that subject at that time, that there was an incumbrance on his property, to suggest that you ought to help to lift it? A.—No, Sir; I did not understand that; I understood merely that it was an act of kindness that Tilton's friends ought to do for him.

Q.—Did he say that you ought to do it? A.—No, Sir; no; there was not the slightest pressure brought upon me.

Q.—Well, after he had mentioned this mortgage to you, and suggested that if it were taken up that Mr. Tilton would convey the property unincumbered to Mrs. Tilton— A.—He did not state that; he said that he could persuade Mr. Tilton to do it.

Q.—When he said that what did you reply? A.—I replied that I should be willing to stand in my place; whenever any effort of that kind was made I would stand in my place and do my part.

Q.—That suggestion proceeded from you? A.—For co-operation?

Q.—Yes. A.—Oh, yes, Sir; I was very prompt in the mention of that.

Q.—Was there any intimation of any kind or character from Mr. Moulton, before you made this offer, that you should do so? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—Or anything that might be construed into an intimation that you might be pleased to do so? A.—He said that that would be the right thing for Mr. Tilton's friends to do.

Q.—He did not suggest to you, as one of his friends, that you should do it? A.—Oh, no, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton ever call upon you to assist in taking up this mortgage? A.—He never did, Sir.

Q.—Did you recur to the subject afterward? A.—I think once I mentioned it again.

Q.—How long after this conversation when the mortgage was spoken of? A.—I have not the slightest idea; I could not tell you within two years; it was at some later period; I mentioned it because I thought perhaps there was some feeling of delicacy on his part that hindered him speaking of it.

Q.—Well, Mr. Moulton's conduct in regard to money matters, then, was of such a character that you had reason to think that he might be delicate about speaking of them? A.—Altogether, Sir.

Q.—Did you not speak more than once to him upon the subject of that mortgage after it was brought to your attention? A.—I think not but once.

Q.—I think you stated in your direct examination—

"He never, that I recall, mentioned it to me again, but I did to him once or twice, but I cannot tell how long spaces after."

A.—My impression is that I only referred to it once.

Q.—You asked him if anything had been done, or if anything was going to be done, in regard to that mortgage? A.—Well, I cannot state just about that; I remember distinctly the motive that actuated me in mentioning it, and that I brought it to his memory that he might know that I stood ready to fulfill my share in any movement.

Q.—You brought the subject up then? A.—I did.

Q.—Fearing that he might have forgotten it, or that he might have a delicacy in speaking about it? A.—Yes, Sir, either.

Q.—Now, Sir, up to the time when that $5,000 was raised and paid, as you have stated, did Mr. Moulton at any time or place suggest to you anything more than he had suggested to you in the first instance in respect to taking up this mortgage by the friends of Mr. Tilton? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—The mortgage I understand you was dated May, 1873, or the money was paid over in May, 1873? A.—On Mr. Tilton's house.

Q.—The money; the $5,000? A.—Oh! I did not know you had come to that subject. I believe it was, Sir.

Q.—Just be accurate, please.

Mr. Shearman (to witness)—May 1 or 2.

The Witness—May 1; I have it marked here; the $5,000 mortgage.

Q.—1873? A.—1873.

WHAT LED TO BEECHER'S MORTGAGE.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, I want you to state what occurred prior to the payment of that $5,000 between yourself and Mr. Moulton, which led you to mortgage your property and pay it over? A.—There were several conversations between Mr. Moulton and me respecting the pecuniary condition of the *Golden Age* and of Mr. Tilton, and in those conversations I got more or less a notion as to the state of the paper; Mr. Moulton said that he thought that it was indispensable to Mr. Tilton's salvation that he must have some work to do; must have some channel through which to communicate to the public; that things were dragging heavily, and that Mr. Tilton himself did not know the real condition of the paper; that he himself had to meet the bills of that paper and other things from time to time, and that he knew more about the paper than Mr. Tilton himself; and that became a topic of conversation between us, and, as I understood from him, it was a matter of consultation by other friends of Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton; and there was more or less conversation about putting the *Golden Age* on to its feet, so that it should be an immovable and prosperous paper; and the immediate occasion, or the occasion out of which the final thought in my mind sprang, was on a visit one evening to his house, when we were sitting in the back parlor at the tea-table, uncovered, of course, the cloth removed, and we were alone there, and he introduced the matter again in some way; I have forgotten what the conversation ran over, except that it was showing me the state of things. He then drew out a letter from his pocket and read me some extracts from it, which were, as I recall it, a statement from a friend that a cash check, as I understood, but I will not be positive about that, of $2,000, had been sent, and that two time drafts also had been sent, and the friend presumed that they would answer the purpose just as well as if they were payable at once, and made some statement about the condition of money matters which did not enable the friend to make it all payable at once. He had two time drafts before him on the table, and mentioned, as near as I can recollect—but I will not be positive about this—that they were equal sums with the cash payments, and I said to him: "Well, you will use these, will you not?" "No," he said, "I will not, but"—

Q.—That is the time drafts? A.—Yes; I did not question him further than that, but I understood that the cash paid had been applied to that purpose, and after he had read the letter and spoke about the papers, he brought his hand down upon the table in an admiring way, and said: "That is what I call friendship."

Q.—Well, that is what you would call friendship, is it not? A.—I should, Sir.

Q.—Nothing extraordinary in his observation? A.—H'm.

Q.—Nothing extraordinary, therefore, in his observation? A.—Oh, no Sir; it seemed very natural to me.

Q.—The *Golden Age* had been the subject of conversation between you and him? A.—Yes, Sir; for a considerable length of time.

Q.—Its wants had been a subject of discussion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The prosperity of the project? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You took an interest in having it succeed? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—And so did Mr. Moulton? A.—So did Mr. Moulton; I thought we were of one spirit.

Q.—Did you think it at all extraordinary, inasmuch as you were in the same frame of mind on that subject, that he should show you any evidences of the prosperity of the paper or the confidence of its friends? A.—I did not; I was very much pleased to learn it.

Q.—You thought it was a very natural thing for him to show you those drafts, and give you an account of the money for the paper? A.—It did not strike me that way at all; it did not occur to me whether it was natural—

Q.—It did not excite any apprehensions on your part? A.—Not the least at all.

Q.—You did not regard it as a hint to you? A.—I did not, although I took a hint from it; but I did not think he intended it.

Q.—You did not think he intended it? A.—No, Sir, it did not occur to me in that light, at all.

Q.—You did not take the hint right away? A.—No, not till after I got home.

Q.—He did not say anything? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He did not intimate in any way whatever that you ought to contribute? A.—Oh, no, he did not.

Q.—Nor did he express a wish that you might contribute? A.—He did not, Sir.

Q.—And the contribution that was subsequently made by you was entirely voluntary on your part? A.—It was entirely so.

Q.—Now, have you told us, Mr. Beecher, all that Mr. Moulton said prior to the contribution of that $500, with reference to any contribution— A.—That $5,000, you mean.

Q.—$5,000—with reference to any contribution by you? A.—Not all, but I have told you that which is a fair specimen.

HIS GIVING THE MONEY HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE DIFFICULTY.

Q.—Now, had the contribution of that money by you anything to do with the settlement of the difficulties between you and Mr. Tilton growing out of these charges? A.—I did not understand it so, Sir.

Q.—No connection whatever? I did not understand it to have any connection of that kind.

Q.—It was not given to you for the purpose of settling that difficulty?

The Court—By you—

Mr. Fullerton—I mean by you? A.—Oh, no, Sir; it was given by me—

Q.—That is an answer. Nor was it given with any idea that it would settle a personal difficulty between you and himself or his family? A.—No, Sir; it had no relation with that.

Q.—Nor were you told anything to that effect? A.—Not that I recall; I think not.

Q.—If anything of that kind had taken place, you would be apt to remember it? A.—It would never have taken place, if any such thing had taken place.

Q.—You would not have given the money? A.—No, Sir; I would not have given a cent.

Q.—You would have rebelled at once? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—If the money had been asked from you, or received from you, with the purpose of settling these troubles, you would not have paid it? A.—I would not have paid a cent if I had been called upon for it in that way; I did it out of the purest kindness, and I thought Mr. Moulton did it out of the purest kindness and sympathy.

Q.—See if you recognize this, Mr. Beecher? —[Reading.]

"Q.—Under what circumstances did you come to pay the $5,000? A.—Because it was represented to me that the whole difficulty could be now settled by that amount of money, which would put the *Golden Age* on a square footing—that they would be able to go right on, and that with the going on, the safety of Tilton would be assured, and that would be the settlement of the whole thing."

Do you remember anything of that kind? A.—I do not know what that refers to; I cannot say.

Q.—Perhaps if you look at it, you can tell? A.—I presume that is substantially what I said.

Q.—Well, Sir, that is an answer? A.—And that I should still say.

Q.—Were you asked this question, also?

"Were there any documents shown you by Moulton—what did he show you before you made the payment? A.—It was the result of intimations and general statements, and I finally said to him, 'I am willing to pay $5,000.'"

A.—I presume I said so, Sir, if it is there.

Q.—Now, how long after that interview with Mr. Moulton, when he showed you the time

Continued on Page Nine

LAW REPORTS.

SUICIDE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

ARREARS PAID A FEW HOURS BEFORE SELF-MURDER—RESPONSIBILITY OF A COMPANY FOR THE ACTS OF ITS AGENTS.

It has been frequently held that suicide, with apparent intent to defraud a company in which the life of the suicide was insured, vitiates the policy, and bars the recovery of the amount for which the policy is issued; and it has also been as often decided that in cases in which suicide results from insanity, the policy, if all other of its provisions have been complied with, binds the company to pay the amount of the policy. Another question of importance in life insurance cases has been to what extent the acts of an agent of a company bind his principal. Both these questions arose in a case which has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court, and which was given to the jury yesterday afternoon.

Lazarus J. Leberman sued the Germania Life Insurance Company, of this City, to recover $10,000, (in gold,) the amount of a policy issued on the life of Semmey Rosenthal, with interest from the time payment of the policy is alleged to have become due, making a total of $12,315. It appears that Rosenthal, who lived in California, became embarrassed by means of unfortunate land speculations, and was heavily indebted to Leberman, and insured his own life in the Germania Company, through its California agent, in favor of Leberman, paying the premiums himself, but making default of payment for a short period, when he paid the arrears, which were accepted by the agent, and hung himself a few hours later, in his boarding-house. A rule of the company forbade the reception of premiums after default of payment. Leberman applied to the company after Rosenthal's death for the payment of the policy, and was refused, on the grounds that the suicide was committed to defraud the company, and that the agent exceeded his authority in accepting payment of premiums after default had been made.

The questions to be determined in this case were the following ones, of fact: Whether Rosenthal was insane when he hung himself, and whether the company had sanctioned the act of the agent in receiving premiums after default.

Judge Wallace, in charging the jury, said that if they found from the evidence that the company received the premiums paid to their agent after default, and that Rosenthal had paid these premiums in good faith, the company could not escape liability on the ground of default. As to the question of insanity, if the jury found that Rosenthal was insane when he killed himself, the company could not escape liability on the defense of suicide, for Rosenthal's death would have been shown to have resulted from a mental disease, and would not be a killing or self-murder in the eye of the law, for he would have lacked the essential elements necessary to form intent to kill or to defraud. Suicide itself was not a proof of insanity; it would be necessary to show facts connected with the act of a character indicating aberration of mind in order to prove insanity.

The jury was instructed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

WHEN DOES REAL BECOME PERSONAL PROPERTY?

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Barrett, a motion was made on the Referee's report for judgment in a foreclosure suit. The suit is brought by Frederick E. Gibert against Margaret Craig and a large number of others, and involves a question of law as to when real property becomes reduced to personal property. The property on which the mortgage was, had been formerly owned by the deceased husband of Margaret Craig, one of the defendants, is worth about $40,000, and was willed to a Mrs. Putnam, who had lived with the husband of Margaret Craig, but who was specifically named in the will bequeathing the property as not being his wife. When the motion came up Mr. John Gilmore Boyd, who represented some of the next of kin of the deceased man who were not citizens, applied to the court to be allowed to have them included as defendants in this suit, and to litigate their claim to the surplus moneys after payment of the amount of the mortgage. As aliens they could not make claim to the real estate as such, but Mr. Boyd claimed that the prosecution of this suit had practically changed the surplus into personal estate; that, assuming such surplus to be personal estate, his clients were entitled to come in now and litigate their rights to a share in it, rather than be compelled to institute a separate suit for that purpose. This motion was opposed by Mr. McGowan, counsel for citizen heirs of the deceased Craig, on the ground that the property was still in the nature of real estate, to which Mr. Boyd's alien clients could assert no title, and would so remain until the sale had actually taken place and the surplus been realized, if not after. Judge Barrett took the papers, reserving his decision.

CONVICTED A SECOND TIME OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, District Attorney Nolan called up Edward Murphy, indicted for highway robbery. Two years ago Murphy was convicted before Recorder Hackett of the same offense; but the conviction was reversed by the General Term, and a new trial ordered. The facts in the case are as follows: On the morning of the 12th of February, 1873, Mr. John North, of Huntington, Conn., arrived in this City on the New Haven boat, and proceeded toward his place of business, Nos. 518 and 520 West Twenty-second street. When near Fifteenth street, on Tenth avenue, Mr. North, who carried a valise in his hand, was accosted by Murphy, with a request to carry the bag—a service which was declined by the former. Murphy then followed Mr. North for some time, and finally rushed at him with great force, seizing the valise, and trying to wrest it from his grasp. Mr. North struggled to retain possession of the valise, whereupon Murphy struck him a violent blow on the face, causing him to relinquish his grasp. The desperado then ran off with the valise; but on hearing the alarm raised by Mr. North, dropped it and disappeared. The valise, which Murphy evidently thought contained a large amount of treasure, only held a change of clothing. The Police were informed of the matter, and Murphy, shortly after arrested, was positively identified by Mr. North as his assailant. The above facts were certified to yesterday as on the former trial. The defense set forth was that the offense of Murphy was not highway robbery, but assault and battery. The jury found the prisoner guilty of robbery, and he was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to eighteen years in State Prison, which with the two years already served, makes the maximum penalty of twenty years at hard labor.

A MINSTREL'S WILL.

The will of James Unsworth, the negro minstrel, was filed in the Surrogate's office some weeks ago, and the citation was made returnable on Monday. Yesterday Joseph Unsworth, of Sherbrooke, Canada, a brother of the testator, gave notice that the will is to be contested, but the nature of the objections have not yet been filed. Unsworth died in Liverpool, England, on Feb. 21. He left a mother, and two brothers, Joseph and Robert, and a sister, Margaret, living in Sherbrooke, Canada; a sister, Mary, living in Danville, Canada, and a brother, John, living at No. 1,008 Third avenue, in this City. His will was executed on [illegible] 1, 1874, and was witnessed by Philip F. Smith, of No. 170 East Sixtieth street, and Frederick Bauer, of No. 1,127 First avenue. He leaves all his real and personal estate, supposed to be of the value of about [illegible] to his friend Theodore Eugene S. Ameli, of No. [illegible]08 First avenue, and appoints his brother John and Ameli Executors of his will. In the event of Ameli dying before himself, Unsworth makes the proviso that his estate should be equally divided between his mother Mary and his brother John. As Ameli has survived him, he will inherit the property unless the objections to be filed by the brothers are sustained. The friend Ameli is the opera singer "Master Eugene."

COURT NOTICE.

Mr. Justice Hunt, of the Supreme Court of the United States, will begin to sit in the United States Circuit Court of this district, in the room at No. 41 Chambers street, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, May 17, and will probably continue to hold court during the week. He will take up the following cases on the calendar for the present term belonging to the following classes: Writs of error to the District Court; appeals in bankruptcy; appeals from the decrees of the District Court in equity cases. Any cases belonging to the above classes, which are not on such calendar, and which are ready for hearing, may be put on the calendar for May 17, by a notice of ten days to the opposite party and to the Clerk, and may be placed on such calendar. If there be any time left after the hearing of cases in the above classes, those on the [illegible] calendar will be heard.

ASSAULT AT SEA.

Walter J. Sheldon, the second mate of the American brig Lize Haughton, was held yesterday by Commissioner Osborn to answer a charge of assault on the first mate of the vessel, on Oct. 24, 1874, on a voyage from Gibraltar to Venice, by stabbing him in the shoulder with a knife. A part of the blade of the knife broke off, remaining in the shoulder of the mate, who died three days afterward from the effects of an amputation which the wound had made necessary. Sheldon claims that he stabbed the mate in self-defense, having been struck by him on the head with a belaying-pin, which inflicted a wound four inches

THE PRICE FOR A BROKEN HEAD.

In Marine Court, Trial Term, Part II., yesterday, the suit of Margaret Adams against Edward [illegible], to recover damages for personal injuries was tried before Judge Gross and a jury. The plaintiff, Mrs. Adams, who is sixty years of age, was [illegible] 1874 she was crossing the street at the junction of Eleventh avenue and Forty-sixth street, when she was knocked down by the horse of defendant and severely injured in the head, and for such injuries she claimed $1,000 damages. The defense was that so far as he (defendant) knew, his horse did not knock the plaintiff down, and if he did, she was either careless or it was purely an accident, for which he was not to blame. The jury gave plaintiff a verdict for $250.

CARELESS TRANSMISSION OF BONDS.

Henry L. Ferris sued to recover from William G. Fargo, President of the American Mutual Express Company, $2,000, which he had advanced on ninety shares of the company. The suit came to trial yesterday before Judge Lawrence and a jury, in Supreme Court, Circuit. Plaintiff's claim was based on the theory that the defendant had sent the shares to one William H. Peck, but they were received by another person of the same name, who sold them, and after they had passed through several hands the plaintiff made the loan in question on them; that the fact that they had got into wrong hands and he was thereby induced to make a loan on them, was due to the negligence of the defendant, and on that ground he ought to be made to pay. The jury found in favor of defendant.

ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

On the 6th of January a fire broke out in the clothing warehouse of Baruch H. Frank & Sons, No. 54 Leonard street, the contents of which were insured for $3,000 in the Ætna Insurance Company. At the subsequent investigation the elder Frank swore that at the time of the fire his stock was valued at between $28,000 and $29,000, about $17,000 worth of which was consumed. This statement was found to be false, and the District Attorney had Baruch H. Frank indicted for perjury. The accused was arrested yesterday at No. 253 West Twenty-eighth street, by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, and held in $10,000 bail, which was furnished by Joseph Rosenthal, No. 11 East Sixty-first street.

A VERDICT IN FAVOR OF THE CITY.

Ellen Doyle brought suit against the City of New-York to recover $5,000 for the loss of her husband, who had lost his life by stumbling over an imperfection in West street, in the night, and falling into the dock. It was claimed, as the basis of her suit, that the imperfection which caused her husband's death had been permitted to continue through the negligence of the City officials. As already reported in THE TIMES the case was tried a few days since, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury, eleven being for the City and one holding out in favor of plaintiff. Yesterday, the case was brought to trial for the second time, and resulted in a verdict in favor of the City.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—In the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, April 20, 1875, the following cases were heard:

Motions.—The People vs. Bogert; motion to vacate the order dismissing the appeal; Calvin Frost for the motion; E. Wells, opposed; ordered on payment of costs that the order be vacated and the cause go on the May Calendar. Hoppaugh vs. Strubel; motion to modify the judgment as to costs; Henry R. Tilden for motion, George F. Danforth opposed. Court took the papers.

Appeals from Orders.—No. 316.—Abraham Hewlett, appellant, vs. Samuel Wood and others, respondents. Argued by L. T. Chatfield, of counsel for respondent. No. 315.—In re the opening and widening of Hudson avenue. Argued by N. C. Moak, of counsel for appellant, and by Rufus W. Peckham for respondent. No. 314.—John H. White, Trustee, &c., respondent, vs. Mortimer Livingston and others, appellants. Argued by John Livingston, of counsel for appellant, and by F. D. Pelton for respondent.

General Calendar.—No. 211.—James F. Dalrymple, respondent, vs. Joseph Hillenbrand, appellant; argument resumed, and case still on.

Proclamation made and court adjourned.

DECISIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—In the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, April 20, 1875, the following decisions were handed down:

Judgment reversed and new trial granted with costs to abide event.—Mahon vs. Radd.

Judgment affirmed with costs.—Gallagher vs. Nichols; Briggs vs. Bowen; Same vs. Same; Holmes vs. Pettingill; Dorr's vs. Sweeny; Comstock vs. Ward; Osgood vs. Toole.

Judgment reversed with costs.—Gillespie vs. Zittlosen.

Order of the General Term affirmed in so far as it reverses the order of the Special Term, and modified by ordering a rehearing at the Special Term, without costs as to either party in this court.—In re Henry James Anderson, &c.

Order affirmed with costs.—Gurnsey vs. Knights; People ex rel. Wehle vs. Weisnbach.

Order of the General Term affirmed and judgment absolute for respondent, on stipulation, with costs.—Whelan vs. Lynch.

Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant on stipulation, with costs.—Auenried vs. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.

Order of General Term reversed, and order of Special Term affirmed, with costs.—The People ex rel. Youmans vs. The Supervisors of Delaware County.

Appeal dismissed, with costs.—The People ex rel. Stemmler vs. McGuire.

Judgment of General Term modified by reducing to $191 75 with interest thereon from Aug. 11, 1873.—Post vs. Doremus.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ARGUMENTS.

No. 7 (original.)—*State of Wisconsin vs. The City of Duluth and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.*—In this case the State seeks to remove the obstruction to navigation in Superior Bay, St. Louis River, caused by the canal run across Minnesota Point, near the City of Duluth, by that city and the railroad company, and which, it is alleged, has had the effect to divert the current of the river from its accustomed channel and away from its natural outlet, and to cause nearly all the waters of the river to flow through it into Lake Superior, drawing down the waters of the bay (which were formerly higher by from one to two feet than the lake) to the level of the waters in the lake, making the waters of the bay shallower, greatly impairing their navigability for larger vessels, and rendering the natural outlet of the river liable to obstructions from sand-bars and other causes, and greatly injuring the harbor formed by the bay, and thus affecting the inhabitants of Superior City, situated at the mouth of the river, and the whole State. It is insisted that the diversion of the water of the river is unlawful, and that the State has such an interest as will give it standing in court to maintain the original course of the waters. The defendants assert that no power can claim such relief in equity without showing special injury aside from the public damage alleged; and, that no special damage being averred, the case must fail. But, independently of this, it is contended that as the river St. Louis is a navigable water of the United States, Congress alone has control over the matter, and the State has no jurisdiction. Sloan and Sloan for plaintiffs; Satzer and Sanborn for defendants.

No. 203.—*Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Young, Administrator.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of California.—This was an action by the administrator of McPherson Young to recover on a policy of life insurance for $5,000. The applicant was a resident of California and gave his note for the first and second installments of premium. The company at New-York made out and forwarded the policy to their agent in California, also forwarding receipts for the premium, signed in blank. Upon the receipt of these the agent wrote to the insured, who was then absent from San Francisco, asking if he should send the policy or hold it subject to his call. Soon after this letter, and before any reply was had, Young was killed. Thereupon, although the receipt for the second installment of premium was stamped and ready for delivery, the note therefor being at the time of the receipt of the policy by the agent overdue, the agent marked it canceled, and returned it to the home office, where it was so treated. The court held that as the notes taken for the premium were taken upon the approval of the company, and as it was impossible the premium should be paid in accordance with the terms of the policy, when that instrument did not arrive in San Francisco until it was past due, the company could not treat the non-payment as a forfeiture, and must discount for the amount of the policy. It is here insisted that the terms of the policy will be strictly enforced. W. D. Davidge for plaintiff in error; Henry Beard for defendant.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on motion of Hon. T. O. Howe, Henry M. Lewis, and J. C. McKenney, of Madison, Wis., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court.

No. 801.—*N. M. Lee, Administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. E. M. Garnett, Receiver, &c.*—On motion of Mr. C. H. Hill, dismissed with costs.

No. 1 (original.)—*The State of Wisconsin, complainant, vs. The City of Duluth et al.*—The demurrer in this cause was argued by Mr. H. N. Satzer, in support of the same, and by Mr. J. C. Sloan in opposition thereto.

No. 805 (assigned.)—*The First National Bank of Selma, plaintiff in error, vs. George W. Colby.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. C. Case, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. Alexander White for defendant in error.

Adjourned.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Beecher vs. Bushnell.—Motion granted. Referee appointed.

Motions Granted.—Combs vs. Taylor; Barton vs. Kellam; Strange vs. Stout; Monison vs. Sheehy; Hollander vs. Misch; Kech vs. Ott; Higgins vs. Barnard; Dudley vs. Cockle; Morris vs. Bushnell; Gibbons vs. Dramond. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Glencrop; Block vs. Byrne; Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Juet; Jocher vs. Hausmann; Klaus vs. McGinn; Deraismes vs. Drake; Lighthall vs. Taylor; New-Jersey Locomotive Works vs. Piret Lubricating Box Company; Pratt vs. Stanl's; Beale vs. Pardon, Jr.; Haberman vs. Bahranc.; Merrill vs. Gamble; Marshall vs. Davies; Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Kirwin; Weston vs. Conant; Jarvis vs. Edgar; Matter of Scott.

Bennett vs. Cohen.—Motion granted upon payment within five days of the disbursements of putting the cause on the calendar, the trial fee, and disbursements incurred upon the dismissal, and $10 costs of opposing this motion and stipulating to proceed to trial upon the 26th inst.

Bodine vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied without costs.

Dieffenbach vs. Hetzel; Rutter vs. Schleier.—Motions denied.

Millet vs. Graham.—Proof of service defective.

Ritmaster vs. Cohen.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Shelly vs. Zink.—The sureties are clearly insufficient, and must be rejected.

Shelly vs. Diehl.—Motion to vacate order of arrest as to Louis Diehl denied, with $10 costs.

Fairchild vs. Fairchild.—Counsel fee of $75 and alimony $10 per week awarded to the from the date of the entry of the order.

In the matter of Clark.—Report confirmed and Trustee appointed.

Devereaux vs. Devereaux.—Referred back to take further proof. The Court does not grant divorces upon uncorroborated testimony.

In the matter of O'Brien.—The prisoner must be admitted to bail. The evidence entitled him to an acquittal, and I cannot understand how the Magistrates came to convict upon such testimony.

Embury vs. Parks.—The judgment of dismissal is a final adjudication that the plaintiff was not entitled to an injunction. The motion must therefore be granted, and it is referred to the Referee appointed upon the default.

Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Clark.—Memorandum.

Thompson vs. Pratt, &c.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Ohyli vs. Ohyli.—The plaintiff does not make out even a *prima facie* case. There is absolutely nothing except the affidavit of the physician, which is fully explained by the physician's subsequent affidavit. To grant alimony or counsel fee in such a case would simply be to encourage divorce suits upon frivolous grounds; motion denied.

Trask vs. Peekskill Plow Works.—Ordered that the costs be relaxed by the Clerk upon the 24th inst. at 10:30 A. M., that all proceedings be stayed until such taxation, and that the precept be conformed to the result of such taxation, and that the New-Jersey Plow Company have $10 costs of this motion.

Munchon vs. Miller.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Kerwin, (two actions, Nos. 1 and 2.)—Judgment granted.

Hunting vs. Butt; Huss vs. Carl.—Memorandums.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Riggs vs. Purcell.—Findings settled.

Bostwick vs. Frankfield.—Memorandum for counsel.

Ferris vs. Ferris.—Case settled.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Pool vs. Stevens et al.—Findings settled and signed.

Castner vs. O'Donoghue.—Judgment signed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Alexander et al. vs. Cauldwell et al.—Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Manilla vs. Williams.—Motion granted, and injunction continued on payment by plaintiff of the rent agreed upon between the parties; in case of defendant's refusal to accept the same it may be deposited with the Clerk of this court; order to be settled on notice.

Wilner vs. Morrill.—Findings settled.

Funke et al. vs. Farrell.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the petition of Jackson et al.—Referee's report confirmed, and order of distribution settled.

Myers et al. vs. Waitzfelder et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Hirsch vs. Newman, Jr., et al.—The pleadings should be handed up.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Koehnecke vs. Ross.—I think that the sureties on the undertaking are sufficient, and therefore approve the same.

Salomon vs. Mehrhoff.—Motion to place cause on special calendar of short causes granted.

Welsh vs. Robinson.—Motion denied, without costs. It seems to me that under all the circumstances the motion heretofore made in the Superior Court should be first renewed.

Brass Foundry and Machine Works vs. Cornell et al.—Motion to place cause on special calendar of short causes denied, without costs.

COURT NOTES.

Marx A. Wolf, the cigar manufacturer, who was charged before Commissioner Shields with having violated the Internal Revenue laws by removing unstamped cigars from his manufactory, has been held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

Auguste Barthe, who was caught in the act of robbing the poor box at St. Patrick's Cathedral by means of inserting slips of whalebone, having a sticky substance at their ends, into the box, was arraigned yesterday at the Tombs Police Court. He confessed his crime, and was held to answer by Justice Smith.

Earnest Hess was brought before Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and a motion made for his discharge from imprisonment. It appeared that Hess had been imprisoned by order of a Judge of the Marine Court for contempt, and it was argued in the prisoner's behalf that a Judge of the Marine Court had not power to order such a commitment. Judge Barrett was of the opposite opinion, and, dismissing the writ, remanded the prisoner.

The bill in equity of Jay Cooke vs. The Northern Pacific Railroad, on compliance with the prayer of which Mr. Cass was appointed Receiver of the road, was filed on behalf of all the holders of first mortgage bonds of the company, by Mr. Cooke as Trustee of the mortgage given to secure the bonds, and it sought categorical answers from the company in reference to its condition; but it is now supposed that if the Receiver carries out the elaborate instructions given him by Judge Shipman, no necessity will exist for a continuation of the suit against the company.

A brief amount of testimony was taken in the Templeton child suit yesterday morning. But one witness was examined, and his testimony was given with a view to discredit the character of Mrs. Babcock for morality. He testified to improper relations with the sister of Mrs. Babcock with the latter's knowledge, and to a considerable display of affection on the part of Mrs. Babcock and her daughter Ida. He also testified to having loaned $150 to Babcock and about $40 to his wife, neither of which has ever been paid.

In discharging, on bail, a prisoner who had been convicted of the larceny of a bag of cotton, by the Court of Special Sessions, Judge Barrett yesterday took occasion to administer a rebuke to the carelessness of the court convicting. The only testimony against the prisoner, Andrew O'Brien, was that he was found in possession of the cotton, and stated that he had picked it up in the street, supposing it to have been lost from a truck. He proved good character, and under the circumstances Judge Barrett thought he should have been promptly acquitted.

Andrew J. Dam, Jr., brought suit against Henry C. Pratt, William S. Hillier, Anna S. Hillier, and Patrick Henry Jones to recover $2,250 on a promissory note given by Mrs. Hillier in October, 1869, and indorsed by Gen. Hillier, since deceased, and Gen. Jones, at that time Postmaster of this City. The case came up for trial yesterday before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., the suit being brought against Gen. Jones, as surviving indorser. The defense was that the note was paid by Gen. Hillier during his lifetime, that no notice of protest had been served on Gen. Jones, and that the plaintiff was not the real party in interest. A witness testified that he left the note of protest with the private secretary of Gen. Jones. On cross-examination he was unable to describe the secretary, but was positive he was a white man, whereas the fact was he was a colored man. The complaint was dismissed.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Andrew Wilson, of No. 527 Broome street, was yesterday held by Justice Kasmire, at the Second District Court, in $1,000 bail for trial, charged by Daniel Jackson with selling lottery-tickets at the above number.

On Monday night Cornelia McGorran stole a purse, containing $5, from Charles Belger, of Fifty-second street and Seventh avenue. She was arrested, and arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday before Justice Kasmire, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

The following liquor-dealers were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and held to appear in $100 bail each, charged with selling liquor without license: Thomas McGrady, No. 421 East Houston street; James R. Earl, No. 78 Cannon street; Philip Durning, No. 36 Sheriff street; James Corr, No. 321 Stanton street; Martin Burns, No. 303 Rivington street; Miles Reilly, No. 112 Avenue D; Louis Bruckner, No. 209 Third street; William J. Barrett, No. 621 East Twelfth street; and Thomas Lowling, No. 193 Avenue C.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.
264—Gray vs. Green et al.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.
294—Karst vs. Lowenberg.
335—Heilbrun vs. Racey et al.
256—Female Academy of the S. H. vs. The Mayor, &c.
354—Mayor, &c., Goldstein vs. Juck.
366—Mercantile N. Bank vs. Blees S. M. Co.
377—Sutton et al. vs. Sauter et al.
378—Faulkner vs. Santer et al.
379—Sutton vs. Kittredge.
380—Monheimer vs. Keller et al.
347—Stevenson, Jr., vs. Lesley et al.
384—Birdsall vs. Fowler et al.
385—Herring vs. Herring.
386—Dieffenbach vs. Hetzel et al.
387—Ross vs. Kennedy et al.
388—Eldlitz et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
389—Von Wayaky vs. Frohwein et al.
390—Purdy et al. vs. Schlesinger et al.
397—Overniser vs. Gay et al.
398—Same vs. Same.
250—Willard vs. Connor, Sheriff, &c.
317—Gedney vs. Finnell et al.
319—Slattery vs. Keveny et al.
327—McGovern vs. Andrews et al.
400—Gantier et al. vs. Douglass M. Co. et al.
401—Fairbanks, Jr., vs. Sargent.
402—Boiland vs. Riker et al.
403—Maisohn vs. Evans.
404—Delavan vs. Duncan et al.
405—Bradley vs. Sheehy.
406—Koehler vs. Mehrbach et al.
407—Lathrop vs. Godfrey et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
6—Wilkinson, &c., vs. Prentice.
16—Adams vs. Gill, &c.
56—Woodaus vs. Compton.
60—Wylie vs. Stillwell, &c.

Nos.
62—Wright vs. Dormellon.
96—Day vs. Stevens.
97—Ames, &c., vs. Wagner, &c.

Call from 111 up to and including 164.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1123½—Sharkey vs. Torrilkon.
1121½—Rogers et al. vs. Morton.
1256—Dimock vs. Hutchinson.
1157—Young vs. Hubbard.
2709—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c.
672—Kelly, Adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y. R. R. & Trans. Co. et al.
1103—Bohnet vs. Lithauer.
1313—Schweitzer vs. Conduit et al.
1095—Cook vs. Feyh et al.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
1251—Creep vs. Jacoby et al.
1171—Sprague et al. vs. Hosmer.
2783—Cahill vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1247—Sun Printing & Pub. Assoc'n vs. *Tribune* Association.
1269½—Lyon vs. McEvaney.
1359—Pollion, Survivor, &c., vs. Volkening et al.
1125—Munson vs. Ward.
1239½—Whitney vs. Hoyt.
805½—Phillips, Executor, &c., vs. Melville.
1273—Robinson et al. vs. Hodgkiss.
843—Duncan vs. De Witt.
1235—Clute vs. Emerich.
1341—Howland et al. vs. Gillespie et al.
1341½—Knowles et al. vs. Brennan et al.
1353—McCann et al., Executor, &c., vs. Price.
861—Platt vs. Stuart et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
944—Gormond vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
330—Christal vs. Hart.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
964—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1708—Guerney vs. Peters.
2576—Fisher vs. The Mayor, &c.
852—Dun vs. Murphy.
1275—Dun et al. vs. Murphy.
1282—Same vs. Same.
1168—Doyle an infant, &c., vs. N. Y. Eye & Ear Infirmary et al.
160—Willet vs. Kipp et al.
1388—Slade vs. Adams.
676—Winter vs. White et al.

Nos.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
268—Archer et al. vs. Hanlon et al.
1308—Patrick vs. Lemist.
2774—The People ex rel. Loutrel vs. McCabe.
1394—Kierstead vs. O'Brien.
980—Mathes vs. Sewall.
1094½—Heyman vs. Brean.
1404—Powers et al. vs. Gross.
1406—Deraismes et al., Executrix, &c., vs. Drake (No. 2.)
1408—Same vs. Same (No. 4.)
1410—Same vs. Same (No. 5.)

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
——Barry vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co. et al.
93—Hubbell vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
685—Mohr et al. vs. Felt.
331—Nelson vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and West. Railroad Co.
537—Meriden Tool Company vs. Morgan.
1201—Nash, Assignee, &c., vs. Combs.
1297—Culkin vs. The Mayor, &c.
1305—Strong, Receiver, &c., vs. Taintor.
1185—Watson et al. vs. Dailey et al.
1055—Warren vs. Ashley.
557½—Rall vs. The Mayor, &c.
785—Norman, &c., vs. Degnan et al.

Nos.
299—Poole et al. vs. Lorillard.
623—Nichols vs. Siegel et al.
993—Worth, Assignee, &c., vs. Van Name, impleaded, &c.
1323—McDonald vs. Field.
1189—Platt, Executor, &c., vs. Van Amburg et al.
1361—Morton et al. vs. Carnegie et al.
1363—Morris vs. Steinrich.
1365—Sampson vs. Durant.
1367—Herbert vs. Durant.
1369—Manhattan Oil Co. vs. Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co.
1369½—McGuinness et al. vs. Hotaling.
1371—Grari vs. Adams et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die.*

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on—No. 1,245—National Trust Co. of New-York vs. Rolston.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Case on—Stokes vs. Cassidy.

No other case will be taken up this term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.
2315—Dooley versus The Mayor, &c.
2504—Weber versus The Mayor, &c.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
1154—Eiche vs. Brennan.
999—Waller, Jr., vs. Thomas.
286½—Doruberg versus O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
251½—Tolman vs. Connor.

Nos.
281½—Wehle vs. Haviland.
1656—Hogan versus The Mayor, &c.
2440—Hilburn vs. Brandt.
1068—Moller vs. Tuska.
1069—Same vs. Same.
998—Jarvis, Ex'r, &c., vs. Pike.
775—Taylor vs. Bleecker St. & Ful. F. R.R.Co.
1422—Murphy, by guard'n, vs. Marshall.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
1332—Ballard vs Hoe.
1379—Dittenhoefer vs. Lewis.
1380—Hamilton vs. Russell.
1293—Wagner et al. vs. Jones.
1438—Marcelli vs. De Grau.
1279—Bissell vs. Read.
2577—Connor vs. The Mayor, &c.
1361—States vs. Brandon.

Nos.
437½—Sanders vs. Crow.
1450—Miles, Ex'r, &c., vs. Mittnacht.
1451—Trenkeyer vs. Brennan.
1452—Ranous vs. Tredecker.
1453—Brown vs. Wolff.
1454—Johnson et al. vs. Quirk.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Jouchimsen, J.

Nos.
2155—Brunstetter vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
2045—Sullivan vs. Sturmine.
2190—Leach vs. Carroll.
2209—Ross vs. Byrnes.
2003—Aiken vs. Steil.
559—Hecht vs. Brennan.
2021—James vs. McCollum.

Nos.
1607—Ogden vs. Haines.
3318—Michaelis et al. vs. Levine.
2216—Eble vs. Leubuscher.
2217—Hackley vs. Prentice et al.
2218—Sutton vs. Beck.
2223—Gilsey vs. Bell.
2227—Bell et al. vs. Thomas.
2229—Samuel vs. Lishka.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
2197—Marksome vs. Staissney.
2069—Stephan vs. Ebbing.
2070—Crow vs. Ree.
2285—Nitt vs. Shipman.
10—Beckel vs. Hewstevaut.
1558—Pell vs. Gourley et al.
1607—Neville vs. Ministree.
2038—Ripley vs. Ridgway.

Nos.
2142—Carroll vs. Elgar.
2230—Fuchs vs. Doebelie.
2233—Reid vs. Wellerdick.
2234—Thurber et al. vs. Connor.
2238—Barry vs. Daly.
2239—Cummings vs. Newitter.
2240—Gridley et al. vs. Van Tuyl et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
2946—Maher vs. Connor.
484—Garbarani et al. vs. Donders.
2767—Schlapfer vs. Fischer, impleaded.
3098—Fearing vs. Robinson.
3287—Reeder vs. La Bau.
513—Krudop vs. Dela Vergne.
1972—Benheimer et al. vs. Rowak.
3465—Henderson et al. vs. Sullivan.

Nos.
3327—Galway vs. Bond.
2113—Spring et al. vs. Beucka.
3571—Isaacs vs. Hammond.
3448—Wilson et al. vs. Orcutt.
3301—Wadsworth et al. vs. Jessup.
3519—Acker et al. vs. Orcutt.
2887—Silberman et al. vs. Frank et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Craft, grand larceny.
Thomas Duffy, robbery.
Samuel S. McAvoy, felonious assault and battery.
Charles D. Brown, grand larceny.
James F. Callaghan, grand larceny.
Henry F. Downs, grand larceny.
Isaac Loeb, grand larceny.
Ellen Lucy, grand larceny.
James Dock, grand larceny.
Charles Logue, grand larceny.
George F. Meiggs, grand larceny.
Jane Marshall, grand larceny.
Martin Lypher, felonious assault and battery.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday, April 21 is as follows: Nos. 109, 152, 159, 195, 132, 46, 212, and 197.

SUPREME COURT—ROCHESTER DISTRICT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 20.—The following is the day calendar for Wednesday, April 21, 1875: Nos. 17, 33, 60, 72, 74, 83, 89, 102, 109, 42, 48, 106, 107, 114, 115, 120, 144, 164, 173, 174 and 177.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

CONTRACTS FOR 2,500 NEW SHIELDS—REMOVAL OF DEAD BODIES BY UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS—PROPOSALS TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday morning, Commissioner Disbecker being absent. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the President to make contracts with Jasper Cairns for furnishing 2,500 new shields, and with Isaac A. Hooper for making alterations and repairs to the building in Lawrence street, Manhattanville, which has been hired for a station-house for the Thirtieth Precinct Police. Patrolman M. F. Shelly, of the Nineteenth Subprecinct, was allowed to retain $100 presented to him by the Hudson River Railroad company, as a reward for the arrest of George Van Velsor and Isaac Baxter, who had stolen $33,000 from the Company. The petition of ex-Sergeant Augustus Miller, who was dismissed the department for playing cards in a liquor saloon, for a rehearing in his case, was denied. A communication was received from Coroner Eickhoff, asking the Board to call the attention of the Police force to the law making it a misdemeanor for unauthorized persons to remove or disturb the corpse or clothing of any person subject to an inquest, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline, who were instructed to confer with the Board of Coroners in relation to the matter. A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, calling the attention of the Police Commissioners to the filthy condition of the streets in the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, and requesting that they be immediately cleaned, was referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning. A resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, requesting that the abolition of the Twenty-eighth Precinct be indefinitely postponed, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. A communication received from Thomas McElroy, of Woodbridge, N. J., who proposes to purchase the manure collected by the Street-cleaning Bureau at the rate of twenty cents per cubic yard, delivered at the dump at the foot of Seventeenth street, East River, and twenty-five cents per cubic yard, delivered at the foot of Laight street, North River, was referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning. Patrolmen William Golden, of the Second Precinct, and William J. Jackson, of the Ninth Precinct, were dismissed the department. Michael Nolan, Thomas Hannan, William Roche, Joseph Mulligan, James H. Riley, Francis J. Sullivan, Cornelius Shevlin, and John E. Kindler were appointed patrolmen.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$15,000	Del. & Hud. Cp., '94..s3.	106¼	1500	Union Pacific	73
5,000	do......s3.	106⅜	1200	do	73⅛
100	A. & P. Tel	26¼	300	do	73¼
100	Quicksilver	21¼	100	do......c.	73⅛
1700	Erie Railway	31¾	500	do	73⅛
1100	do	31⅝	1500	do	73¼
900	do	31½	400	do......s3.	73¼
600	do	31⅝	800	do	73⅜
600	do......s3.	31½	900	do......c.	73⅜
2200	West. Union	77½	300	do......b3.	73½
100	do......s3.	77⅜	700	do	73⅝
1100	do	77½	100	do......c.	73⅝
400	Lake Shore	73⅜	1200	do	73¼
300	do	73¼	300	do......c.	73¾
300	do	73⅜	500	do......c.	73⅞
100	do	73¼	1500	do	74
10	do	73½	500	do	74⅛
400	do......s3.	73⅛	100	do......c.	74
400	do	73¼	100	Kansas Pacific	19½
1400	Pacific Mail	45⅝	550	do	20
1500	do	45¾	200	Rock Island......c.	103¾
2800	do	42⅝	400	do	103¾
1500	do	45½	300	North-western	44½
400	do......c.	45½	100	do......s3.	44⅜
500	do	45⅜	100	do	44⅜
1000	do	45¼	100	do......s3.	44¼
100	do......s3.	45⅛	100	Panama	145
900	do	45⅛	100	do......b3.	143
1200	do	45	100	do	143½
300	do	45⅛	100	do	143
200	do	45¼	200	do	142
200	do	45⅛	200	do	141
200	do......s3.	45	200	do	142
1700	do	45⅛	200	Tol. & Wabash	15¼
2400	do	45¼	100	Ohio & Miss	26⅝
600	do	45⅜	200	do	26¾
500	do	45¼	400	do	26⅝
10	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	102	500	do	26½
100	do	102¼	200	do......s3.	26½
35	do	102½	100	do	26⅝
100	St. Paul......s3.	38⅛	700	do	26¾
			100	Pac. R. of Mo.	48½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.....b. c.	121½	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	120⅞
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	122⅞	6,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, Reg.	115¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62......12.	118¾	600	U. S. 5-20 R., '67......b. c.	121⅜
20,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	118			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000	Mo. 6s, L. B.	99⅞	20	Am. Express	64½
4,000	S.C.6s, n. N. F.	6¾	100	U. S. Express	63¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s, n. S.	52	8	do......b. c.	64
11,000	St.L.J.& C.1st.	103	300	N. Y. C.& H...b. c.	102⅛
3,000	C. &R.I.&P.7s.	108¾	7	N. J. Central	112¾
1,000	N. J. Cen.Con.	113½	13	do	113
5,000	Am. D.I.Co.7s.	104	67	do......b.c.	112¾
9,000	C. & N. W. Con.	93	100	Panama......b.c.	140½
13,000	C. & N. W. Con Coup. Gold B..	86½	900	do	140
1,000	Mor.& Ess.1st.	112½	600	Erie Railway.b. c.	31⅝
1,000	Erie 5th	98	100	do......s5.	31½
1,000	O.&M.C.S. F.	99½	500	do	31½
8,000	O. & M. Cons.	97½	500	do......b3.	31½
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	100⅜	1600	do	31⅜
1,000	do......b. c.	100½	1900	do	31¼
1,000	Cen. Pac. 1st San. J. Branch.	88⅝	300	do......b3.	31⅜
1,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, Cal.& Oreg.Br.	90	100	Erie Pref......b. c.	43½
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	99⅛	1000	L. S. & M.S..b.c.	73⅛
9,000	do......b. c.	99¼	1500	do......s3.	73
1,000	P.R.of Mo.1st.	93½	1000	do	73
6,000	Iowa Mid. 8s, 1st......b. c.	86	1000	do	72⅞
2,000	H. & St. J. 8s, Convt.	89¼	1000	do	72¾
1,000	Tol.&Wab.1st, St. L. Div.	61	900	do	72⅝
10,000	T. & W. Con. Conv't	40¾	2000	do	72½
5,000	D.,L.&W.Con.	116½	1500	do	72⅜
5,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st......b. c.	91	1500	do	72½
	Bur., C. R. & M. 1st in yesterday's list was cancelled.		500	do......b3.	72⅝
10	Mercantile B'k.	112	4400	do	72½
5	Metropolitan Bk.	132	500	do......s3.	72⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	21¼	100	do......s3.	72½
200	do......b. c.	21¼	800	do	72⅝
400	do	21	500	do	72¾
100	Canton Co..b. c.	64	1300	do......b3.	72¾
100	A. & P. Tel..b. c.	26½	2700	do......s3.	72⅝
100	do	27	100	do......s5.	72⅝
400	do	28	100	do......c.	72⅝
100	do	28¼	1300	do	72⅝
100	do	27¾	700	do......b3.	72¾
500	do	27½	100	St. L. I.M.& S.b.c.	21
500	do	27⅝	100	Un. Pac......b. c.	74⅛
10	do	27	200	do......b3.	74¼
700	do	27½	500	do	74⅛
100	do	27¼	300	do......c.	74
100	do	27	300	do	74
100	do	26¾	1000	do	73⅞
200	do	26⅝	1700	do	73¾
600	W. Un. Tel..b. c.	77½	800	do	73⅝
1200	do......s3.	77⅜	300	do......b3.	73¾
900	do	77⅜	300	do	73⅞
1900	do......s3.	77¼	40	do	74⅛
2800	do	77¼	600	do	74
100	do......s3.	77⅛	100	do	73⅞
600	do	77¼	1800	do......s3.	73⅞
20	do	77⅛	300	do......s3.	73¾
1700	do......b3.	77¼	1100	do	73⅞
400	do......s3.	77⅛	100	Chic.& N. W..b. c.	44¼
700	do	77⅛	500	do	44⅛
	do	77¼	200	C. & N. W.Pf.b. c.	56½
5	Del. & H. Canal	117½	100	do......s10.	56¼
5	do....b. c.	117¼	100	do......s3.	56¼
7	do	117¾	25	Chi. & R. I..b. c.	104
10	N.J.Cen.L.& I.b.c.	37	200	do	103¾
1200	P. M.S.S. Co.b. c.	45¼	100	do	103⅞
200	do......s3.	45⅛	100	C. M. & St. P.b.c.	38⅛
1000	do	45⅛	100	do	38¼
1100	do......s3.	45¼	50	do	38
300	do	44⅞	300	do	37¾
200	do......s3.	44¾		do	38
900	do	44⅞	100	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	57½
700	do	44¾	400	Tol., W. & W.b.c.	15⅛
600	do	44⅝	10	Mor. & Ess.	100
800	do	44½	30	do....b. c.	100½
1500	do	44⅝	16	do	100¼
2800	do	44¾	100	N. J. Railroad.b.c.	128⅞
1000	do	44⅞	80	do	129
1100	do......s3.	44¾	40	Del.,L. & W..b.c.	115½
600	do	44⅝	400	do	115¼
1000	do......s3.	44½	100	N. J. Southern	7¼
2300	do	44½	100	do....b. c.	7
800	do	44⅜	100	Kansas Pac..b. c.	20½
300	do......b3.	44½	500	do	21
			10	P. R. of Mo...b. c.	48½
			100	A. & P. Pf...b. c.	14
			300	O. & Miss...b. c.	26¾
			100	do......s3.	26⅝
			100	do......s3.	26½
			200	do......s3.	26⅝
			100	do......c.	26¾
			300	do......s3.	26⅝
			300	do	26¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000	C.,C. & I.C.1st.	51⅞	100	Panama	139
5,000	West. U.T.7s.	104	700	Union Pacific	74
20	Bk. of Commerce.	120	300	do......s3.	73¾
2800	West. Union	77⅜	200	do......b3.	73⅞
100	do......b3.	77⅜	700	do	73⅞
200	A. & P. Tel	26⅞	400	do......b2.	73⅞
400	do	26¾	100	St. Paul......s3.	38
200	do	27	200	St. Paul Pref	57
100	do	26¾	700	North-west..s10.	44
200	Erie Railway.b3.	31½	200	do	44
1100	do	31½	400	do......b3.	44⅛
100	do......s3.	31⅜	100	Tol. & Wab...b3.	15⅛
300	Pacific Mail	44⅝	200	do	15
700	do	44¾	500	Kan. Pacific...s3.	22
200	do......s3.	44¾	200	do	22½
1000	do	44⅝	100	do	22¾
800	do......s3.	44½	100	do	22⅞
600	do	44½	200	do	23
300	do......b3.	44⅝	500	do	23¼
300	do	44⅝	800	do	23¾
400	do	44¾	100	do	24¾
700	do......s3.	44¾	2000	do	25
50	N. Y. C. & Hud...	102¼	50	do	24½
150	do	102⅛	200	do	25½
800	Lake Shore...b3.	72¾	100	Ohio & Miss	26⅞
1800	do	72¾	200	do	26¾
600	do	72⅞	400	do	26⅞
	do......b3.	72⅞	200	St. L. & Kan. C...	34

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000	U.S.6s,R.'81.	121¾	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68......b. c.	121⅞
10,000	U.S.5-20R.'65.	118½	10,000	U. S. Cur. 6s..	123½
8,500	U.S.5-20C.'67.	122	20,000	do......b. c.	123⅜
10,000	U. S. 10-40 R.	115¾			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$24,000	Erie 3d	100	200	L.S. & M. S.b.c.s3.	72¾
2,000	Cen. P. G. B..	100⅝	100	do	72¾
15,000	do	100¾	1000	do	72⅝
2,000	C. P. 1st, San J. Branch	89½	600	do	72¾
2,000	U. P. 1st	99⅜	800	do......b3.	72⅞
5,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	97	400	do	72¾
10,000	U. P. S. F. b. c.	93	100	Tol., W. & W.b.c.	15¼
2,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	78½	100	Union Pac...b. c.	73¾
4,000	N. J. Cen. Con.	113½	600	do	73⅞
5,000	C.,C. & I.C.1st.	51½	500	do	74
100	Atl. & Pac. T.b. c.	27	900	do......s3.	73⅞
100	do	26½	800	do	73¾
400	do	26¾	200	do	73⅝
100	do......b30.	26⅞	400	do	73½
600	do	26⅞	900	do	73
100	do	26¾	100	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	44⅛
500	West. U. Tel.b. c.	77½	100	do......c.	44⅛
800	do......b3.	77½	1300	do	44
300	do	77⅜	1100	do	43⅞
700	do......s3.	77¼	700	do	43¾
1000	do......b3.	77⅜	1100	do	43⅝
2000	do	77⅜	800	do	43½
1500	do	77¼	100	C. & N.W. Pf.b.c.	56⅛
800	Pacific Mail..b. c.	44⅞	100	do......s3.	56
600	do	45	100	Del., L. & W.b. c.	115½
300	do	44⅞	1000	Ohio & M..b. c.	26¾
400	do......s3.	44¾	500	do	26⅝
200	do......b3.	44⅞	500	do......b3.	26¾
1900	do	44¾	500	do	26⅝
800	do	44⅝	200	H. & St. J....b. c.	26¾
1000	do......s3.	44½	100	Mor. & Essex	100½
900	do	44⅜	12	do......b.c.	100¾
200	do	44¼	100	do	100⅝
1650	do......s3.	44	63	do	100½
100	do	44⅛	20	do	100¾
100	Panama......b.c.	138	200	Chi. & R. I..b. c.	103¾
300	do	139	100	do	103⅝
100	C., M. & St. P.b.c.	37⅞	600	Kan. Pacific..b. c.	25½
700	Erie Railway.b. c.	31⅜	200	do	25
200	do......s3.	31¼	200	do	24½
100	do	31¼	600	do	25½
100	do......b3.	31⅜	100	do	25¼
300	do......s3.	31¼	200	do	25½
700	do	31⅜	100	do	25⅝
100	do	31¼	100	do......s3.	25⅞
100	do	31⅛	400	do......b3.	26
100	P. R. of M.b. c.b3.	48	200	do......b3.	26½
			300	do	26

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	121⅛	1000	Lake Shore	72⅝
3,000	U. P. 1st	99½	100	do	72¾
3,000	H. & St.J,8s,C.	89½	500	do......s3.	72⅝
1100	Quicksilver	21	200	do	72¾
100	A. & P. Tel	26½	100	do......b3.	72⅞
100	do	26¼	100	do......s3.	72¾
100	do	26⅜	1000	do	72⅞
10	American Ex	64½	166	N. J. Central	112½
600	Western Union	77¼	30	do	112¾
700	do......s3.	77⅛	350	St. Paul	37¾
300	do......b3.	77¼	100	Union Pacific	73¼
200	do	77¼	100	do	73⅛
400	do	77⅜	300	do......s3.	73
400	do......s3.	77¼	500	do......s3.	72⅞
300	do	77⅜	1000	do......s3.	72¾
100	N. Y. C. & H	102	100	do	72⅞
200	Panama	138	1400	po	73
100	do	140	500	do	72⅞
100	do	138½	100	do......s3.	72¾
1800	Pacific Mail	44⅛	1200	do	72⅞
1100	do	44¼	100	do	73¼
900	do......b3.	44⅜	1100	do	73⅛
200	do	44⅜	100	do......s3.	73⅛
1700	do......b3.	44½	500	North-western	43⅜
500	do	44½	200	do	43¼
100	do......b3.	44⅝	200	do	43⅛
	do	44⅝	200	do	43¼
100	Rock Island	103½	600	do	43⅜
500	do	103¼	300	do......s3.	43¼
100	do	103½	600	do	43¼
400	Erie Railway	31⅛	200	do......b3.	43⅜
900	do......s3.	31	700	do	43⅜
1500	do	31	100	do......s3.	43½
400	do......b3.	31⅛	300	do	43½
300	do	31⅛	172	D.. L. & W.	115½
600	do......b3.	31A	100	Tol. & Wab...b3.	15¼
	do	31⅛	100	do	15⅜
34	Chi. & Alt. scrip.	100	400	do	15½
500	Ohio & Miss	26⅝	300	do	15⅝
100	do......b3.	26⅞	300	do	15¾
400	do	26⅞	1000	do	18⅞
200	Pac. R. of Mo	47⅞	100	Han. & St. Jo.	[illegible]

TUESDAY, April 20—P. M.

The business on the Stock Exchange to-day, while comparatively moderate in amount, was characterized by considerable animation, and in some of the leading speculative shares the fluctuations were wide and frequent. The tendency of the market at the opening was apparently toward lower quotations, and a majority of stocks on the general list declined ¼ to ½ ₽ cent. A notable exception, however, was Union Pacific, which was conspicuously strong, opening at 73 and continuing steadily to improve until the price reached 74¼, the highest point ever touched by the stock. This advance naturally induced realizations causing a decline, which was, however, partly recovered in the late dealings. The majority of transactions were at 73⅞@74. Kansas Pacific loomed into sudden prominence, and by rapid strides advanced from 19½ to 26½, a gain of 7 ₽ cent., the stock being remarkably firm at the close. The reports current yesterday in regard to the negotiations in progress to bring about harmonious relations between this road and the Union Pacific were undoubtedly the main cause of the improvement. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was active and strong, opening at 26¼ and, under an eager pressure to buy, advancing to 28¼, the price, however, subsequently receding to the opening figure. Late in the afternoon a statement was circulated to the effect that capitalists interested in prominent Western roads had offered to advance the money needed to relieve the Toledo and Wabash Company from its more pressing financial embarrassments, and under the influence of this report the stock rose from 15 to 15⅞, the closing quotation being 15¾. Panama, which yesterday went up hill at such an extraordinary rate, made a partial descent to-day, selling at 145@143@141, closing at 138½. The weakest stocks on the list after Panama were Lake Shore and Pacific Mail. The former sold down from 73⅜ to 72⅜, with some recovery at the close, while Pacific Mail dropped from 45⅝ to 44⅜, final sales being at 44½@44⅝. The "Granger" stocks were weak, St. Paul falling ½ and North-western 1 ₽ cent. Erie declined from 31¾ to 31⅛, closing at the latter figure. In the majority of investment shares a fractional decline was recorded. At the close the entire market was steady, with a firm undertone.

The money market continues easy, with the supply of capital offering on call largely in excess of the wants of borrowers. The rates to-day ranged from 3 to 4 ₽ cent., with the bulk of business at 3½ ₽ cent. Currency is still flowing this way, which, in connection with the Treasury disbursements, will have the effect of further strengthening the bank reserves. Commercial paper is in small supply, and prime names are readily taken at 5 to 7 ₽ cent., according to the date of maturity.

The foreign advices reported a further improvement in Consols, which closed at 93¾@93 13-16 for money, and at 93⅞@93 15-16 for the account. American securities were also firmer at 105⅛ for old 1865s, 108⅛ for 1867s, 103⅝ for 10-40s, and 102⅛@102¼ for new 5s. Erie advanced to 28. The Sterling Exchange market was firm, with sales of bankers' long sterling at $4 86¾@$4 87, and demand at $4 90, the nominal asking rates remaining at $4 87½@$4 90½. Gold was quiet, but a shade firmer, selling at 115⅛@115¼, with the former as the closing quotation. The Treasury will to-morrow begin the pre-payment of the May interest without rebate. The effect of this announcement to-day was partly off-set by the fact that the Sub-Treasury here has orders for $500,000 Gold coin for shipment to Europe on Wednesday and Thursday. Secretary Bristow has issued a call for $5,000,000 5-20s, all coupon, for redemption. The numbers of these bonds are as follows: $50, from Nos. 15,401 to 17,100; $100, from Nos. 40,001 to 44,200; $500, from Nos. 20,001 to 22,400, and $1,000, from Nos. 66,001 to 70,950, all inclusive. On Gold loans, the rates were 1 ₽ cent. for carrying, 2 and 1 ₽ cent. for borrowing, and flat. The Havana steamer to-day took out $195,000 Spanish Gold.

Government bonds were strong and higher, the Currency 6s attracting the chief attention, in consequence of the recent decision of the Treasury Department making these bonds receivable as security for the national bank circulation. This decision has stimulated the demand for Currency 6s, and sales to-day were made as high as 123½, with few bonds offering, the asking quotation at the close being 124. 1867s and 1868s were in demand at 121⅞@122, and 6s of 1881, coupon, at 122⅞@123. Railroad bonds were strong, and prices held up firmly. Union Pacific firsts advanced to 99½, and Central Pacifics to 100¾. Union Pacific sinking funds brought 93, and Land Grants 97. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western convertible advanced to 116½. C., C. and I. C. firsts declined ½ ₽ cent., selling at 51½. In State bonds Tennessee declined, but the other bonds were without essential change.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week ending this date, were $5,616,840, against $4,309,253 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $6,947,560 in 1873. The total exports since Jan. 1, amount to $72,369,258, against $83,333,712 for the corresponding period in 1874, and $81,767,856 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875.

Gold receipts	$353,961 89
Gold payments	26,786 80
Gold balance	61,345,131 68
Currency receipts	1,174,622 55
Currency payments	953,970 78
Currency balance	41,815,920 46
Customs	323,000

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 20.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116¾	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	118¾	118⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¾	122⅛
American Gold	115	115⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87	$4 86¾@$4 87
New-York Central	102⅛	102
Rock Island	103¾	103⅛
Pacific Mail	45⅜	44⅝
St. Paul	38¼	37⅞
St. Paul Preferred	58⅜	57
Western Union	77⅝	77⅜
Union Pacific	72⅞	73⅞
Lake Shore	73¼	72⅞
Wabash	15⅜	15¾
North-western	44⅛	43½
North-western Preferred	56⅞	56⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna	115	115½
New-Jersey Central	112¾	112½
Panama	148	138½
Erie	31⅜	31¼
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅛	26⅞
C., C. & I. C.	6¼	6¼
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102½	102	645
Erie	31¾	31	800
Erie Preferred	33½	43½	100
Lake Shore	73⅜	72⅝	34,000
Wabash	15⅞	15	5,000
North-western	44½	43⅛	11,000
North-western Preferred	56½	56	600
Rock Island	103⅞	103¼	1,700
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38¼	37¾	1,150
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	57½	57	300
Del., Lack. and Western	115½	115¼	760
New-Jersey Central	112⅝	112½	246
New-Jersey R. R.	128⅞	128⅞	
Union Pacific	74¼	72⅝	36,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph	26¾	26¼	600
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	14	14	100
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅞	26¼	8,000
Missouri Pacific	48½	47¾	410
Panama	145	138	2,900
Western Union	77½	77⅛	24,100
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	28¼	26¼	4,500
Pacific Mail	45¾	44⅛	48,300
Quicksilver	21¼	21	1,900
Morris and Essex	100⅝	100⅝	200
Iron Mountain	21	21	100
Canton	64	64	100
New-Jersey Southern	7¼	7	
Kansas Pacific	26½	19½	9,250
Kansas Pacific Pref	34	34	200
Total shares			217,261

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed in coin $9,000 for interest and $22,050 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$16,602,000
Gold balances	965,124
Currency balances	1,109,960

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$71,408,912
Currency balances	3,374,379
Gold exchanges	4,189,360
Gold balances	793,860

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123⅜	124	5-20s, '65, n. c.	121	121¼
6s, '81, r.	121⅝	121⅞	5-20s, '67, r.	121⅜	121⅝
6s, '81, c.	122⅞	123	5-20s, '67, c.	122	122¼
5-20s, '62, r.	116¼	....	5-20s, '68, r.	121⅛	122
5-20s, '62, c.	113¾	119	5-20s, '68, c.	121⅞	122½
5-20s, '64, r.	117	117½	10-40s, r.	115⅝	116
5-20s, '64, c.	120½	120¾	10-40s, c.	116⅛	117
5-20s, '65, r.	118⅜	118¾	5s, '81, r.	115¼	115½
5-20s, '65, c.	122¾	123¼	5s, '81, c.	116⅝	116¾
5-20s, '65, n. r.	120¾	121			

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	38	N. Y. 5s, Gold L.,'75	110
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F.S.	10	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20½
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	10	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	20½
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&NO	10	N.C.6s, N.C.R., J.&J.	50
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R.R.	10	N.C.6s, N.C.R. A.&O.	50
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	10	N. C. N.C.R, coup.off, Jan.& July	38
California 7s	112	N. C.N.C.R., coup.off, April & Oct.	38
Connecticut 6s	107	N. C. Fund. Act,'66	12
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	101	N. C. Fund. Act,'68	10
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	101	N. C. new bds., J.&J.	9
Ill. War Loan	102	N.C. new bds., A.&O.	5
Kentucky 6s	102	N.C. Spec. Tax, cl. 1.	3½
Louisiana 6s	37	N. C. Spec.Tax, cl. 2.	3¾
La. new bonds	37	N. C. Spec.Tax, cl. 3.	3¾
La. 6s, new F. D.	36	Ohio 6s, 1875	101¼
La. 7s, Penitentiary	36	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
La. 8s, L. Bds. '75	37	Ohio 6s, 1886	107¾
Mich. 6s, 1878-'79	103	Rhode Island 6s	105
Mich. 6s, '83	104	South Carolina 6s	32
Mich. 7s, '90	110	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	32
Mo. 6s, due in 1875	101	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	31⅝
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	101¼	S. C. Fund. Act,'66	31⅝
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	99	S. C. L. C.,'89, A.&O.	31
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	99	S. Carolina 7s, of '88.	31
Mo. 6s, due in 1879	99	S.C. Non-fund. bds.	6¾
Mo. 6s, due in 1880	99	Tennessee 6s, old	72
Mo. 6s, F.B. due '94-'5	99	Tenn. 6s, old. Ex. C.	51
Mo.6s,L.B.,'81-'91 inc.	99	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	72
Mo. Asy. or Un'y, '92	99	Tenn. 6s, n. b., Ex. C.	51
Han.& St. Jo. due '75	101	Tenn. 6s, new series.	51⅝
Han.& St. Jo. due '76	101	Texas 10s, of 1876	91
Han. & St. Jo. due '86	99	Virginia 6s, old	33
Han. & St. Jo. due '87	99	Va. 6s, new bds.,'66	33
N. Y. R. Bty. Loan	107½	Va. 6s, new bds., '67	33
N. Y. C. Bty. Loan	107½	Va. 6s, Consol bds.	59¾
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75	110	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	9½
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77	110		
N. Y. 6s, Can.L.,'78	110		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Sus. 1st	110	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	106
B., H. & Erie 1st	27⅝	Cleve.&Tol.new bds.	101
B., H. & Erie guar.	30	C. P. & A. old bds.	102¾
B.,C.R. & M.1st, 7s,g.	36	C. P. & A. new bds.	101¼
Chicago & Alton 1st	114	D. M. & Tol. bds.	100⅜
Chicago & Alton In.	103	Buf. & Erie n. bds.	101
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	91	Buf. & State Line 7s.	102
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st	102	Lake Shore div. bds.	100½
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	113½	Lake S. Con. C. 1st	103
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	108	Lake S. Con. R. 1st	102
Cen. of N. J. 1st, n.	111	Mar. & Cin. 1st	105
Cen. of N. J. 1st, con.	106	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	104
Cen. of N. J. 2d	102½	M.C.C.1st 8s, '82 S.F.	111
Cen. of N. J. con.	113½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Am. Dock & Improv.	103¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	101¾
M. & St.P.1st, 8s P.D.	108	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	100½
M.&SP.1st,7 3-10P.D.	91½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	98½
M.& St.P.7s, g.,R.D.	86	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101½
M.& St.P.1st,La C.D.	85	N.Y.C. & Hud.1st C.	114
M.& St.P.1st,H. & D.	75	N.Y.C.& Hud.1st R.	112½
M.& St.P.1st,C.& M.	83	Hud.R.7s,2d S.F.'85	109
M. & St. P. 1st, con.	73½	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	112⅝
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	78	North Missouri 1st	86⅝
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104	Ohio & Miss. C. S.F.	99
Chi. & N.W.Int.bds.	100	Ohio & Miss. Con.	97
Chi.&N.W.Cons.bds.	93	Ohio & Miss.2d Con.	78
Chi.&N.W. Ext. bds.	90	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	100⅜
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99	Cen. Pac. San J. B.	88
Chi.&N.W.C.G. bds.	86¼	Cen. P., C. & O. 1st.	90
Iowa Midland 1st, 8s.	85½	Cen. P.State Aid bds	108
Gal. & Chi. Ext.	105	U. Pac. 1st bds.	99½
Gal. & Chi. 2d	103¼	U. Pac. L. G. 7s	96⅞
Peninsula 1st Conv.	96½	U. Pac. Sink. F.	93
Chi. & Mil. 1st	95½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	93⅜
C.C.C. & I.1st,7s,S.F.	108⅜	P. R. 7s guar. by Mo.	101
Del., L. & W. 2d	110½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	110
Del.,L.&W.7s,Conv.	116¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	106½
Mor. & Es. 1st	112½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	99
Mor. & Es. 2d	105	Cleve. & P. C. S. F.	106
Mor. & Es. bds. 1900.	99	Cleve. & P. 4th	97
Mor. & Es. Conv.	99	C., C. & I. 1st	51½
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	103⅜	C., C. & I. 2d	18
Erie 1st Ext.	107½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	90
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	101	Alt. & T. H. 1st	105
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	99⅞	Alt. & T. H. 2d. Pf.	89¼
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	96½	Alt. & T. H. 2d. Inc.	77
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	97½	T., P. & W. E. D.	62
Long Dock bds.	104	T., P. & W. W. D.	52
B., N. Y. & E. L. bds.	87	T. & W. 1st Ex.	82
Han. & St. J. L. G.	107	T. & W. 1st St. L. D.	61
Han. & St. J. 8s, C.	89	T. & W. C. C.	40⅝
Ind., B. & W. 1st	34	H. & N. 1st	42
M. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d	103½	Gt. Western 1st, '88.	78¾
M.S.&N.I.F.7 ₽ c.	108		

And the following for City Bank shares:

American	150	Irving	130
American Exchange	119	Manhattan	152
Chemical	1600	Market	121
City	300	Mechanics'	144
Commerce	119¼	Merchants'	122
Continental	93½	Nassau	107
Corn Exchange	127	New-York	131½
First National	200	North America	100
Fourth National	98½	Park	151
Gallatin National	128	People's	140
German American	93	Republic	99
Greenwich	215	State of New-York	115
Grocers'	100	Tradesmen's	145
Imp. and Traders'	200	Union	141

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	104¼	104⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128¾	129
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅞	55
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56½	56⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¼	63⅜
Catawissa Railroad, Pref.	43	43½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅝	21¾
Northern Central Railroad	....	32½
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	50⅞

EXAMINATION OF CANCELED CHECKS.

CIRCULAR FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written the following letter to the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject of affixing and canceling the check stamps in national banks:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, April 20, 1875.

SIR: The recent examinations of national banks by the Internal Revenue officers has developed the fact that as a general thing the law in regard to the affixing and cancelation of check stamps has been well observed. To make these examinations has taken considerable of the time of the officers, and consequently diverted just so much of their attention from the care of distilleries, breweries, and tobacco manufactories. Inasmuch as these examinations are, by reason of other more important engagements, not made as frequently as desirable, I have the honor to request that if in your judgment it is a proper course, you instruct or cause to be instructed the bank examiners in the employ of the United States, whenever they examine the condition of a bank, carefully to note and report to this office all failure to stamp or cancel any "bank check, draft, order, or voucher for the payment of any sum of money," as contemplated by section 15 of the act of Feb. 8, 1875. This policy, if adopted, will insure an examination of the checks of each national bank, and will be, I trust, a very considerable aid to this office in the enforcement of the law. Should such instructions be given, I beg to be furnished with a copy thereof, as also with a list of the names of the bank examiners.

GEN. BATCHELLER TO GO TO EGYPT.

The *Daily Saratogian* says: "By far the most important of the reforms inaugurated by the Khédive is the establishment of a court to be composed of representatives of the principal civilized nations. The composition of this court was agreed upon at the International Convention of last year, and the United States Government was requested to name the representative for this country. The position was tendered to Hon. George S. Batcheller by Secretary Fish, and has been accepted. It is a station of great responsibility, and the bestowal of the honor is a signal compliment to our distinguished fellow-citizen, who will most assuredly honor the position. We understand that it is the purpose of Gen. Batcheller to take his departure for Cairo about the middle of next month. The selection of Gen. Batcheller is a felicitous one. Both personally and by experience and education he is peculiarly well equipped for such a position."

DR. JAGGAR.

The Albany *Times* says: "It is not yet certain that Dr. Jaggar is to be Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Ohio. To be sure he has been chosen by the Diocesan Convention, and his election has been confirmed by a majority of the standing committees, but is requisite that he should also receive the indorsement of the House of Bishops, which is far from being a certainty. We understand that Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, has voted against the confirmation of Dr. Jaggar's election, and as Dr. Whittingham is one of the most influential members of the Anglo-American Episcopate, his course will be apt to have an adverse effect upon Dr. Jaggar's confirmation."

PERSUADED TO MARRY.

A young man at Walesboro, Ind., was persuaded by a squad of respectable ladies recently that he was acting in a very contemptible manner in refusing to stand up like a man and marry the girl he had promised to love and cherish. Three times had the nuptial arrangements been made ready by the would-be bride, and three times had the would-be groom failed to put in an appearance. The young Adonis was "afraid," but returned after the times set had gone by. The girl was hopeful, but her lady friends grew tired of the farce, surrounded him, and administered a dose of spoiled eggs, and the next time set found him on hand prompt to the minute.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi.

PARK THEATRE.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—JOLIE PARFUMEUSE—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Nardyn, Messrs. Kolletz, Dubouche Matinée at 1:30.

BOWERY THEATRE.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—AHMED—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &C. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A private circular from the Head Centre of the Pennsylvania Miners' Association, just brought to light, is significant as foreshadowing the possible surrender of the striking miners. The central authority—represented in this instance by "JOHN F. WALSH, President" recommends that the demand for the $2 75 and $3 basis be withdrawn. There are various other recommendations and arguments embraced in the circular, but this is the chiefly important point. On this single issue the contractors and the corporations have been at odds; and the fact that the President of the consolidated unions proposes an abandonment of the demand seems to show that the strike is near to its conclusion. It ought to be understood that the corporations involved in this difficulty have steadily endeavored to control the natural fluctuations of prices of work in the mining regions. Sometimes this has been done with a profit, sometimes at a loss. But the miners probably now see that in rebelling against what they consider a low basis for working wages, they have struck against their own interest. At any rate, their return to the original condition of things should be accepted as a return to reason, rather than a compulsory surrender to what may be considered an oppression.

It is estimated that Great Britain is saving five millions of dollars a month in consequence of last year's good harvest. This enables the laboring masses of the country, in spite of reduced wages, to spend a good deal of money on taxable luxuries, and in this way the abundant harvest saved the Chancellor of the Exchequer from being obliged to face a deficit in the revenue of the financial year lately closed. From the 1st of September last to the end of March, the wheat imports of the United Kingdom were only thirty-nine millions of bushels, against forty-eight and one half millions for the corresponding period of 1873-4. The Board of Trade returns for the first three months of the year show, that while in 1874 there was imported from the United States, between Jan. 1 and March 31, six and a half millions of hundredweights of wheat, the quantity for the same period of this year is but little over four and a quarter millions of hundredweights. The fall in value is, of course, still more decided than the fall in quantity, the amount for the first quarter of this year being eleven and a quarter millions of dollars, against twenty-one millions and three-quarters for the same period of last year. The United States, however, continues to supply sixty per cent. of all the foreign wheat consumed in the United Kingdom.

The Rapid Transit Association has done well in cutting adrift from Mr. JACOB COHEN and the Nineteenth Ward "Association." Ridicule and distrust have been cast time and again upon movements in favor of rapid transit by the interposition of just such persons as Mr. JACOB COHEN and the half dozen windbags associated with him. The support which any such "association" can bring to the promotion of rapid transit would be more than neutralized by its influence in deterring men of character and position from co-operating with its representatives. Now that the Central Association has had a taste of the penalty it must pay for the questionable assistance of ward demagogues, let it studiously avoid the risk of similar complications in future. As soon as the movement is clearly perceived to be a success, the noble army of political bummers will exhibit the warmest interest in its welfare. The Board of Directors elected yesterday is one fitted to command the support of capitalists as well as of the public at large. Let the association demand, in any legislation which it may require, the amplest powers for a body of gentlemen like these, and concede the least possible influence to the wire-pullers of local politics. The general public may be trusted to sustain them in such a position.

We publish in another column the report of the Committee on Contested Seats to the Republican Central Committee. The committee evinces an earnest desire to bring the party in the City to its greatest strength, and the means it suggests, namely, the reconciliation of unimportant differences and the vigorous suppression of real abuses, are good ones. We commend the report to our Republican readers.

THE SCHOOL DISCUSSION.

The question of priestly intervention with the public schools is one which will not "down." It would undoubtedly be entirely agreeable to the clergy of the Catholic Church that their plans should be carried into effect without discussion. Their ultimate purpose is one to which they do not care at present to have attention called. But it is not yet possible to dispose of interests important to the public in this way in our country. There is no influence here, open or covert, which can silence discussion, or which can limit it. In a matter which is so intimately connected with their vital interests, the American people, of whatever class, will have their say, and they have yet to learn that there is any better way to get at substantial truth and justice than the free and open one to which they are accustomed.

It is natural that the Protestant clergy should take a deep interest in the public-school question generally, and especially in the recent efforts of the Roman clergy to obtain a foothold in connection therewith. The Protestant clergy ask and receive no favors under our political system. They seek, and they secure only a fair field. They recognize, not the indifference, but the absolute impartiality of the American Governments in the matter of religious belief. They are convinced by long experience that this attitude on the part of Government is essentially a right one, and that while it prejudices none, the general interests of religion have made under it enormous progress. They are, therefore, heartily loyal to the principle by which the relations of State and Church are regulated, and they are naturally and justly jealous of any attempt to undermine that principle, and to substitute for it an insidious control by the Catholic priesthood.

The position of the Protestant clergy and the view that is taken by many of them, are very clearly stated in a paper, which we publish this morning, by Dr. WHEATLEY, of this City. It was read on Monday before an association of ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The author describes the antagonism existing between the American idea of the public schools and the Catholic idea. With this phase of the subject our readers are already sufficiently familiar. But Dr. WHEATLEY adds what is to some extent fresh information touching the exact condition of the experiment with the parochial schools in Poughkeepsie, and the way in which the method there adopted would be likely to work in New-York. Poughkeepsie is an American city. The majority of the children in its schools are American children. The case is wholly different in New-York. Here the proportions are very nearly reversed, and the number of parents who would be likely to prefer a school taught by Catholic teachers, and in which religious instruction preceded and followed the regular exercises, would be very different from what it is in Poughkeepsie. The influence of the schools controlled by the Catholics would be very much greater, and the mass of minds on which it would be exerted would be vastly increased. Any arguments drawn from the alleged harmlessness of the plan in the small town of Poughkeepsie do not apply with any considerable force to the City of New-York.

But, after all is said that can be said with reference to the Priests' project, it must be remembered that they themselves furnish the most complete arguments against allowing them any hand whatever in the management of our schools. They are at heart hostile to the schools. They believe them to be "godless." They know that the schools are condemned by the Pope, whom they are compelled to obey as infallible. They can have no possible motive for mingling in the management of these schools except to alter their character. They could not justify themselves in their own consciences if they should really consent to make their parochial schools precisely the same as the public schools which the highest authority of their Church condemns.

We cannot forget in this discussion the extremely peculiar position occupied by the Roman Catholic clergy. Whatever they say or whatever they do may be contradicted or undone by the Pope within a month. Hard as it is to understand it in this free country, the priests are not the keepers of their own consciences. They may be convinced, but they are under the most solemn obligations to surrender their convictions to the infallible judgment of the Pope. They may promise, but there is a power which they acknowledge which can loose all their promises and which alone can bind them. It is impossible to argue with these men, as with ordinary mortals. They hold the authority which guides them superior to all human authority. They occupy a realm wholly apart from that which the rest of the community dwell in. They will not acknowledge that they are governed by the same law, but insist that their Church has a law of its own above all other. They certainly cannot complain, then, if they are treated with the suspicion which their own pretensions justify.

THE RIVERSIDE AVENUE SWINDLE.

After spending thirty millions of dollars in five years for up-town "improvements," outside of Central Park, it is a somewhat cool proposal to invite the City to be bled for the same class of work to the extent of several millions more. Yet this is what is attempted to be done through the agency of Assembly bill No. 298, which provides for the construction of Riverside avenue, and which passed the Assembly last night. A recent report issued by the Council of Political Reform showed that the building of one hundred and four new houses had been the net returns of improvements costing thirty millions of dollars, and involving an annual expense for interest, maintenance, &c., of three and a half millions of dollars. The Grand Boulevard was taken as an illustration of the alleged gain of these costly improvements to the taxable resources of the City. It was shown that since the opening of this magnificent five-mile drive, only two houses had been erected upon it, and that far from compensating the City for the expense of its construction, it cost, over and above the yearly gain of taxes due to the increased valuations which it had secured, an annual expenditure of over half a million of dollars.

Yet, with this splendid thoroughfare entirely destitute of population, it is proposed to tax the City for the construction of another avenue running parallel with it, and not distant from it at any part more than a block and a half. It is proposed, by the bill in question, to proceed with the execution of this work at once, and that, too, without any provision requiring it to be done by contract or imposing any restriction upon its cost. The Mayor and Common Council are empowered to designate the authority by whom the work is to be done, thus inviting competition from the departments as to which shall surrender the greatest amount of patronage to the corner groggeries and ward politicians. The Controller is directed to issue bonds to pay for the work, the redemption of which is provided for by an assessment, one-half upon the property benefited and one-half upon the City. The proposed avenue borders on Riverside Park along its entire length, from Seventy-second to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street. It will thus be seen that the City would be liable to pay more than three-fourths of the entire cost, inasmuch as it owns the park which would be equally benefited by the improvement with the opposite property-owners, and would therefore be subject to one-half of the assessment laid. If we mistake not, certain parts of the avenue run through the park itself, and from the burden of aiding in the construction of these the private property-owners would doubtless find a way of escape. In any case, all that the City can realize from the assessment will be the amount levied on the private property across from the park, and should the assessed value of this property prove insufficient to bear the assessment when laid, a deficit will result which must be made up by the general tax-payer. Altogether, the work is one whose perfectly indefinite cost must come almost solely out of the general Treasury. It is a job to tax the people for the benefit of a handful of needy real estate speculators, and as such it should have no countenance from a Republican Senate. The ease with which it has passed through the Assembly is but another illustration of the reckless partisan jobbery of the majority of that body.

The argument has been used in defense of this scheme, that property-owners have paid their assessments for the acquirement of the ground needed for the park and avenue, and that, therefore, they are entitled to have the improvement of the ground proceeded with. But in the first place, a large proportion of these assessments remains unpaid, and even if the last cent of them were paid up, the general tax-payers raised the other half, and have at least an equal voice on this question with the adjoining property-owners. By far the largest proportion of the new expense must be borne by the public, and it is for them to decide whether they propose to incur a fresh load of debt and taxes for a totally unnecessary enterprise. The whole "improvement" is at least ten years in advance of the necessities of the City. Riverside Park is a thing of the future, which can wait till there is some chance of population reaching it; and until it can be shown that the thirty-three miles of new streets and avenues above Fifty-ninth street and west of Central Park and Fifth avenue are inadequate for the needs of up-town travel, the construction of Riverside avenue must be regarded as a criminal waste of public money.

A WARNING TO PARENTS.

We are passing through the worst part of our year, whether we consider it in regard to health or in regard to comfort. From the middle of March to the middle of May is the most trying season of our trying climate. In our Winters, severe as they are, all except those who are so very poor that they lack food, fire, and clothing, can keep warm, and find some satisfaction in occupations or sports peculiar to the season. With a watchful eye to the changes from cold to colder, and from dry to wet, we can manage to "get on" with some approach to comfort, and without certain detriment to health. In Summer, although we may rival *Falstaff* in "continual dissolution and thaw," if we keep ourselves out of the direct beams of the sun, we may not only do well, but thrive. Most people who preserve their health grow fat in Summer. In Autumn, that is from the middle of September to the middle of December, it is needless to say that, in general, nothing could be more healthful or delightful than our climate. It is when "Spring sets in with its usual severity" that we suffer most in body and in soul from our cruel powers of the air. And of our Spring, the worst part is not the first half but the last; that half upon which we have entered within a week.

There are some people who, because the sun is bright and the sky is blue, think that it must be a fine day, and they go about assuring each other that it is so, when in fact they themselves show by the anxious, irritated look in their faces that they are fretted, soul and body, by the dreadful condition of the atmosphere. Yesterday, for example, there was not a cloud in the heavens from morning to evening; the sky blazed with the blue of a fine sapphire, but what condition of the atmosphere could there be more irritating to the skin and to the lungs, more depressing to the spirits, in fact more detestable in every way? Mere cold, heat, a pouring rain, a fall of snow, is nothing in comparison to the atmosphere of such a day. The air was chilling, but it was not that, or chiefly that, which gave it its deadly quality and its depressing force. If the sharp wind that blew with varying intensity from daybreak until sunset, and increased almost to a gale at night, had been loaded with infinitesimally small files of a temperature about at the freezing point, it could hardly have been more irritating to the throat and lungs and eyes, and more exasperating to the soul of man. And here in New-York—anywhere on the island in fact—it came not only charged with its own proper deadliness, but filled with foulness and infection. A look along any avenue showed the air dim with flying dust, that rose in clouds to the house-tops, or was driven along like the scud in a storm at sea. And this dust is not only dirt reduced to a form in which it can be inhaled, in which it can work itself into the eyes and between the teeth, and lodge itself in the hair, but it is decaying organic matter, which is charged with disease, and which is none the less so because all of us are not made ill by it. During the visitation of an epidemic, the air or the water is none the less charged with poison because only one in twenty or thirty succumb to its influence.

This is no absolutely new condition of things to us, but it is somewhat severer than it has been before; and it comes under more depressing conditions. We have always to bear our cruel Springs after the exhaustion of the Winter. But now we have one which is, or which seems, worse than its immediate predecessors; and it comes after a Winter the prolonged severity of which has left us with powers much more exhausted than they usually are at the same season. Those who feel this depression most are, of course, the feeble, the very young and the very old; they who have not come to their full strength, or they who have lost it. The latter generally know how to take care of themselves. If long experience has not made them sage, it has at least taught them to shelter themselves from the inclemency of the weather; and they have also learned that the quality of weather is to be judged by effects, and not by mere appearances. This, however, young children do not know; and, what is more, young fathers and mothers do not know it. Being themselves at the time of life when they are strongest and most capable of endurance, they judge the feelings of all others by their own; and having a faith in the virtues of sun and air, they send out their tender children into such an atmosphere as that of yesterday, seeking health for them where there is nothing to be found but disease. There were many little children, between the ages of one and five years, out in the streets yesterday, and they might all better have been well housed. Women, too, with delicate nerves and lungs are better within doors than without in these rasping Spring days. It is bad enough for tough men to be exposed to such weather as they must be in attending to their business. If any of our readers think that our caution is excessive and our apprehension exaggerated, let it be so; but in a city in which diphtheria is such a scourge as it is now in New-York, no precaution against diseases of the throat, or against irritating and debilitating influences of any kind, on the part of the feeble, and particularly on the part of young children, can be justly regarded as superfluous. Let not those who do not live in infected regions, or whose circumstances are such as to secure them in comfort and from contamination, be too confident. We could tell them of this dreadful disease breaking out under circumstances than which none could seem more adverse to it, and desolating a household which had every advantage of healthy location, and all the means and appliances that wealth, intelligence, and culture could give, and where the only imaginable source of the disease was contagion from sending the children out. Until this weather is over, young children cannot be too carefully housed; and until diphtheria very greatly abates, their outgoings and their chances of intercourse with people in unknown quarters and conditions of health, cannot be too solicitously watched over. Half an hour's imprudent exposure may have serious if not fatal consequences.

SOCIAL SELF-PROTECTION.

The Assembly passed, yesterday, a bill "for the further suppression of vice and obscene literature." It authorizes the members of the Society for the Prevention of Vice to bring offenders before magistrates. The work thus dimly shadowed in the statement of the character and purposes of the bill, is another of those singular outgrowths of social exigencies which have called into existence organizations for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children, the defense of private rights against corporations, and for various other similar purposes. The association referred to has been formed, as we understand, to serve as an auxiliary to the regular Police force of the City, just as villagers, in sparsely-settled regions, furnish water-buckets and organize into a volunteer fire-patrol, to supplement the work of the regular fire department. Certain citizens saw that, in defiance of law and social morals, scoundrels were sending through the mails a class of debasing literature, vile pictures, and obscene things, which were not reached by the ordinary Police system of the community. They saw that the law, for various reasons, could not readily reach the creatures who were engaged in a traffic that spread the seeds of moral disease far and wide, and insidiously worked their way into homes of purity and secure ignorance of crime. Unfortunately, the details of the horrible business which this organization seeks to break up cannot be dwelt upon in the columns of any respectable newspaper.

Therefore, we only refer to the bill which has just passed the Assembly as one of the safeguards of the purity and morality of the new generation. More than that, however, this whole subject, thus revived, appeals to us as the result of a singular state of society. It is society protecting itself against ravage by volunteer action, rather than by taking the form of law. If the gentlemen engaged in the destruction and suppression of indecent and immoral literature were to be content with procuring the enactment of statutes, and then leaving their enforcement to the ordinary course of the law, they would accomplish very little. If it is not possible for the authorities to enforce a statute compelling a man to clear the sidewalk in front of his dwelling, how shall they ferret out, pursue, and punish the subtle law-breakers whose trade calls for darkness, secrecy, and concealment? It is no wonder, then, that a volunteer aid society is called into existence, clothed with large executive powers.

These are among the measures which society adopts for its own defense. In frontier settlements, where law and order has an insecure footing, society often takes the management of a criminal case out of the hands of the regularly constituted judicial officers. Vigilance committees, lynch courts, and the various forms of popular administration of unwritten law are only temporary substitutes for the imperfect or uncertain processes of the courts. In some degree, our voluntary associations for the prevention of various evils resemble vigilance committees, regulators, or lynch policemen. The principal point of difference between the City organization and the frontier one is that the latter executes its own decrees, while the former, acting under the form of law, merely brings the offender before the legally-constituted court and leaves him there. It seems a shame to civilization that the courts and the Police should not be able to follow all law-breakers through their various ramifications, and drag them forth to punishment, without the aid of any volunteer organization. But these means are not adequate to the exigency, and there is no reason why we should lament over their inefficiency in this particular. We ought, perhaps, to congratulate ourselves that the community is sufficiently alive to the perils of the time to demand the creation of agencies for defense against them. It is a peculiar feature of our American social policy that men have always been found ready to discern a coming danger, and to combine to resist it. From the Minute-men at Concord and Lexington, to the Committees of Safety of later days, we have had the popular idea of self-protection in various forms. The Society for the Suppression of Vice is one of these organizations. Its mission is neither agreeable nor easy. But it will have the moral support of all good men and women.

OVERDRESSED SCHOOL-GIRLS.

The letter from "A Mother" which we published on Monday expressed opinions which are becoming very general. Most of the girls who attend the public schools are dressed in a manner which is injurious at once to themselves and to the cause of education. The same may be said of those attending private schools. But there the subject is not of public importance; at any rate, it is not a question that can be publicly discussed. In the other case it is; and it has an influence which has probably not been generally estimated. As a matter of fact, anybody can judge of it for himself who will take the trouble to visit the schools; and he cannot fail to come to the conclusion that much more money and time are devoted among the girls to their personal adornments than is either wise or justifiable; more too than, in all probability, the majority of their parents can afford.

We shall not dwell as we might upon the prejudicial effect which such a system of extravagance must have upon the girls themselves; nor how far the direction of their thoughts so largely to their own dress and personal appearance interferes with their advancement in education. These are matters, however, which parents and teachers may very advantageously consider. From a wider point of view, it is more important to remark the effect which such extravagance has in deterring some children from going to the schools at all. One case will suffice to illustrate this. An American family, in which were several girls, came to live in this City some time last year. The parents had moved in a good social circle, and had been held in considerable esteem in the town where they previously resided. They were respectable, but not rich. While living comfortably, they refused to spend more than they could afford upon dress. In a short time the eldest girl, who was about thirteen or fourteen years of age, and very anxious to go on with her education, became a pupil at one of the public schools. She remained there only a few weeks, being fairly driven away by the taunts and sneers which were leveled at her on account of her homely apparel. After a short interval she tried another school, but with the same result. She was avoided by the other girls, treated with neglect and superciliousness, and at last was obliged to leave. The consequence was that neither she nor her sisters attended any school, and thus for the sake of an unseemly abuse, which it is the interest of everybody to put down, the education of those children ceased.

In this way the system is doing a direct injury to the public. If popular education be of any value at all, it should not be checked by such useless and dangerous customs as that we are considering. But where is the remedy? The children must not be the first to be blamed. The fault in the first instance lies with their parents, many of whom set a bad example themselves. Many of the girls in the schools could be much more suitably dressed than they are, and at considerably less expense. They then would gain in appearance what they would lose in the indulgence of their own vanity; their parents would be richer in pocket, and all the children in the public schools would feel themselves in the class-room, as they ought to feel—on a basis of social equality. Teachers also can do much to remedy the evil. There is good reason to fear that many teachers at present rather encourage it. They are perhaps not all free from a little personal vanity themselves; and they may prefer to see their class-room made more cheerful with many ribbons and far too elaborate toilets, forgetting how much real injury is thereby done to the cause which, in all sincerity, they have most at heart. To secure a perfectly effectual remedy, parents and teachers should co-operate. Children attending the public schools should be neatly and tidily dressed. This cannot be too imperatively insisted upon. But there the line should be drawn, and we believe that most parents would be but too glad to fall within it. If any should happen not to do so, they might advantageously be left to remove their children to schools where such unseemly extravagance would be less dangerous to the popular interests.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CITY DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read repeatedly in your paper that the Post Office Department has much improved, and that even the long-neglected City delivery was by degrees attaining a standard not too much below the larger European cities, I instructed my family not to send any more City letters by special messengers, but to intrust them to the Post Office.

In the early part of this Winter the deliveries gave reasonable satisfaction, and letters posted in a lamp-post box on Fifth avenue in the evening had a fair chance of reaching their destination, between Madison and Sixth avenues, some time the following day.

Of late it has been otherwise, and three letters, posted at different times—one even at the General Post Office—took more than thirty-six hours to arrive. Yesterday I received a letter which was posted on the 11th of April, showing that it takes for one half a mile in the City more time than for the 3,000 from San Francisco to New-York.

CHEAP BUT EFFICIENT POSTAGE.

NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE, April 20, 1875.

[We feel quite sure that if our correspondent would bring the case above mentioned to the personal notice of the Postmaster, Gen. James, he would not only receive a proper explanation, but prevent similar delays in other cases. It is only fair to give the Postmaster a reasonable chance of correcting these evils by making complaints direct to the department.]

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning you print a letter from "A Schoolmaster Abroad Again," headed, "Ain't, Don't, and Won't," in which your compositor has erroneously substituted the word "won't" for "want," thereby injuring the sense of the entire letter.

The improper use of the contraction "won't" might well form the subject of a letter, but the one in question was directed against the use of "want" for "wasn't," and "weren't," a not uncommon though most egregious blunder.

We often hear persons say, "he want there," "they want going," "it want so," &c., and it was against the use of "want" in such connection that the letter was written, a fact quite evident from the context.

Please correct this error in printing, so that my letter may appear as it was intended, and oblige

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

BROOKLYN, Monday, April 19, 1875.

GOOD MUSIC AND BAD MANNERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your valuable editorial in this morning's issue entitled "Good Music and Bad Manners," expresses the sentiments of all true lovers of the divine art, and should be read and pondered over by those whom it is intended to benefit.

Mr. Thomas is certainly deserving of the thanks of the community for his vigorous efforts to cultivate good manners in the concert-room, and it is to be hoped that he will continue in his good work when he resumes his delightful entertainments at Central Park Garden. Apparently the sole object of many frequenters of this resort is to quaff the "beverage that does not intoxicate," and to have a good (and noisy) time generally, much to the annoyance of that part of the audience which attends for the purpose of listening to the music. H.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, April 18, 1875.

CENTENARIANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The vital statistics presented in Dr. Nagle's record of deceased centenarians in last Sunday's TIMES are most interesting and valuable. Observing the intimation that doubts have been entertained as to such advanced ages having been reached, on account, generally, of the ignorance or social condition of the persons, I am induced to present a comparatively recent case that is so well authenticated as to be beyond the reach of cavil or question. I refer to Mr Jabez Halleck, who was born at Mattituck, Long Island, March 13, 1761, and died in Westernville, Oneida County, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1863, in the 103d year of his age. He was the grandfather of Gen. Henry Wager Halleck, and second cousin of the late Gerard Hallock, of the *Journal of Commerce*, who was the father of the writer. Jabez Halleck's father spelled his name Hallock. CHARLES HALLOCK.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 19, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL MENTION.

A representation of "Ernani" is promised at the Academy of Music to-night, with a débutante, Miss Mohalbi, as *Elvira*.... A special matinée performance of "La Jolie Parfumeuse" is announced to occur at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon.... The varied and attractive representation by which Mr. Morrissey, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is to profit takes place this afternoon.... A "variety performance" by Mr. Tony Pastor's traveling troupe brought an immense audience to the Academy of Music last evening. Mr. Pastor himself sang, Miss Ella Wesner presented several character sketches, the Garnellas contributed a series of wonderful gymnastic feats, and a host of minor artists filled out a programme which could not well be surpassed in point of liberality and comprehensiveness.... We have reason to believe that "The Road to Ruin" will not be brought out at Wallack's until Saturday evening. Meanwhile, "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" may be witnessed there.

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is contemplated to open the Paris Théâtre Lyrique at the Ambigu-Comique if the little question of subvention can be settled with the Minister of Fine Arts.

The Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the Red Eagle, third class, upon Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, on the occasion of his twenty-five years' jubilee as Chapel Master of Cologne.

M. Victorien Sardou has returned to Paris from Nice, bringing to M. Montigny a comedy in five acts for the début of Worms, who has lately had such success at St. Petersburg, and who is now again at Paris.

Mr. William Crowther Alwyn is engaged on an opera in two acts by Mr. John Oxenford, founded on Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama of "Black-Eyed Susan, in which Mr. Santley is to take the part of *William*.

Mme. Pleyel, the pianiste, has bequeathed by her will 10,000 francs to the Association of Artistes-Musiciens, and has ordered that her jewels shall be sold and the proceeds converted into an annual income for the benefit of necessitous artists.

A new five act grand opera, of which M. Kowalski, the pianist, is both composer and librettist, and of which the scene is laid in Brittany, is, it is said, to be produced immediately at the Salle Ventadour with the old troupe of M. Bagier.

The day performance at the Paris Grand Opera for the benefit of Delannoy, produced a sum of 34,773 francs, and after deduction of the expenses, the net profit would probably exceed 30,000 francs. The Duke de Chartres was present with a number of other persons of distinction.

A Marseilles letter states that M. Husson has just accepted a grand opera in five acts called the "Fiancée de Venise," and which had been spoken of last year for the Valette Theatre. The composer is M. Wroblewski, who is well known in the artistic world for his musical works and his concerts. The libretto is by M. C. Molinari.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing on April 5, says: "A drama entitled 'The Tichborne Affair' has been long on the bills as coming out at the Ambigu. A dramatist, whose name, supposing it to have been published, has escaped me, thought, and probably thought rightly, that Sir Roger, alias Arthur Orton, on the stage, would be sure to draw. No objection was made by authority till this week. But now, after the monster meeting in Hyde Park, the censorship is seized with scruples lest order should be imperiled by the story of the Claimant. It is therefore insisted that if the play be produced it must be entitled the 'Affaire Coverley'—evidently a compromise with the too exciting Sir Roger, and that, moreover, the hero must be called, not *Arthur Orton*, but *Arthur Gordon*. It remains to be seen whether, under these greatly altered conditions, the author and manager will think the piece likely to pay."

A curious trial has just taken place at Rome. M. Jacuovacci wished to give a performance of "Aïda" with the tenor Anastasi, but this was opposed by M. Ricordi. The music of the opera is kept in a chest, confided to the first named; but the representative of the other keeps the key, and refused to give it up to the impresario, who, in consequence appealed to justice to obtain permission to have the box opened. The court gave a verdict in favor of M. Ricordi. M. Jacuovacci appealed, but the judgment was confirmed, and he was condemned to pay the costs.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes that Mme. Patti appeared at the Opéra Comique in "Luisa Miller," "La Sonnambula," and "La Traviata," with all the *éclat* that usually attends upon her rentre in that city. On Easter Sunday she was engaged to sing at a concert in Pesth, when the receipts were upward of £1,000. Before leaving St. Petersburg, the accomplished prima donna was presented by the Emperor with a magnificent bracelet composed of large sapphires and diamonds, made expressly to match with the splendid diadem presented to her by the opera subscribers on the occasion of her benefit.

OBITUARY.

NATHAN SOLOMON.

Mr. Nathan Solomon, a prominent lawyer of this city, died at his residence, No. 238 East Eighteenth street, on Monday of acute pneumonia, after a short illness. Mr. Solomon was born in Metz, France, in 1838, and was therefore in his thirty-eighth year. He was the youngest son of Rev. Lewis Solomon, D. D., of Heidelberg, Germany, who came to this country in 1841. When eight years old Mr. Solomon entered Grammar School No. 1, then situated in William street, where he soon distinguished himself as an apt scholar. After spending five years at this school he was sent to the New-York Free Academy, from which he graduated in 1857. Shortly after finishing his studies at the academy he commenced to read law under the supervision of Mr. Voise, of the firm of O[illegible]n & Voise, prominent civil lawyers of this city, and in 1861 was admitted to practice at the bar. Mr. Solomon, although a comparatively young man, was successful in his business affairs, having accumulated considerable property during the short time he had been in professional life. He will be buried from his residence at 11 o'clock this morning.

CANADA.

PRAYERS FOR THE CESSATION OF SMALL-POX IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, April 20.—A circular letter from the Archbishop of Quebec ordering public prayers for the cessation of the small-pox, has been read in all the Roman Catholic churches in the city.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 20.—A man named Duff died in Beckwith yesterday from starvation. He refused to eat anything for thirteen days previous to his death.

UNSEATED FOR BRIBERY.

HAMILTON, Ontario, April 20.—At the election trial to-day Messrs. A. T. Wood and Æ. Irving, returned to Parliament in the Government interest at last election, were unseated for bribery by agents. Charges of personal bribery were not pressed, and Messrs. Wood and Irving are not disqualified from running again.

THE LACHINE CANAL UNDER REPAIR—PROPOSED RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

MONTREAL, April 20.—The mills along the banks of the Lachine Canal, which depend on water for a motive power, are idle, as the water has been drawn out of the canal to allow the usual repairs to be made to the bottom and sides. Ten days will elapse before the water is again turned into the bed of the canal. It is the intention of the Government, during the coming season, to construct locks at Fort Francis, on Rainy River. This will save long portage and delay, and the expense of transhipping goods and passengers at that point, and will, by affording an uninterrupted stretch of navigation, extending over 350 miles on the Dawson route, very materially facilitate communication between Manitoba and the North-west and Eastern Provinces.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday, 19th inst., says: "The anthracite coal trade is unchanged in aspect as regards production, and it is quite impossible to forecast the future in that respect. There may be a resumption of work in the striking districts within a week, and full work at all the mines may not be resumed in the next two months. We have conversed during the past week with well-informed people residing in the Schuylkill region, and who have daily intercourse with the miners and laborers and their families, who are very emphatic in the declaration that the existing differences there will be soon harmonized and work commence in less than a month. The families of the unemployed men in the coal regions form a very important element in restoring harmony of action between the operators and workmen, and the women folks are generally anxious to better the present domestic situation. Coal has become exceedingly scarce for domestic uses in this city, though the companies producing and carrying it are doing their best to keep up a supply against actual want, and, so far as they are concerned, we hear of no advance in prices. In some other cases we have heard of sales of a choice article at and above $8 per ton. The water has been let into the Lehigh Navigation, and we may naturally expect that all the canals will be ready for transportation in a few days. The high prices quoted for choice coal, with these increased facilities for moving it, will tend to bring coal from its hiding places, and thus stave off a coal famine. The total anthracite production reported for the week ending on the 10th inst. was 157,916 tons, and for the year to the same date 2,624,411 tons, against 3,579,129 to the same time last year, showing a decrease of 954,718 tons. The bituminous production reported for the week was 89,657 tons, and for the year 671,156 tons, against 545,708 tons to corresponding date last year, an increase of 125,443 tons. The total production of both kinds of coal for the week was 247,573 tons, and for the year 3,295,567 tons, against 4,124,837 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease in both kinds of 829,270 tons."

THE GEORGIA NINTH DISTRICT.

The Democrats of the Ninth District of Georgia seem to be having some difficulty in agreeing upon a candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Garrett McMillan. Judging from the boasts of his newspaper partisan, Benjamin H. Hill, the bitter ex-rebel, was to be nominated on the first ballot amid tremendous enthusiasm, but the result turns out differently. A telegram from Atlanta, dated 15th inst., says: "The Democratic Convention of the Ninth District assembled yesterday at Greenville. All the counties were represented. There were a number of aspirants, but only Hill and Bell were announced, all opponents of the former uniting with and making common cause. Balloting commenced and continued up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, without result. The last ballot, twenty-eighth, resulted: Hill, 27; Bell, 33. A motion was than made and carried for a committee of conference, composed of seven friends of each candidate. It is rumored the committee reported at 10 o'clock to-night recommending the adjournment of the Convention, and a referring of the question to the people, providing the candidates would consent. Hill is willing. The Bell men claim, as they have a majority of the Convention, the Hill men ought to give way. The Hill men reply: 'We represent 3,000 more Democrats than you do, and the will of the people ought to be respected.' The Convention will probably adjourn without a nomination."

A dispatch dated the 16th, says that 330 ballots had been had without choice. The last ballot was: Hill 28, Bell 33, and both sides remained firm.

AT THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

The Washington *Star* says that two rather curious letters were recently received on the same day at the Post Office Department. One, which inclosed one dollar, was addressed by a lady at Jerseyville, Ill., "In Care of any liar, ravana, porteg Co., Ohio," and contained inquiries relative to a missing husband. The letter was intended for "any lawyer," but on account of the peculiarity of the manner in which the writer spelled "lawyer," no one of that ilk could be found in Ravenna to claim it. The letter was consequently sent to the Dead Letter Office. The other letter, which is addressed to the Postmaster General, is dated "16 Colville Road, Notting Hill, London, 2d April, 1875," and is as follows:

SIR: I have to request that you will be kind enough to inform me whether, since 1st December of last year, any letters addressed "Baron Otto von Strauz" have been called for by him; and, if forwarded to him, how are they directed. I have also to beg that you will kindly address and post the inclosed. Anxiety for my husband's welfare is the apology I plead for thus trespassing upon your time and good nature; and hoping you will favor me with a reply, I remain, Sir, yours faithfully. AUGUSTA VON STRAUZ.

The above letter, which is written on monogram paper and in a good hand, indicating the writer to be a person of education, incloses a note addressed simply "Baron Otto von Strauz." It is thought that possibly this gentleman is very ill in this country and unable to communicate with his friends, or that he may have been foully dealt with. The Post Office Department would be glad to learn of his whereabouts.

THE REMOVAL BILL.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE RENEWED YESTERDAY.

SPEECHES OF SENATORS LANING, JACOBS, COLE, AND OTHERS—THE MOTION TO SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SECOND BILL OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE—THE FIRST AMENDMENT TO LIMIT THE GOVERNOR'S POWER REJECTED—AMENDMENTS TO BE INTRODUCED TO-DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 20, 1875.

The Governor's Removal bill, having been last week made a special order for this morning, was again before the Senate, and occupied several hours. The subject was opened by Senator Laning, in perhaps the ablest speech which has yet been made in opposition to the measure. His objections were mainly constitutional. In reply to him, Senator Jacobs spoke, and he was followed, more briefly, by Senator Cole, who opposed the bill, and pointed out the inconsistency of the Governor's now favoring the bill in opposition to his former words and acts, and by Senators Ray and Madden, who also opposed the bill. In fact, its only active supporter, in open words and acts at least, is Senator Jacobs. At the close of the discussion Senator Woodin had the floor, and was summarizing the objections to the second bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, with a view, apparently, to moving some amendments, when the committee rose and reported progress. The following are the proceedings related more at length:

The Senate having gone into Committee of the Whole, with Senator King in the chair, Senator Laning opened the debate. "In his opinion," he said, "the special message of his Excellency the Governor with reference to the canals contained several recommendations which demanded more general and careful attention than any other which had been submitted to the Legislature, and the special subject then before the Senate was one of very great importance, and second to none of the suggestions which had been made by his Excellency with regard to the proper management of the canals." Senator Laning then read extracts from the Governor's Message relating to an omission of the convention of 1846 to provide for the removal of State officers. The Executive, in calling the attention of the Legislature to this omission, had discharged his whole duty, and the responsibility of proper legislation is thrown upon the Legislature. Treat it as they might, that responsibility had now devolved upon each member there. Their duty as legislators was to devise some method which would effectually protect the public against the malversation of men in office. After stating briefly the provisions of the bill he continued: It will then be seen that the bill which has been reported by the Judiciary Committee confers ample authority upon the Governor to prefer charges against the derelict official, to suspend him, to create a tribunal which shall promptly bring the offender to trial, and to remove him in case the charges against him are established. This bill and these provisions are in harmony with the Constitution by which these officers are created, which defines their duties which prescribes their term of office, and which declares that they shall be elected by and be responsible to the people. But the amendment which Mr. Jacobs had introduced, not only placed with the Executive the power of suspensions but conferred upon him, if in any case he should deem an officer guilty of misconduct—and what misconduct is, is left entirely to the judgment and discretion of his Excellency—power to prefer charges against him, to prosecute him, to try him, to convict him, to summarily remove him, and all this without power of appeal. Thus autocratic power would be vested in the Governor to remove an officer the people have elected. His Excellency was reported to have said that if the Legislature saw fit to confer this duty upon him he should not shrink from the exercise of it, and he did not doubt that he would exercise it honestly and wisely. But the Governor was not Governor for life, and when his official term closed some other man might be chosen to fill it who would be a less safe conservator of this despotic power over all officers of the State. These officers might be called the Governor's cabinet, and it was the theory of the Constitution that they should be elected by the people. If they were appointed by the Executive there would be great propriety in allowing him to remove them; but such is not the theory of the State Government. In the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and again in 1867 or 1868, the question was carefully discussed of whether these officers should be appointed by, and be responsible to, the Governor or the people, and it was then decided that the power of appointment should remain with the people. Hence, it may be regarded as the settled conviction and policy of the people of this State that the officers named are to receive their appointment from the people, and are to be responsible to the people only for their action, and so far as any argument can be drawn from the Constitution, there is clear and unmistakable evidence that the framers of the Constitution never intended to confer this power upon any one else. Power of removal by the Governor is provided in the Constitution with reference to County Clerks, Coroners, and District Attorneys. But from the fact that the Constitution gives to the Governor the removal of these local officers, can any legitimate argument be drawn in favor of the State officers, whose duties are so different? Does it not rather follow, from the express mention of these officers, that the application of the principle to all other officers is denied and excluded? And the Constitution has even still further guarded the rights of those who have been invested with the prerogative of office by expressly providing the manner in which they may be removed, viz: by impeachment.

This concluded Senator Laning's constitutional argument. The remainder of his speech was directed to considering the practical objections to the removal bill and the evils which in his opinion would follow its enactment. He pointed out that these officers whom it was proposed should have official existence only during the Governor's pleasure were as much a part of the administrative power of the Government as the Governor himself, and might therefore with as much propriety be invested with the power of removing the Governor, as he with the power of removing them. He then declared that the first result of the Removal bill would be to destroy all independence of action, for the subordinate officers, being dependent upon the Governor, would take their inspiration from him rather than from the Constitution. A second result would be the destruction of all feeling of official responsibility, for the Governor, not having the appointment of the officers, would not feel responsible for their action, and the officers, although elected by the people, would not feel their responsibility to them, since their tenure of office depended upon the Governor. The analogy between the power proposed to be bestowed upon the Governor and that now possessed by the President, Senator Laning did not consider to be a sound one, for it was proposed to bestow greater power upon the Governor than that possessed by the President. The latter could not remove a Cabinet officer at pleasure, but that was the power bestowed upon the Governor by the Removal bill. The power of suspension by the Governor, he argued, was all that was necessary to secure an honest administration, and the power of removal, he thought, should be left to the Senate. In conclusion, he said that while willing to go to the verge of the Constitution in devising means to strengthen the hands of the Governor in his warfare upon public plunderers, he yet asked that no action should be taken which was not guided by the great principles of the Constitution and of republican government, in regarding the people as the original source and ultimate repository of all power.

Senator Jacobs followed Senator Laning, and confined himself to answering the arguments which had been advanced by that gentleman. In reply to the argument that the Removal bill was in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution, he said that it could not be so, for the Legislature which had been held in the very next year following the Constitutional Convention of 1846, which was composed in large part of members of the convention, and which knew better than was possible now the spirit of its members, had given the Governor the power of removing State Prison Inspectors. The objection that it would be equally as proper to give a State officer power to remove the Governor as to give the Governor power to remove a State officer, he thought was answered by the fact that the Governor was the head of the State and that the subordinates should naturally be responsible to him. He considered that removal by the Senate and removal by the Governor were the same in principle, for the Senate is only a body composed of a greater number of officers elected by the people, as the Governor and the State officers are. But his especial objection to the trial of the accused officers by the Senate was that the Governor and the culprit would go on trial together, and that while the acquittal of the accused officer would be a rebuke of the Governor, a Senate opposed to the Governor in politics, as the present was, would have every incentive to embarrass his action. He did not think the Removal bill would destroy independence of official action, because no honest officer would fear an investigation.

Senator Cole spoke next, saying that while wishing to give to the Governor all necessary power to ferret out derelict officials, he could not go to the extent of the proposed bill, for he regarded it as opposed to the spirit of the Constitution and of the country, and as revolting to the mind of every man who regarded himself possessed of sovereign power in common with the people. He could not understand how the Governor could seek for this power of removal since it was inconsistent with all the traditions of his party, and even with his own decided expression of opinion. In 1870 he had sown broadcast all over the country a letter signed by himself and containing the following clause:

> "It is the true mission of the Democratic Party to roll back the tide of centralism which, under the administration of the Radicals is sweeping over our country onward toward the same abuses in all government, the same administrative corruptions, the same social evils, and the same public calamities which have afflicted the down-trodden masses of humanity in the Old World, and from which our immortal ancestors fondly believed we should forever free the human race upon this continent, and, at last, by the force of our example, the human race in every clime."

That was Samuel J. Tilden's thought on Oct. 26, 1870, but he now proposed to centralize in himself absolute power over all State officials. He was astonished at the position the Governor had thus taken, and was opposed to granting him the power of removal.

Brief concluding speeches were then made by Senators Madden and Ray, after which a vote was taken on Senator Jacobs' motion, which was to substitute for the second bill reported by the Judiciary Committee the first bill, so amended as to limit the Governor's power of removal to the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Canal Commissioners. The motion was lost by a standing vote of 8 to 14.

Senator Woodin then took the floor and began to state his objections to the bill vesting the power of removal in the Senate. By this time the Senate had been in session nearly five hours, of which nearly half had been spent on the Removal bill, and everybody was exceedingly weary. Accordingly, without concluding his argument, Senator Woodin gave way to a motion to report progress, and the debate was thus ended without reaching any definite conclusion.

Immediately after the rising of the committee, however, Senator Jacobs moved that the bill should be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report it amended in accordance with his motions in Committee of the Whole. The purpose of this motion was, of course, to get a record upon the question which had just been negatived in Committee of the Whole, in which a parliamentary rule forbids the calling of the yeas and nays. The following is the result of the vote thus taken:

YEAS—Republicans—Messrs. Lowery, Robertson, and Tobey; Democrats—Messrs. Fox, Gross, Jacobs, Middleton, and Parmenter—8.

NAYS—Republicans—Messrs. Booth, Cole, Dickinson, Dow, King, Madden, McGowan, Selkreg, Thompson, Wood and Woodin; Democrats—Messrs. Laning, Lord, Ray, (Liberal,) and Cole—15.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bradley, Connelly, Dayton, Johnson, Kellogg, Ledwith, Moore, Wagner, Wellman—9.

The bill was then made a special order for to-morrow morning, at which time the bill for the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works is also set down for consideration. To this latter measure there is an undercurrent of opposition, and a decided leaning toward so amending it as to make the consent of the Senate necessary to the appointment of that officer by the Governor. For the Removal bill Senator Woodin will to-morrow offer an entirely new substitute, embodying his views that the tribunal before which the accused State officer should be tried should be composed of the judiciary of the State. There is, however, but a very slight prospect that this measure will meet with the approbation of the Senate. Senator Laning also intends to offer an amendment to the Removal bill to the effect that when an officer is on trial before the Senate the Attorney General shall be the prosecuting officer, and in case that officer is on trial himself, that an Attorney General shall be appointed for the purposes of the trial.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 6:30 P. M., yesterday, a slight fire occurred on the premises No. 50 Perry place, Brooklyn, caused by a spark falling upon the roof of the building from a projecting stove-pipe. The house, owned by Mr. Brevoort, was damaged $100; insured for $1,500. Mrs. Kenna, who occupied the basement as a grocery store, sustained considerable loss on stock by water, and the furniture of D. Kennelly, who lived in the upper part of the structure, was damaged $100.

Two three-story frame buildings in the village of Hastings, one owned by a Mr. Elliott and the other by Gustavus Schlinsky, were totally destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The former was insured in a Hartford company for $6,000, and the latter in the Westchester County Company for $1,500. A third building adjoining was slightly damaged. It was fully insured in the North British Company.

A slight fire occurred yesterday in the basement of the Register's Office, in the City Hall Park, caused by some person throwing a burning cigar stump through the grating over the area among some old papers. The fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

A fire in Webster, Mass., on Monday night burned the building and machinery of the Webster Box Company. Loss, $15,000; insured for $6,000; J. D. Putnam lost $7,000, on which there is an insurance of $1,000; a Mr. Clark lost $2,000 to $3,000.

A fire in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday morning, destroyed a barn in Market street, near Jay, and four dwellings on Jay street. They were old buildings, the loss on which was about $7,000; partially insured.

Thomas' market and the store of the Green Bay Hide and Leather Company, at Janesville, Wis., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $10,000; insurance, $6,000 on the store and $400 on the market.

The Trion Factory, in Chattooga County, Ga., was burned on Saturday night. Loss, $150,000; insurance, $35,000. Three hundred and fifty workmen are thrown out of employment.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the show-window of Mrs. C. Cohen, dry goods store, No. 2,275 Third avenue, caused by the goods taking fire from a gas-jet; damage, $5.

THE WHEAT CROP.

THE EARLY AND LATE SOWN GRAIN AND THE FROSTS—INCREASED AREA.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—An investigation of the condition of Winter wheat by the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture represents the crop, as a whole, much below the status of that of last year in April. The northern belt was generally protected by a covering of snow, leaving the roots intact though the tops might be brown and lifeless in places. Between the thirty-sixth and fortieth parallels of latitude the protection was less uniform and continuous, and freezing and thawing in March were destructive in more exposed situations, and injury general in a greater or less degree. The injury is greater in those portions of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas in which drought prevented early planting and adequate root development before the coming of Winter. In the area south of the thirty-sixth parallel wheat is uninjured by frost, and vigorous, even luxuriant, in some districts. The advantage of drilling over broad-casting is in all sections unanimously asserted. In California the early sown wheat is an assured success. That put in late is less vigorous, and fears are entertained that the prevailing north winds and absence of later rains may greatly reduce the yield of that less advanced portion of the crop. There is an apparent increase of about seven per cent. in the areas of Winter wheat, amounting in round numbers to 1,500,000 acres, though that portion the Winter killed and to be replanted in other crops may be equal in the West to the enlargement of the planted area. This increase is small in the Middle States, considerable in Illinois and Missouri, and proportionately largest in the Gulf States and in Kansas, reaching thirty per cent. in the South-west.

RAILROAD THIEVES CAPTURED.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 20.—For several months the railroads here have been the victims of a series of robberies of merchandise. Yesterday morning it was discovered that several cars on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, here, had been broken open. The Police tracked the thieves, and last night arrested four of them. To-day four more were arrested, among them a merchant by the name of Kratti, who had been selling the stolen property from his store. The others were railroad employes, with the exception of one, a farmer, living several miles south of the city, who would pick up the various packages of goods as they were thrown from the train and haul them into the city. The gang was well organized and had been carrying on its depredations for several months. A large quantity of stolen goods, consisting of barrels of whisky and sugar, boxes of tobacco, and boots and shoes, has been recovered.

A NEW ROUTE FROM PORTLAND, ME., TO NEW-YORK.

PORTLAND, Me., April 20.—It is announced that the Boston and Maine Railroad Company is organizing a new route to New-York, via Lawrence, Lowell, Framingham, Mansfield, and Providence, leaving Portland at 3:15 P. M., taking steamer at Providence or Stonington, and arriving in New-York early in the morning.

TRAVEL ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.

OMAHA, Neb., April 20.—All the east-bound trains that have been delayed at Rock Springs for the past three days started east at 1 o'clock this afternoon from that point, and the west-bound trains that have been lying at Rawlings have started west for Green River. Telegraphic communication has been interrupted since 2 o'clock by a storm, and nothing further is known of the situation. The water, however, is falling, and everything looks well.

THE BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL.

BOSTON, April 20.—The City Council this evening voted $30,000 toward the centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill on the 17th of June next.

THE CANALS.

THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF A FORMER ENGINEER—NO FRAUDS DURING HIS TERM—THE DENNISON CONTRACT—EVIDENCE OF AN EX-COMMISSIONER—RELATIVE VALUE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND CONTRACT SYSTEMS OF DOING WORK—THE "NOBLE ARMY" OF CONTRACTORS NOT THE ONLY THIEVES—EVERYBODY ALONG THE LINE READY TO TAKE WHATEVER MAY BE TAKEN WITH SAFETY—ALTERING VOUCHERS—"UNBALANCED" BIDS—THE HIGH DAM ON THE OSWEGO RIVER.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—The Joint Legislative Committee resumed its labors this afternoon. The first witness called was Peter Hogan, who testified that he was an engineer, and had been one for twenty-five years. He proceeded as follows:

I did my first work on the canal in 1856, my office being at Amsterdam; was next employed on the Eastern Division from 1868 to 1872; was Resident Engineer at the time of the Dennison contract for removing the slope wall; was Resident Engineer at the time the preliminary survey was made, Mr. Crocker being Division Engineer at that time, while I was in the office; I saw the work about once a month and looked at it as an engineer would do who was interested in the work; it was good work in every particular, but I cannot say that it complied with the specifications in the contract; I never passed a monthly estimate without going on the work myself and assisting in the measurements; at the time I was in the State's service the contractor was never paid over the estimates; when the measurements were made the assistant kept the notes; at the time of changing assistants Mr. Oliver carried off a note book, it being the only one lost or taken during my time; the only object Mr. Oliver could have had in taking the book was because he felt bad over his dismissal; do not remember the terms of the Candee contract; know nothing of the Degraw contract, only so far as Mr. Cooper has testified; I recollect the Dennison contract for building the vertical wall at Utica; the work I consider a good piece of work; I say this, not on the principle of the general demoralization in the canal contracts, but as a matter of honest opinion; it was a considerable job, extending over several miles, and only a small portion of it could be done at any one time; I know of no instance where the State has been defrauded by false statements, measurement, or quality of materials delivered. When asked if he had any suspicion of fraud, the witness hesitated for a time, but finally answered "No."

Ex-Commissioner W. W. Wright, of Geneva, was then examined. He testified that he had been a contractor prior to 1860, but had been a Canal Commissioner in 1862-3, and in 1869, 1870, 1871; during these five years he had charge of the Middle Division, which comprises a section of about 320 miles; in 1870 the Legislature abrogated the repair contracts on the canals. He continued: During my first term the old contracts were going on; I regard the superintendent system as the better of the two, although that and the contract system are both open to many objections. Why I consider the superintendent system the best is because the contractors, having to do specified work for a specified sum, use all their ingenuity to do as little as possible in the matter of ordinary repairs. The objection to the superintendent system is that politicians are employed and Superintendents appointed by those who carry the most political influence. These men, therefore, have little practical experience, and are often exceedingly extravagant. They have no motive to be anything else. All things considered, it would be much better for the Canal Commissioner to have the appointment of the Superintendents himself. The State would save, politics would not invade the canal as much as it does under the present system, while men better fitted for the work would be employed. As the law stands now, the power a Commissioner has to discharge an incompetent Superintendent amounts absolutely to nothing.

In answer to a question from the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Wright said that the noble army of canal contractors were not the only thieves; that nearly everybody living directly on the line would take anything they could with safety; all seemed to regard the State as fair game to pluck, and the petty stealings were therefore considerable.

Mr. Wright then went into a detailed account of the manner in which ordinary repairs were made by the Superintendents, and said that in the matter of material he did not think any loss to the State occurred in the loss of timber, &c. There was an opportunity for petty fraud, possibly, but the witness did not think it was taken advantage of. Taking into consideration the commerce of the country, he did not believe in enlarging the Champlain Canal to the size of the Erie. The Champlain should be enlarged if any canal should; but he did not believe in expending any great amount of money on any of our canals. The difference between putting in a slope wall and a vertical is considerable. A vertical wall costs three times as much as a slope wall. As a matter of utility one wall would answer as well as another. Vertical walls are built mostly in the interest of the contractors.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the examination of ex-Canal Commissioner Wright was continued. He stated that he was confident that the appointment of a paymaster would never pay. He continued: Have heard of cases where the vouchers had been altered, and knew of an instance where a man by the name of Pearse, at Troy, had been sentenced for that offense to State Prison; think the appointment of subordinates should be left to the Superintendent himself, and he would leave the letting to the Canal Commissioners, instead of the Canal Board. Witness here explained at length the manner of letting contracts and what he called unbalanced bids; by the old system work was always let to the lowest bidder, and he thought that the evil of accepting unbalanced bids resulted sometimes in great frauds; have never known of contracts having been surrendered; they have always gone at fair prices; do not know of an instance where I thought the Engineer had made the estimates falsely; the estimates were put too much in the hands of inexperienced persons, such as young men who had other business which prevented them from attending to it, to have the work perfect; in regard to the Candee contract, I think there was no chance for the contractor to come out any other way than with a heavy loss, and he must have known, when he took the contract, he would lose money; have never had reason to suspect either contractors or engineers of stealing or in any way defrauding the State; do not know of any frauds as far as measurements are concerned; think the work did not always come up to the specifications in the contract, but have in most cases fallen short of what they should be.

In regard to the Belden contract for building the high dam on the Oswego River, Mr. Wright stated: The contract for the high dam was originally for wood, and having been made before I came into office, I had no responsibility therefor; the contractor had purchased some materials, and made extensive preparations for executing the work; when I took charge the principal citizens of Oswego, including the Board of Trade, insisted that as all the three dams on the river were built of stone, this, the highest and most important of all, should not be made of wood; they reminded me that when I was Commissioner in 1862 and 1863 I had earnestly recommended a new and a permanent stone dam at this point, but no appropriation was made for this purpose; within a year or two my successor had a breach in the high dam, which did great injury to the commercial interests of Oswego and the State, and cost nearly $200,000 for repairs. In addition he cited a law authorizing the Canal Board to rebuild all these dams of stone. I suggested that our contract was for wood not for stone, which some of them thought should be rescinded or abrogated; but the answer to that was that there had been no forfeiture, and if we abandon the contract solely for the convenience or benefit of the State the contractors would get heavy damages; finally the matter was referred to the Canal Board, whose members had recently visited this dam in reference to a question of a change of location; the board found that the prices for masonry in the abutments and shore connections were fair, and that the proposed change of plan would not work disadvantageously to the State by largely increasing any item at extravagant prices; hence the board unanimously voted for the change, excepting State Engineer Richmond, who did not concur, believing, as he said, that a wooden dam would answer all purposes; this change of plan, and the increased depth we had to go down in order to get a secure foundation for this heavy structure, and the great difficulty in getting a secure and permanent apron to resist the action of this enormous quantity of water falling twelve feet perpendicular, will account for the increase of the cost of the work from $80,000 to about $220,000. I am exceedingly anxious this work should be closely and critically examined by any and all who may feel any interest in the matter.

With reference to the DeGraw contract, the witness brought to light nothing more than has been heretofore mentioned. Adjourned.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Margaret Lynch was arrested in Boston yesterday for smothering her infant in bed, while in a drunken stupor.

The Iron Mills at Newburg, Ohio, resumed operations yesterday. The puddlers, who have been on strike all the Winter, returned to work, accepting the Pittsburg prices.

The trial of the Indian, Jones, for the murder of the squaw, Betsy Stevens, last Winter, commenced in Buffalo yesterday before Judge Daniels.

Mr. J. E. Redfield, of Connecticut, has been appointed by the United States Court Receiver for the Pine Bluff and Chicot, and the Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroads.

An election held yesterday, in Elizabeth, for a Councilman in the Fifth Ward, to fill a vacancy, resulted in the choice of J. Harvey Cary, Republican, by a majority of 67 over Major William E. Hoy. The Council stands Republican as before.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD CHANGES.

BANGOR, Me., April 20.—A full meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Maine Central Railroad was held here to-day, President Coburn in the chair. Charles T. Hatch was appointed General Manager, and Payson Tucker Superintendent, thereby abolishing the division arrangements previously existing with head-quarters at Portland. W. T. Berry was appointed General Freight Agent, vice F. E. Boothby, General Ticket Agent, location not fixed. The office of Purchasing Agent was abolished, and that of Train Dispatcher created, with probable location at Waterville, but no appointment was made. A committee of three was appointed to consider the expediency of changing the general offices of the company to Portland, with orders to report at the next meeting. The committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider the proposed change of grade on the European and North American Railway reported favorably and the subject was recommitted. A resolution was adopted by the board favoring a change of grade, providing all the connecting roads equally co-operate. The European and North American Railroad wishes to raise $100,000 for this purpose, and it is desired that the Maine Central, the Eastern, and the Boston and Maine Railroads, should each loan upon long time, with satisfactory security, one-fourth of the whole amount required.

NATIONAL SCIENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The National Academy of Sciences began its annual session in the West Hall of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, at noon to-day. Prof. James Henry, President of the Academy, presided. There were present, besides Profs. Henry and Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, Profs. Elias Loomis, O. P. Marsh and B. Silliman, of Yale College; Dr. J. H. Trumbull, of Hartford; President Barnard, of Columbia College, New-York; Prof. J. S. Newbury, also of Columbia College; Prof. A. M. Mayer, of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.; Prof. A. Guyot, of Princeton College; Dr. John L. Lecomte, of Philadelphia; Prof. J. P. Lesley, Director of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania; Prof. George H. Hill, astronomer, and Profs. Hilgard, Newcomb, Gill, Scott, Ferrel, Lane, and Hayden, and Drs. J. M. Toner and Woodward, of this city. The first paper read was on the "Results derived on examination of the United States Weather Maps for 1872, '73, and '74," by Prof. Elias Loomis. The next paper was a "Sketch of the Progress of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania," by Prof. J. P. Lesley.

THE READING RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the charges against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad is now in session in this city. The complaint is that the Railroad is carrying on coal operations in direct opposition to and violation of a provision of the new Constitution.

THE ADVENTISTS DISAPPOINTED.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 20.—The Adventists in this city privately assembled last night and waited till nearly morning, with their white robes, in readiness for the expected coming of Christ. They finally dispersed quietly.

FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN BROTHERS-IN-LAW.

Bernard Quigly, a 'longshoreman residing on Union street, near Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, was fatally stabbed, at 9 o'clock last evening, by his brother-in-law, John Myers, aged twenty-eight, a fireman on a grain elevator, at the house of the latter, No. 70 Rapelyea street. From statements by Myers and Sergt. Cadden of the Third Precinct Police, it seems that Quigly, who is the husband of Myers' sister, visited the house of his brother-in-law, where both indulged in drinking and became abusive of each other's wives, Quigly saying that Myers' wife was of easy virtue. Myers expostulated with Quigly, who thereupon knocked him down. A struggle then ensued, during which Myers stabbed him in the right side and left shoulder with a large clasp-knife. Myers then took Quigly to Felix Magee's bar-room, corner of Hamilton avenue and Rapelyea street, where he left him, saying that he would go and get a doctor as he had been cut. Quigly soon fell to the floor having fainted through loss of blood. The saloon keeper called Officer Keenan of the Third Precinct, and the man was removed to the Long Island College Hospital, where at midnight he was pronounced dying by the surgeons in charge. Myers was found by Officer Keenan hiding in a yard in Cole street, and was locked up in the Butler Street Station-house. Thomas Gill, who saw the stabbing, was also arrested, and detained as a witness.

THE CHATHAM STREET SHOOTING CASE.

Coroner Woltman yesterday evening was summoned to Bellevue Hospital to take the ante-mortem statement of Lizzie Liddenward, of No. 40 City Hall place, who was shot and fatally wounded by Jacob Standerman, her lover, at the corner of Chatham and Baxter streets, on Monday evening. In response to the questions of the Coroner, the young girl stated that she had been engaged to be married to Standerman, and that she had refused to accept him. A verdict was rendered against Standerman, who is held to await the result of the girl's injuries.

THE MAN WHO WANTED INFORMATION.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Yesterday noon, while all the people around the office except the "head reporter" were at dinner, the smell of smoke suddenly became apparent, and a fat man, smoking a big pipe, came toiling up stairs. When he had recovered his breath and taken a seat he inquired:

"Is der big editor what knows everydings in?"

"No—gone to dinner," was the reply.

"Und he shall come back purty soon?"

"In about two hours."

"I can't wait so quick as dot; I haf to go to a funeral."

"Did you want anything?"

"Yes, I wants to know somedings about dot Peecher scandal. You zee, one day about dree months ago a fellow comes mit my zaloon and he says: 'Did you hear noddings about Mr. Peecher?' und I say nix, und he say Mr. Peecher shtole corn."

"Yes."

"Und der next day when I went home my wife says: 'Did you hear noddings about Mr. Peecher?' Und she said Mr. Peecher shtole a dog."

"Yes."

"Und when I was in der street gar a man says: 'Hello, Mr. Ritterman, what you dinks about Mr. Peecher?' Und I says no man can be a goot man who vill shteal a dog. Und den everybody laughs und winks, und I don't know about it."

"Yes."

"Und when I was in der Zity Hall a man shtrikes me on der pack, und zays: 'Hello, old freut, is Mr. Peecher guilty?' Und I said I dunno, und he said Mr. Peecher hiret a man to blow up a schurch mit a barrel of bowder."

"Yes."

"Und den vhen I vas in Dearborn a man looks bretty sharp at me und says: 'You lif in Dadroit don't you?' Und I said I lif in Dadroit. Und he zays: 'What is your shudgment on dot Peecher pisiness?' Und I said noddings. Und he said Mr. Peecher had a fight mit a zircus man."

"Yes."

"Und when my 'pig poy come home from Doledo he say: 'Fadder, what you dinks about dot Mr. Peecher?' Und I says I dunno, Hans. Und he says Mr. Peecher got some gloze und shumped der dailor's bill."

"Yes."

"Und when I goes home or in der street gar, or mit my zaloon, or in der bost-office, somebody say somedings about dot Peecher pisiness, and I dunno. Who is dot Mr. Peecher? Where he lif?"

"He is a great preacher, and he lives in Brooklyn."

"Zo? Und what he do?"

"He got one of those tobacco boxes with a needle in the cover, and carried it around in his pocket. When a man tried to open it the needle went into his thumb about twenty-five feet."

"Is dot bossible?"

"Yes, and he had his vest pocket made so deep that a cigar would go clear out of sight, and he kept it full and deceived the public."

"My zoul! but is dot zo?"

"Yes, and he keeps an old wild-cat bill in his wallet to lend out when a man wants to secure the loan of a dollar for a few minutes."

"Vell I deglares! Ven a breacher shall do like dot we shall wonder vat next. Zo dot is der Peecher pisiness, eh? Vell, vell."

THE RAPID TRANSIT FUND.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE NINETEENTH WARD ASSOCIATION—A WARM DISCUSSION EXCITED AND THE DOCUMENT RETURNED TO THE SENDERS—A WORD OR TWO FOR MR. COHEN—NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS—MANIFEST DETERMINATION TO KEEP THE SCHEME OUT OF SPECULATORS' HANDS.

The adjourned meeting of the New-York Rapid Transit Association was held yesterday at the rooms of the Board of Fire Insurance Brokers, No. 162 Broadway, for the purpose of electing Directors. Mr. Charles Butler was called to the chair. A communication from the Nineteenth Ward Rapid Transit Association was handed in and read by the Secretary. It contained a copy of the resolutions adopted by the association on Saturday night, to the effect that the thirty-three subscribers to the New-York rapid transit deferred capital stock should increase their subscriptions, and bind themselves to raise the amount of $5,000 each in addition to their former subscriptions; and, also, that until the sum of $3,000,000 was obtained in subscriptions, and ten per cent of that amount paid up, no election for the Directors of the association should take place. In the communication accompanying the resolutions a strong protest was made against the election of the Board of Directors as proposed by the New-York Rapid Transit Association, and it was stated that the subscribers in the Nineteenth Ward were willing to raise their subscriptions to $500,000 if they were allowed to have a voice in selecting the Directors.

It was claimed in the communication that several of the sums mentioned by the New-York Rapid Transit Association as bona fide subscriptions were not authorized, but that the names were put down for the purpose of encouraging others to subscribe; also that there was an attempt made to place the rapid transit movement under the control of other organizations. A lengthy discussion followed.

Mr. Roosevelt moved that the resolutions be referred to a committee of three, authorized to confer with the Nineteenth Ward Association, in order to promote unity of action between the two bodies. He knew that there was no intention on their part to further the interests of any organization which could prove detrimental to the object they sought.

Mr. Morrell seconded the resolution, and in doing so took occasion to say that the papers referred to were doubtless inspired by Mr. Cohen, who, he said, had ignored their meetings for three weeks, and pronounced them a failure, but afterward, finding that such was not the fact, was present at their last meeting. Mr. Cohen wanted to be Vice President, and had his name on the list for this office. He had nothing to say against him, because he believed he worked earnestly in the cause, but, for his own part, he had found it a difficult work to put off the election of a Board of Directors until such names should be brought to the front as would command respect before the public. One of the greatest difficulties in the way of obtaining subscriptions up to the present had been to satisfy subscribers as to the position and character of the men who were to take charge of the fund.

He desired to say that in the list of names submitted to them for election some of the gentlemen mentioned were willing to resign in favor of better men. He desired to resign in favor of William E. Dodge. He held in his hand about $130,000 in proxies, and when Mr. Cohen undertook to throw doubt upon the genuineness of his subscription list he thought it was very wrong.

A member of the association said he thought too much importance was given to the papers submitted by the Nineteenth Ward Association, inasmuch as they represented the views of Mr. Cohen individually. He thought they should not be received.

Mr. Jerome J. Collins, Secretary of the Nineteenth Ward Association, rose to a point of order, and said that the papers were from the association and not from Mr. Cohen.

Chairman—I think the papers should be received.

Mr. James M. Drake—We should not receive those papers. They impugn the motives of the gentlemen who have taken part in this movement, and I think the character of these gentlemen is too well understood to allow us to receive such documents.

Mr. Collins said that a great many persons in the Nineteenth Ward took an interest in the rapid-transit movement, and they were ready to increase their subscriptions to the amount of $500,000. But the principal difficulty arose from the fact that Mr. Morrell presented a list of subscriptions which, though for large amounts, were not all genuine. In glancing over that list a certain person appeared as subscribing $10,000, and the question was raised as to whether the man intended to pay it, upon which Mr. Morrell laughed and said his name was put down as a matter of form.

Mr. Morrell—I beg your pardon; I did not say that.

Mr. Collins continued his remarks, criticising Mr. Morrell, and saying that there was no necessity for a Board of Directors at present. When the money had been paid in, it would then be time enough to elect directors.

Mr. Morrell explained that the gentleman referred to by Mr. Collins had put down his name for $10,000, and he had no reason to suppose that he was not able to pay it, as he represented the wealthiest Congressional district in the City.

After further statements by Mr. Collins, and denials by Mr. Morrell, Mr. Drake said: I submit that the words in this resolution are an insult to the gentlemen of this association. [Reading from the preamble.] "They claim also that an attempt is being made in the interests of certain organizations to obtain control of the movement in favor of rapid transit in order to carry out their own plans, and also that a large number of the subscriptions paraded before the public are not genuine." I submit whether we ought to admit expressions of this kind to go into the public press. These gentlemen undertook to doubt their integrity, and I, as one who has had something to say in regard to this movement, feel that my own character and the character of too many gentlemen of high respectability are involved, to permit ourselves to be trifled with in this manner. As I said before, this gentleman, Mr. Cohen, has been the inspirer, if not the writer, of these papers, and he has given us more trouble than any other man. From the first, rapid transit has been the child of sorrow, and its peculiar sorrow has been Mr. Jacob Cohen; and if he is going to continue in this organization, I think it will be a child of sorrow to the end. The sooner we get rid of him the better. I think it is time for us to let Mr. Cohen know that we do not propose to have ourselves called thieves and blackguards.

Mr. Fuller said that when the communication was presented he was in favor of receiving it, because he did not know it contained the remarks alluded to. He then moved that it be returned to the Nineteenth Ward Association, with a letter from the Secretary, stating that they were ready to receive any respectful communication from them in favor of rapid transit.

The motion having been seconded, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ackerman then moved that they proceed to the election of Directors of the association, and on the motion of Mr. Drake, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Cammann were appointed tellers.

Mr. Fuller hoped that every member would exercise discretion, and allow no name to pass on the list submitted, that did not meet his full approval, as some of the names might perhaps be better supplied by others. It was then announced that since the last meeting the following subscribers had been added to the list: Theo. Roosevelt & Son, $10,000; Adam Iselin & Co., $10,000; Benjamin T. Babbit, $10,000; William E. Dodge, $10,000.

The ballot was then taken on the following list of names submitted to the Board of Directors:

Horace B. Claflin,
Hiram W. Sibley,
John H. Sherwood,
Alonzo B. Cornell,
James E. Kelley,
Christopher Meyer,
John B. Cornell,
Philip Van Volkenburg,
William H. Lee,
George H. Bissell,
George W. Carleton,
Griffith Rowe,
Lewis J. Phillips,
Lewis G. Morris,
Charles F. Livermore,
James H. Drake,
John H. Cheever,
Edmund A. Smith,
Aaron Raymond,
Charles Butler,
Nathaniel P. Bailey,
William H. Morrell,
Hermann H. Cammann,
Charles H. Roosevelt,
B. L. Ackerman,
William E. Dodge.

Mr. Morrell voted by proxy as the representative of subscriptions to the amount of $120,000. While the tellers were counting the votes, Mr. Morrell moved to appoint the following gentlemen, who were heavy property owners, although not subscribers, as a committee of seven to be consulted by the Board of Directors before taking any final action: E. D. Morgan, John A. Dix, John Jacob Astor, Royal Phelps, Peter Cooper, William E. Dodge, and James M. Brown. These, he said, were gentlemen who could pay down $100,000 each when they came to close up their subscription list if they approved of the matter, and the influence of their names would be very beneficial to the association. In reply to the question as to whether these gentlemen would act, he said he consulted five out of the number who were willing to do so.

Mr. Kemp said they should be very careful before they selected those gentlemen. They had real estate interests in the City, and it seemed to him they should exercise great caution before passing any such resolution. He thought the only advisory board needed would be a board of engineers. He should, therefore, oppose the appointment of any such board.

Mr. Drake was in favor of the motion, believing that their names would have great influence in procuring subscriptions. Mr. Root and Mr. Havens thought that as they had the good-will of these gentlemen there was no necessity for appointing them on a committee. On the motion of Mr. Drake the resolution was subsequently laid on the table.

The vote was then announced, when it appeared that all the gentlemen named on the list received nearly the same number of votes—2,460—being the number represented according to the subscription lists. James E. Kelley received only 460 and William E. Dodge 330.

The Chairman then said he supposed it would be competent for them to declare that those were elected who had received a majority of all the votes cast.

Mr. Root said that to attempt to restrict the vote already cast seemed to him to be very inconsistent.

Mr. Morrell said if Mr. Kelley was not elected it was not their fault. They had no evidence before the meeting that he had subscribed a dollar, and he would therefore nominate Hon. William E. Dodge to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Root—I object to that way of putting down any one in this association. I simply make it a point that the election has been held, and that you have elected twenty-five men. There is nothing in the heading of the subscription lists to make this election different from any other election, but simply respecting the fund as to how it shall be distributed or called in. It has nothing to do with the election whatever. Mr. Kelley took the subscription list and has been getting subscribers, and perhaps has got a large number. He has gone up to his place at Croton Falls, and he knows nothing about this meeting being held.

Mr. Drake referred to article 4 of the Constitution to show that there was nothing in it to prevent the election as it then stood from being valid.

Chairman—In order to meet that difficulty I suggest that before the result of the election is declared it would be competent for the association to declare those who had received a majority of the votes cast duly elected. The present board is merely a preliminary one, and when you shall have completed the subscriptions you will come to take responsible action. The board now elected is merely to facilitate the working of the association in its present condition.

Motion was then made to adjourn until Mr. Kelley could be produced. Mr. Root thought this would be just, as he knew that Mr. Kelley had signed the list and was willing to pay his subscription if the conditions were complied with. Mr. Morrell wished it to be recorded that he cast 1,200 votes against Mr. Kelley, and after some further discussion, it was unanimously agreed that, in accordance with the Chairman's suggestion, those only who had received a majority of the votes cast should be declared elected.

The Chairman then announced that this left one vacancy in the board and the meeting then adjourned.

THE NEW HOTEL AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Palace Hotel, at San Francisco, which will soon be opened by Mr. Warren Leland, will be, perhaps the most complete in the world. It has more than 750 private rooms, mostly twenty feet square, half of them with bay windows and bath-rooms. The public rooms have an aggregate of over 500 feet in length, with a general width of fifty-five feet. It has, also, inner court-yards covered with glass roofs, with carriage entrances, promenades, fountains, statuary, music pavilion and a band, five elevators, seven stairways, and everything else to correspond. All the china, glass, and plated-ware for the dining-rooms will be made to order from designs made for the hotel, and enormous quantities of each will be required. Of plated-ware alone, 1,300 pieces will be needed, and these will all be made to order by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, of Providence, R. I., at an expense of $54,000. The set will be of the best quality of electro-plate made by this company, which differs from the ordinary britannia plated-ware generally used in the hotels, the articles being made of nickel and coated with a heavy electro deposit of pure silver, which will last for generations, undistinguishable from solid silver, except by assay. A new and very elegant pattern, called the "Palace," has been designed for this magnificent set of plate by the Gorham Company, and work on it will at once be begun, and the job will occupy all their spare force at their works at Providence for about three months.

A "STEERER" SENT TO STATE PRISON.

On the 6th of April, as Mr. Charles M. Marvin, of Belmont, Allegheny County, N. Y., was leaving the Cosmopolitan Hotel, of which he was a guest, he was accosted by a highly respectable looking man named Frank Backus, one of the class of nuisances known as gambling-house "steerers." Backus ingratiated himself into the confidence of the gentleman from Allegheny County, and succeeded in inducing him to visit the gambling-house No. 79 Fourth avenue. Mr. Marvin fell into the trap, speedily lost $125, and had Backus arrested. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, when the case was called by District Attorney Nolan, Backus pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for one year.

CENTENNIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following is a list of the States, with the amount appropriated by each towards the Centennial Exhibition: Arizona, $5,000; Arkansas, $5,000; Delaware, $10,000; Colorado, $4,000; Illinois, $1,000; Indiana, $5,000; Kansas, $5,000; Minnesota, $500; Montana, $5,000; New Jersey, $10,000; Ohio, $13,000; Wisconsin, $3,000; Nevada, $20,000.

NOW IS THE TIME.—It is always the right time to do a good act, and every man with a family should regard himself short of his duty until his home is endowed with a WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Let it be understood that this admirable machine captured the Prize Medal and Diploma of Honor at the Vienna Exposition in 1873, and has everywhere demonstrated its superiority over all other machines. It is sold on easy monthly payments at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Fourth street, Brooklyn; No. 4 Newark avenue, Jersey City; No. 764 Eighth avenue, and at Macy's, New-York. This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

PLEURISY PAINS, and all asthmatic and bronchial affections, are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

ORIGINAL POEMS, by WHITTIER, HOLMES, and others.

CONCLUSION OF DR. BLACK'S NEW STORY.

OHIO POLITICS; THE CANDIDATES.

OUR IMPORT TRADE; WHAT WE PAY FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

SOME FACTS ABOUT OUR TEXAN FRONTIER.

CONDITION OF THE IRON TRADE.

THE POTATO CROP; BEST SOIL FOR POTATOES.

OUR WESTERN GRASSES; CORN-MEAL FOR COWS.

NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

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The Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years, with the greatest success. Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England. Wholesale Agents, H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, Ask your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads or fleshworms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the Great Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your Dyeing and Cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island. Offices: 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; 165 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

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For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

Baby Carriage—The Novelty.

Send stamp for Circular to L. P. TIBBALS' toy store, 820 Broadway, third door below 12th st. Repairing done.

Trees and Shrubs.—R. B. PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer these, both Deciduous and Evergreen, in great variety. Catalogues free.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Patent Appliances. For description, &c., address SIMPSON & CO., Box No. 5,076, New-York.

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Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

Trees and Plants.—S. B. PARSONS & SONS, near Kissena Station, Flushing, N. Y.

MARRIED.

DE STUERS—CAREY.—On Tuesday, 25th April, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, ALPHONSE DE STUERS, Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands, to MARGARET LAURA, daughter of John and Alida Carey, and granddaughter of William B. Astor, Esq.

KIP—HARRIS.—At St. Thomas' Church, on April 20, by the Rector, Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., KITTIE E., daughter of Mr. John R. Harris, to WILLIAM W. KIP.

KEARNEY—DUGANNE.—On Monday, April 19, 1875, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Father Dunphy, of St. Joseph's, THOMAS J. KEARNEY to M. JOSEPHINE DUGANNE, all of this City.

THOMAS—HILL.—On Wednesday, April 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Bishop Simpson, JOSEPH B. THOMAS, Jr., of Boston, Mass., to ANNIE M., daughter of E. Hill, Esq., of South Norwalk, Conn.

DIED.

AITKIN.—On Tuesday, April 20, SUSIE, wife of Samuel S. Aitkin, and daughter of the late Wm. Harrison.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 319 West 22d st., on Thursday, April 22, at 11 A. M.

ARNOLD.—April 20, PAULINE, wife of Richard Arnold, in the 39th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

ASHLEY.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Saturday, April 17, EMILY FRANCES, wife of Clarence Ashley, and daughter of the late Egbert N. Fairchild, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

BELL.—On Tuesday, April 20, Gen. JOHN H. BELL, aged 36, of consumption.

Funeral services at the New-Jerusalem Church, 35th st., between Park and 4th avs., Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. His relatives and friends are invited to attend.

DUNNELL.—On the 19th inst., at All Saints' Rectory, HARRIET HARTLAND, only daughter of Rev. Wm. N. and Harriet Hartland Dunnell, aged 16 years, 6 months, and 8 days.

Funeral service at All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammell sts., on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DONALD.—On Monday, WILLIAM BONNAR, infant son of Peter and Anna J. E. Donald, aged 8 months and 15 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 39 West 46th st.

HALEY.—At San Francisco, Cal., April 8, Mrs. SARAH A. HALEY, widow of the late Thomas Haley, of this City.

The friends of the family and the friends of her son, Rev. Charles T. Haley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 2 P. M., at the Roseville Avenue Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J. Trains leave foot of Barclay st. for Roseville at 1 P. M.

HAVILAND.—At Kingston, N. J., on First day, 18th inst., JULIA WILLETS, daughter of William C. and Mary E. Haviland, aged 10 years, 7 months, and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Purchase Meeting-house, on Fourth day, 21st inst., at 2:30 P. M.

HODGMAN.—On Tuesday, April 20, MARTHA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Dr. Abbott and Martha E. Hodgman, aged 15 years, 2 months, and 11 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOUTREL.—On Tuesday morning, the 20th inst., of scarlet fever, LOUIS LOUTREL, youngest son of Louis and Issable Loutrel, and grandson of Louis S. Loutrel.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 141 West 10th st., on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MABBETT.—On Sunday, 18th inst., HENRY J. MABBETT, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 462 Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 21st, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Astoria, Long Island, for interment.

MORSE.—At Westfield, N. J., April 19, 1875, CHAUNCEY MORSE, aged 81 years and 9 months.

Funeral Thursday, April 22, 1875, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Carriages meet 10:30 train from New-York, via New-Jersey Central Railroad.

PRYER.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday, April 18, JOHN PRYER, formerly of this City, aged 73 years.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his son, Dr. Wm. C. Pryer, at New-Rochelle, on Thursday, April 22, at 11:30 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:10 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Rochelle station.

PATERSON.—In Paris, April 20, 1875, LILLIAS, widow of the late Wm. Paterson, of Newark, N. J.

SHIPLEY.—On Tuesday, at the residence of his brother-in-law, W. J. Pollock, No. 4 West 27th st., EDDY SHIPLEY, only son of the late Robert and Margaret E. Shipley, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison av. and 35th st., on Friday, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood. Members of Company C, Seventh Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

SMALL.—On Tuesday, April 20, ANNIE MARIA SMALL, aged 22 years.

Funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Madison av. and 42d st., on Thursday, April 22, at 11 A. M.

TREMEARNE.—FANNIE T. TREMEARNE, at Bergen, N. J., April 19, daughter of John B. Wood, Esq., of Brooklyn, and wife of Thomas Tremearne, Jr.

Funeral on Thursday, April 22, at 10 A. M., at the residence of Mr. Thomas Tremearne, Bergen, N. J., corner Summit av. and Vroom st.

WOOD.—At Huntington, Long Island, on the morning of the 19th inst., HENRY SCUDDER WOOD, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral at the residence of his father, William W. Wood, Esq., at Huntington, on Thursday, 22d inst., at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Huntington Station upon the arrival of the Long Island Railroad train leaving Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., and leaving Huntington to return at 4 P. M.

HARLEM LODGE, No. 457, F. AND A. M.—Brethren are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge-room, 130th st. and 3d av., on Wednesday next, April 21, at 12:15 P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother JOHN S. POOLE.

F. A. PHILLIPS, Master.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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In preparation.

WILSON'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY, VOL. XXVIII.

Canvass to Commence May 1.

TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY, VOL. LXXXIX. All agents are invariably provided with PROPER CREDENTIALS, signed by JOHN F. TROW, and bearing the CORPORATE SEAL of the company, specifying the nature and extent of their powers, and to which a reference should always be made.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, April 24, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5, 6, and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On THURSDAY, continuation of the sale of household furniture from storage warehouse; also a fine assortment of office desks, railings, safes, &c.

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POLITICAL.

LINCOLN CLUB, SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The members of this club are requested to meet at the club rooms, No. 12 University place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 21, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving Hon. John D. Lawson on his return from Washington.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.

JAMES J. CARROLL, Secretary.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall on THURSDAY, April 22, at 7 P. M., to elect a delegate to the Central Committee in place of James McAfee, resigned. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

GEORGE BLISS, President.

KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat buoyant and unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 04@$1 05; No. 2 Spring, $1, spot; $1 01½, May; $1 03½, June; $1 04½, July; No. 3 Spring, 95c.; Rejected, 90c. Corn buoyant and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 70¼c.@70½c., spot; 73½c., bid May or June. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 59c., spot; 60⅛c., bid May; 60⅞c., bid June. Rye—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, $1 04. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring, cash, nominal; $1 15, April; $1 10, May. Pork dull and declining at $21 70 spot or May; $22 June; $22 30, July. Lard advanced and in fair demand at 15⅝c. spot; $15 65, May; $15 82½@$15 85, June; 16c. July. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand. Whisky buoyant and unsettled, $1 12 bid. Freights unsettled; Corn to Buffalo, 4½c. asked; 4¼c. bid. At the afternoon call of the Board: Wheat higher at $1 01⅞, May; $103⅞, June. Corn, ⅛c. higher. Oats unchanged. Pork, $21 90, May; $22@$22½, June; $22 50, July. Lard, 5c. higher. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 67,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels, Barley, 6,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Petroleum easy at 13⅞c.@14c. for Refined; 9⅞c. for Crude, in bbls.; 6¾c. in bulk. Clover-seed meets a good demand at 11¾c.@12c. for Pennsylvania; 12½c.@13c. for Western. Timothy is worth $2 60; Flax-seed, $1 90. Flour is quiet but firm; sales 900 bbls., including Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, at $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do., at $5 25@$6; high grades, $6 50@$7 50. Rye Flour, $5 25. Wheat dull and unchanged. Rye held at $1 10. Corn inactive; sales of Yellow at 89c. Oats meet a steady demand at 71c.@73c. for White; 69c.@71c. for Mixed. Provisions in steady request; sales Mess Pork at $22@$22 50; Beef Hams, $18@$22 50; Pickled Hams, 12¼c.@12½c.; Lard, 14c.@15¾c. Whisky quoted at $1 14 for Western. Butter unchanged. Cheese steady: New-York Fancy, 16¾c.@17¼c.; Western Fine, 16½c.@16¾c. Eggs firmer and in good demand; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 17c.@17½c.; Western do., 17c.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 30@$1 31; No. 3 do., $1 22; No. 2 Spring, $1. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 72c.@73½c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 62c.@63½c. Barley easier: No. 3 Spring, $1 20@$1 25; No. 2, $1 30@$1 32. Rye firm at $1 06@$1 08 for No. 2. Whisky firm at $1 12. Pork firm; small lots sell at $22 25, but the general price was $22 50. Dry-salted Meats firmer; Shoulders, 8½c., here, 8⅛c. at St. Joseph; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13½c. Lard active and higher, at 15¼c. Live Hogs active and firm; Yorkers, $7@$7 50; Bacon, $7 75@$8; good to extra, $8 25@$8 75. Cattle active and firm; demand exceeds supply; sales of extra native Steers at $6 75; prime, $6 50; fair to good, $5 25@$6; mixed stock, $4 75@$5 50; Texas, $3 75@$4 50. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 57,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,200.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 20.—Receipts—Flour, 6.600 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,250 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 15,500 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged; 430 bbls. sold. Wheat neglected and unsettled; prices entirely nominal. Corn quiet and a shade stronger in consequence of scarceness; sales of 10 cars new at 83c.@83¼c., and 83½c. on the track. Oats retailing at 70c. in store. Barley scarce and firm; sales of 3,000 bushels Canada on private terms, and 4 cars Canada at $1 38½c., in store. Rye scarce; none here. Seeds fairly active at $2 60@$3 for Timothy, $8 for medium Clover, $9 for large Clover. Pork firm and quiet at $22 75 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet and steady at 16c. Highwines nominal.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 20.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 29@$1 32; Maryland Amber, $1 40; other grades unchanged. Corn quiet; Southern White, 88c.@89c.; Southern Yellow, 87c.@88c.; Western Mixed, 87½c.; Oats quiet, unchanged. Rye firm, unchanged. Hay dull, unchanged. Provisions strong, quiet; high prices restrict transactions. Pork steady at $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. for car-loads, loose; Jobbing, packed, 9¼c.@12½c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c. Hams, 15c.@15½c. Lard steady; Refined, 16c.@16¼c. Butter—New fairly active; choice to extra fine, 26c.@29c.; good to prime, 23c.@25c.; old dull, nominal. Petroleum dull at 6¾c.@6⅞c. Coffee strong, unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 14@$1 15.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 05¼; No. 2, $1 01; May, $1 00¾; June, $1 02¾. Oats very dull and lower; No. 2 fresh, store, 60c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed in store, 72c.; New do., 71½c. Rye nominally firm; No. 1 in store, $1 15. Barley dull and declining; neglected; No. 2 Spring, $1 16; No. 3 do., $1 10. Provisions dull and nominally easier; Mess Pork, $21 75, cash; Sweet-pickled Hams, 11c.@12c. Dry-salted Meats strong; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Middles, 11c.@12c., loose. Prime Lard—Steam, 15⅝c.; Kettle, 15¾c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 73,000 bushels.

BOSTON, April 20.—Flour steady and prices well sustained; sales Western Superfine at $4 50@$4 75; Common extras, $5 25@$5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 75@$6 50;* White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6@$6 75; Illinois, $6 25@$7 25; St. Louis, $6 25@$8; Southern Flour firm at $5 25@$8 for Common Extras and Choice Family; Fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50. Corn quiet at 93c.@95c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 72c.@76c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 05@$1 10. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $27@$30. Receipts—Flour, 9,484 bbls.; Corn, 11,834 bushels; Wheat, 23,322 bushels; Oats, 13,600 bushels; Shorts, 2,828 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Wool steady and in fair demand; fine grades firmer; Tub-washed in improved demand and higher; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above 55c.; X 55c.; medium, 56c.@57½c.; coarse, 50c.@52½c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 49c.@52c.; medium, 55c.@56c.; coarse, 50c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@67½c.; Combing, unwashed, 45c.@46c.; Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; fine, unwashed, 35c.@37c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 41c.@44c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 46c.@50c.; No. 1 and super pulled, 44c.@49c.; Texas, fine and medium, 28c.@35c.; Texas, coarse, 21c.@24c.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—Flour quiet but firm; Superfine, $4@$4 25; Fancy, $5 75@$6 25. Wheat firm; Red, $1 05; Amber and White, $1 10. Corn firm at 74c.@75c. Oats firm at 68c.@70c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions steady, firm. Pork nominally, $22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 87½@$12 95; Clear Sides, $13 25. Hams—Sugar Cured, 13¾c.@14c. Prime Lard—Steam-rendered, 15½c.; Tierce, 16c.@16½c. Whisky, $1 13. Bagging quiet but firm at 13c.@13½c.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 08@$1 10; Amber, $1 15@$1 18; White, $1 15@$1 20. Corn steady; Ear, 69c.@70c.; Shelled, 74c.@75c. Oats steady; Mixed, 60c.@61c.; White, 63c. Rye, $1 07. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8¾c.; held at 8½.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@12½c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¾c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c. Hams—Plain Sugar-cured, 13½c.; canvassed, 14½c. Lard quiet, unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 20.—Flour steady; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter; $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 36; Extra do., $1 40. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley quiet; Canada nominally $1 38@$1 39. Corn-meal, $35 for Bolted, $34 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middling, $28, ⅌ ton.

TOLEDO, April 20.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 22½; Amber Michigan, $1 19¼; May, $1 20½; June, $1 23; July, $1 26; Rejected Red, $1 07. Corn steady; High Mixed, 75c.@75¼c.; May, 75¾c.; June, 76½c.; Low Mixed, 74½c.@74¾c.; no grade, 74c.@74½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Receipts—24,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

DETROIT, April 20.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn in fair demand, firm; No. 1 Mixed, 75½c. Oats in fair demand, firm; No. 1 Mixed, 65c. Clover-seed, $7 40. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—Flour steady. Corn—Stock withdrawn, anticipating higher prices. Oats dull and drooping at 75c. Lard in fair demand, firm; Refined, 16c.@16¾c.; Steam unsalable. Bacon in fair demand, firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 20.—Corn firm at 84c.@88c. Whisky easy at $1 12@$1 15. The market for other articles is unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 61½. Gold, 115.

CLEVELAND, April 20.—Wheat weak, unchanged. Corn heavy, unchanged. Oats unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car lots, 11¼c.; Legal Test, 12¾c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 20.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 35c. Resin quiet at $1 75 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 65 for Hard, $2 55 for Yellow Dip, and $4 32 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 55.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, April 20.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 288 bales; gross, 319 bales; exports coastwise, 1,162 bales; sales, 325 bales; stock, 51,576 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 20.—Cotton quiet; demand fair; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 909 bales; gross, 1,161 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,220 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 150,375 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 20.—Cotton easier, but not notably lower; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 413 bales; sales, 635 bales; stock, 36,227 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 20.—Cotton easy; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 242 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 17,944 bales.

MOBILE, April 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 58 bales; exports coastwise, 82 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 25,851 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,176 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,998 head, or 294 cars, against 251 cars for the same time last week, and 337 cars for the same time last year. The market opened moderately active at ¼c. advance on last week's prices; the stock averaged a superior quality over that of last week; 1,200 head were disposed of; sales 350 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,112, 1,232, and 1,460 lb., at $6 25, $6 65, and $7 50; 300 Ohio Steers, ranging from 770 to 1,240 lb., at $5 25@$6 37½; 150 Michigan Steers, ranging from 718 to 1,460 lb., at $4 75@$6 12½; 125 Missouri Steers, averaging 1,340 lb., at $6 85; 100 still Bulls, ranging from 984 to 1,356 lb., at $4 70@$5 87½; 64 Indiana, averaging 1,284 lb., at $6 65; 5 Stockers, averaging 918 lb., at $5 12½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,000 head, against 7,600 same time last week, 5,000 same time last year; market opened fairly active, strong, ⅛c. advance on last week's prices; sales comprised 1,900 head, leaving 3 cars fair quality Sheep unsold; sales 435 Ohio wool, ranging from 89 to 96 lb., at $6 50@$7; 378 Ohio clipped, ranging from 106 to 109 lb., at $5 60@$5 75; 390 Michigan wool, ranging from 100 to 115 lb., at $7@$7 75; 295 Michigan clipped, ranging from 80 to 97 lb., at $5 18¾@$7; 61 Illinois wool, averaging 93 lb., at $6 50; 361 Michigan Lambs, averaging 77 lb., at $7 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,950 head, against 5,500 head same time last week, 10,000 head same time last year. Market for the week thus far has dragged, supply being in excess of demand at the prices asked; sales for the week, 1,300 head, majority disposed of to local trade, 8 cars remaining unsold, comprising light stock Pigs and Yorkers; no heavy Hogs remaining unsold Yorkers, $7 75@$8; heavy Hogs, $8 50.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 833 head; demand for Cattle active, and market very firm at last week's prices. Sales—Choice, $11; extra, $10@$10 75; first quality, $8 50@$9 50; second quality, $6 50@$8; third quality, $5 50@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,765 head; Northern and State Sheep come in freely in consequence of the improved market last week. In to-day's market prices declined nearly ½c.; sales in lots, $3 50@$4 25 each; extra, $4 50@$7 50; fancy Lambs, 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Cattle very strong and active under favorable Eastern advices; receipts 4,000 head; fat shipping Steers, $5 50@$6; extra do., $6@$6 75; choice $6@$6 45; butchers', $4@$5 75; shipments, 4,000 head. Live Hogs active, steady, and firm; receipts, 12,000 head; light, $7 50@$8; heavy, $7 75@$8 75; shipments, 8,500. Sheep steady and unchanged; receipts, 2,000 head.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20.—Printing Cloths higher; best Standard and Extra, 64x64.5, 5⅞c.@6c., with more active inquiry.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 20—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾@93⅞; for the account, 93⅞. Erie Railway shares, 27¾; do. preferred, 38.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 27¾@28.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 97½c.

LIVERPOOL, April 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive easier. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 104,000 quarters, including 100,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat 9s.@9s. 4d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 8s. 4d.@8s. 10d. ⅌ cental for Red Western Spring. Corn, 34s. 3d.@34s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 68s. ⅌ cwt. Bacon, 51s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles; 53s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,300 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8⅛d. Trade report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Produce—Tallow, 42s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, April 20.—Tallow, 44s.@44s 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, April 20, Evening.—Linseed Oil 25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, April 20.—Spanish Gold, 223@224; American, 229@230. Exchange quiet: on the United States 60 days, currency, 91@93 premium; short sight, 96@98 premium; 60 days' Gold, 120@121 premium; on London, 149@151 premium. Sugar firmer: No. 12 Dutch Standard, 16¼@16½ reals ⅌ arroba; in gold, 7@7¼ reals.

TOBACCO IN VIRGINIA.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from Danville, Va., under date of April 16, says: "Planters and buyers talk much about the tobacco figures just now. The number of pounds sold for six months from the 1st of October, 1873, was 4,210,311; for six months from 1st of October, 1874, 7,186,888; excess in favor of last six months, 2,196,577 pounds. The amount of the sales for six months from 1st of October, 1873, was $414,701 72; for six months from 1st of October, 1874, $1,526,050 51; excess in favor of the last six months, $1,111,349. The average price per hundred pounds for six months from 1st of October, 1873, was $9 85; for six months from 1st of October, 1874, $21 09. The average price for the whole year, beginning 1st of October, 1872, was $11 64; the average for the year beginning 1st of October, 1873, was $13 46. The question is often asked, How much more tobacco is coming? The estimates in answer are various. I may say this much as to the quantity already marketed—that although it is greatly larger than the quantity marketed in the same period of any previous tobacco year, it is still less than one-half of the amount sold here in the last tobacco year by 2,000,000 pounds. The receipts have been larger, not perhaps because the crop was larger than any one supposed, but because of the necessities of the people, the high prices paid, and because Danville is drawing from a larger section of country than ever before, there having been a very large increase, especially in the receipts by the railroads. The remark is sometimes jocularly made that "high prices find much tobacco," but the estimate generally agreed upon is that the crop of last year in Virginia and North Carolina was about sixty-five per cent. of an average crop."

EMIGRANTS FROM KANSAS TO CALIFORNIA.

William H. Martin, General Agent of the California Emigrant Union, has recently been traveling in Kansas, and went as far south as Wichita, on the Arkansas River, where he made arrangements for the transportation of about sixty families to California. They have been trading in cattle between Texas and Colorado, and are possessed of considerable means. In addition to those from Wichita, there will be a number from Osage City, Parkersville, and Junction City. Their fare will be about $90. They will have exclusive use of the cars, and travel over the Kansas Pacific, Denver Pacific, and the Pacific Railroads with the first-class trains.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23d st., parties wanting help and help wanting situations, call immediately; English, French, German, Irish, &c.; cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers—those lately landed.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Employment Bureau for males and females, City and country, always on hand; reliable servants for any position. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., upstairs.

ASSISTANT NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; or to care for a baby; is fond of children; City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 176 East 60th st. Ring bell three times.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUAtion in the City as companion to a lady; can give most excellent references. Adress No. 14 Davies place, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A CAPABLE PERSON WOULD LIKE TO take charge of a private house while the family are absent. Call at No. 64 Lexington av.

COLORED SERVANTS OF EVERY CAPACITY at "TITUS'" Agency, (established 1858,) No. 142 Amity st., one door from 6th av.

COMPANION.—BY A LADY THOROUGHLY CONversant with the French language, to travel as companion to a lady; best references exchanged. Address Y. Z., Post Office Box No. 3,909.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY OF CAPAbility and refinement as companion for an aged or invalid lady; best references. Address Miss K. D., Norwalk, Conn.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class chamber-maid, and to do fine washing and ironing; would go as cook in a small private family; has good City reference; would go a short distance in the country if required. Call at No. 235 East 59th st., third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Laundress.—By an excellent American girl; has best City references; understands her business well; could take entire charge of a house; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman who is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; understands getting up salads, &c.; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and assist with waiting, or chamber-work and assist with the care of children. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 208 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson machine; willing to assist with the care of young children. Call at No. 671 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl; understands the American and Wheeler & Wilson Machines; can give good references. Can be seen for one day at No. 152 7th av., corner 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a first-class waitress and very experienced chamber-maid; City or country; has very best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NORTH-GERMAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; City references. Address M. N., No. 256 West 41st st., first floor front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 572 2d av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; a neat hand-sewer and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 137 West 25th st.; ring first bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Irish Catholic woman, with one year's verbal references for competency and neatness; is willing and a good servant; this girl free of charge at the Swedish Servants' office No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber maid and do a little washing; country preferred; good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 214 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and to do fine washing, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family; best City references. Apply at No. 116 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and waitress in a private family; excellent City references from last employer's. Call for two days at No. 229 East 45th st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; has good City reference; is willing and obliging. Address M. M., No. 158 West 18th st., in rear, room No. 2.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LIGHT HOUSE-WORK.—By a German Protestant young girl, who is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron well; is a neat, tidy chamber-maid, and can assist in waiting; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS chamber-maid or parlor-maid; thoroughly understands her business, and has no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 525 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young woman, in a private family, with unquestionable City reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 28 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; is willing and obliging; has best City reference from last place. Call at No. 23 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 235 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a lady for a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at No. 44 East 20th st., (present employer's,) between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan to do chamber-work and assist with washing, or do the house-work of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress or seamstress; is neat and tidy; has best of references. Call at No. 105 West 17th st., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and sewing; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 52 West 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 162 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waiter or will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 339 East 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid; is a very neat sewer; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best City reference. Can be seen at her last employer's. No. 25 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone, in a small private family; good reference. Apply at No. 244 West 30th st., in the fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 307 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call or address No. 448 7th av.; ring twice.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washer; best City references. Call at No. 62 East 41st st., near Park av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, FOURteen years of age, to do chamber-work and assist in waiting, or care children and make herself useful; best City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; the best City reference. Call at No. 300 East 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; would go to the country; has best City reference from last place. Call at No. 322 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, or will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND ASSIST WITH THE children, or would take the entire charge of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; good City reference. Call at No. 490 6th av., third floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' good City reference from last place. Call at 210 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS first-class chamber-maid; best of City reference. Call at No. 315 East 32d st., one flight, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do chamber-work and assist with the washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 4 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class chamber-maid in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 796 6th av., corner 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; good City reference. Apply at No. 540 3d av., corner 36th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO PROTESTANTS together; one as first-class cook and dairy-woman, the other as waitress or chamber-maid, or would assist with the sewing or washing; City or country; satisfactory references. Address Advertiser Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS together in a private family; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other to do up-stairs work and waiting; are willing and obliging; best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; prefer to live together in a small private family; are both willing and obliging and have best of reference from last place. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, NEAT, TIDY young English woman; she is a thorough cook; meats, games, soups; can get up nice side dishes; excellent baker; very best City testimonials for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women in a private family; one as cook; Protestant; understands meats, game, bread, pastry; other as chamber-maid or waitress; five years' reference from last place; no washing. Call at No. 419½ 6th av.; ring top bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT and tidy young woman; would like a place in City or country; can do good family cooking; also bread and biscuit; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, HIGHLY repectable and a thorough cook, for meats, game, fowls, fish, soups, pastries, &c; can get up nice side dishes; excellent bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, kind, obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; ONE AS cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both prefer to go together in a small private family; willing and obliging; best City references; leaving present employer on account of breaking up housekeeping. Call at 263 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ALL kinds of cooking, baking, soups, meat, game, boning, larding, all kinds of desserts, ice creams, jellies, &c.; is highly respectable, and has several years' reference from each family. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG girls, sisters; one as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understand their business, and have five years' reference from last place; City reference. Call at No. 141 West 28th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 608 2d av., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; IS AN EXcellent cook; can make all kinds of desserts and soups; is a good baker; willing to assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 119 West 19th st., basement.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly, and has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young German woman; is a good family cook, and superior laundress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one is a competent cook, and the other is a first-class waitress; both have the best of English and this City reference. Call at No. 85 6th av., second floor.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTant young woman; good references; for general house-work or cook; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference given from her last place. Call or address No. 259 West 35th st., bakery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan, as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City references. Can be seen till suited at No. 911 6th av., between 51st and 52d sts.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking and baking, and will help with the washing if required; best of references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, or would do the washing and ironing of a small family staying in the City; best City reference. Call at 247 West 31st st., front basement.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG girls, together; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 307 East 60th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FRENCH COOK; WELL recommended. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 East 15th st., for two days, from 10 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK HAVING A THOROUGH knowledge of her business in all particulars; no objection to country. Call at No. 207 West 26th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILLING AND OBLIGing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.; ring third bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IN A private family to cook, wash, and iron; good City reference from last place; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 318 East 33d st., third floor room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS plain cook, and assist with washing and ironing; four years reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook and excellent baker; no objection to a large family; City or country; five years' references. Call at No. 315 West 44th st., near 8th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, or cook, washer, and ironer best City reference. Can be seen at No. 105 West 17th st., near 6th av., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A GENtleman's family, as first-class cook; the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 334 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS GOOD cook, excellent washer and ironer, in a small private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 455 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family going to the country for the Summer months; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 39th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A GOOD cook, in a private family; has the best of City reference, and can be seen at her last employer's. Call at No. 50 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, WILLING TO ASSIST with the washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 238 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIVATE family as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or as laundress; City reference. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK IN a private family; no objection to City or country; good City reference. Address Good Cook, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTestant girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 1,292 3d av., over fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, willing to assist with the washing and ironing; City reference from last place. Call at No. 415 East 18th st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WHO THORoughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 251 West 50th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, or as cook, washer, and ironer, in a small private family; ten years' good reference. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th st., near 7th av., in the dressmaker's.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 112 West 15th st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS COOK, and to assist with the washing if required; good City reference. Call at No. 742 3d av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PERSON (Presbyterian) as good cook. Apply at No. 85 or 89 Christopher st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 331 West 2[illegible]th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER WHO thoroughly understands cutting, fitting, and designing, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; understands different machines; does cutting and fitting at her own residence, at reasonable terms. Call or address all the week, No. 63 West 24th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker in a first-class family; understands all kinds of family sewing; has a good knowledge of hair-dressing; first-class reference will be given. Apply at No. 243 East 28th st., first floor.

GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German girl, with the best of reference; speaks French and English; is a good sewer on fine garments; take care of children or lady's maid. Address No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do general house-work in a small private family; City or country; is willing and obliging; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 406 West 42d st., top floor, front room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMan; strong, obliging; knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good references; willing to take general work. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDE GIRL OF TWENty; brought up to do neat general house-work; in City or country; or chamber-work and washing, in which she has the best experience. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMan, to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at No. 223 West 35th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work in a small private family; five years' City references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL LATELY LANDED to do general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 1,168 2d av., in the bakery.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN of middle age as house-keeper, take the care of a child or invalid lady; is willing to make herself useful; a home desired; good reference. Address M. T., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER—WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands her business; is not afraid to take any responsibility; either City or country; triflers will not be noticed. Address J. F. K., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A REFINED WIDOW, speaking French, German, and English, and also playing the piano, as house-keeper or lady's companion. Address Lady, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman woman as housekeeper in a family where there are other servants kept; best City reference. Call or address No. 106 Spring st., corner of Mercer st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDish girl as kitchen-maid; two years' first-class references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID, CHAMBER-MAID AND Seamstress, or Nurse and Seamstress.—By a highly respectable young woman; good chamber-maid and seamstress, dresses hair, thoroughly operates, competent nurse for young and growing children; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman who has had good experience both here and in Europe; is a good hair-dresser and a neat seamstress; will travel or go in the country; has first-class recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT maid, who has good references; can cut and fit; would not object to assist in the care of children; prefers to travel. Call at or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, Jacquin's French and German Bureau.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as lady's maid, dresses hair; is a first-class seamstress, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has her own if required; no objection to travel; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 332 West 26th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH PERson, with good reference, as lady's maid and seamstress; is willing to travel; understands her business well. Call for two days at No. 153 East 47th st.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; would be willing to travel; best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut, fit and sew on W. & W.'s machine; also does hair-dressing; three years' references from last place. Call on or address Swedish, No. 237 West 33d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE girl as lady's maid; is an excellent seamstress; understands hair-dressing, and operates on machine; would take care of a grown child; very best City reference. Call at No. 316 East 41st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS lady's maid; thoroughly understands her duties; would like to travel. Call at No. 379 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT BERMUDA woman as first-class laundress; understands fluting, polishing, laces, &c.; understands her business thoroughly; would assist with up-stairs work; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED, REliable young woman, who is a good family laundress in every respect; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in best style; no objection to go with a family to the country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE, COMPETENT young woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fine fluting, puffing, and polishing, or as good thorough cook; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation in private family; can do all kinds of ladies' finery, and can give best City and country reference. Call for two days at No. 265 1st av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine laundry work, French fluting, &c.; is very neat and tidy; has one year's reference from last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 615 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands French fluting and doing up of fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—BY TWO GIRLS; one as first-class laundress, or would do chamber-work, the other as waitress and chamber-maid, or take care of a child; best City references. Call or address No. 428 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days from 10 till 2 at No. 708 3d avenue, third bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS AN excellent laundress; two years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as laundress and chamber-maid, or as laundress alone; over three years' reference. Apply at No. 131 West 28th st., first floor back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 519 9th av., between 38th and 39th sts., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands polishing, fluting, and puffing; best of references can be given. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 217 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; has the best City reference; Newport preferred. Call at No. 525 5th av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan young woman, (Protestant,) as children's maid and seamstress; would be willing to go to Europe; is willing and obliging; reference from present employer. Call at No. 8 West 19th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young woman, with a private family; can cut and fit, and operate on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 47 West 22d st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A MIDDLE aged English lady, as nursery governess, housekeeper; teaches the English branches, and music; is a thoroughly competent housekeeper; understands care of a dairy. Any one wanting a valuable, reliable person, with the very best references, call at or address No. 106 6th av., for one week.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN of thirty; highly recommended by private family, doctors, &c., (families and doctors to be seen,) as thoroughly experienced invalid, monthly, sick, or infant nurse; highly respectable, sober, honest, neat, obliging; makes herself useful; country or City. Apply at Bookham's. No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH YOUNG woman; is a good seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; fond of children; is a good lady's maid; country or City; good references; wages moderate. Call at No. 105 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, who is kind and careful with children; is a good, plain seamstress, and will make herself generally useful in a good home; no objection to the country; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A DANISH PROTESTANT YOUNG girl who is fond and attentive to children; is a nice plain seamstress, also understands her duties as chamber-maid; appears a very neat, respectable girl; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS AND LIGHT Chamber-work.—By a genteel young Danish girl, Protestant; can furnish the best of reference from her last place; is a good seamstress; willing, obliging, and fond of children. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant girl, willing and obliging; is industrious and of very good disposition; can take care of children, and would do some house-work. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, to take care of an invalid or sick person; is a very neat sewer; either City or country; best references and doctors' certificates. Address for three days, No. 2 West 43d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman as nurse to an invalid lady; is kind and affectionate; will care night and day; can give the best of City reference; good home before wages. Can be seen at No. 209 East 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, NEWLY ARRIVED from Europe; is a good plain seamstress; is willing and obliging; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at Mme. Goiard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; can sew anything by hand; fond of children; lately landed; has experience with children; is neat, willing, quiet, and plain. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; fully competent of taking one from birth; respectable reference given. Address Arnold's Shoe Store, No. 781 Broadway, opposite A. T. Stewart's.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; is thoroughly reliable and competent to take entire charge of an infant; City or country; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse to an invalid lady or children, and to do plain sewing; many years' experience; City reference; City or country, or to travel. Call at No. 204 West 34th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS A SUPErior infant's nurse; understands the entire charge of an infant from birth; can bring it up on bottle; is neat and tidy; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 615 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl who wishes to return with a family going to Europe; she has excellent reference from her last place and is not particular about wages. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE TO AN INFANT OR YOUNG CHILDREN.—By a competent and trustworthy Protestant young French woman; would prefer a family going to Europe. May be seen at present employer's, No. 237 Madison av., Wednesday and Thursday between 11 and 2 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN OF much experience as first-class nurse and seamstress; prefers first baby; over six years' reference. Apply at No. 333 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED English Protestant woman as invalid nurse, is thoroughly competent, and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A SMART, TIDY YOUNG GIRL AGED thirteen, to take care of a baby or small children; will be found kind and good at her duty. Call at No. 1,013 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ELDERLY WOMAN AS CHILdren's nurse; is willing and agreeable, and can give good reference; the country preferred. Call at No. 254 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse (American;) is now disengaged and wishes to make engagements; first-class references. Call or address No. 271 West 22d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant; no objections to grown children; would like to travel; good City references. Call at No. 484 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to take care of children in a private family, or to travel with a lady; good reference. Call at No. 312 East 60th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE, or will assist with grown children and as seamstress; has several years' City references. Seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH CHILD'S nurse, with good City references; where there are only two children preferred, and a City family. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY AS MONTHLY or sick nurse; has good references from ladies and doctors. Call or address Nurse, No. 475 Carlton av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse; understands German and French; very best City reference. Apply at 159 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at No 117 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE, with good City reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 16 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, with good City references, as seamstress, or to wait upon an invalid lady, or to take care of one or two young children; can operate on different sewing machines; would go into the country for the Summer. Apply to or address Seamstress, No. 332 East 30th st., City.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; can operate on sewing machines; would wait on ladies or do light chamber-work; would go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 418 East 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN EFFICIENT, TRUSTworthy Protestant woman, a room in a good family where her assistance in some light house-work or sewing will be equivalent for rent or board when home, or very low price accepted; best testimonials given. Call or address Assistant, No. 848 Lexington av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; wishes a permanent situation as seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; would not object to light chamber-work. Call or address No. 90 Garden st., Hoboken, N. J.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG person as seamstress; can fit dresses; has a good knowledge of Singer's sewing-machine. Address for three days Seamstress, BOX NO. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as seamstress and dress-maker; will assist in chamber-work; can operate; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CAPABLE GIRL AS SEAMstress and dress-maker; understands cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to assist with chamber-work in fore part of week; good reference. Call at No. 344 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can work on any machine; best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 225 East 22d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—WOULD TAKE charge of the linen and assist in housekeeping; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 West 28th st., New-York.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress, chamber-maid, or waitress; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 54 University place.

SEAMSTRESS—UNDERSTANDING DRESS-MAKing and all kinds family sewing, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address, for one week, No. 709 6th st., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class seamstress in a private family; is a good dress-maker, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 232 East 54th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH SEAMSTRESS; wishes to go out by the day or week; can cut, fit, and work on the machine. Address 330 East 22d st.

SOUTHERN SERVANTS, (COLORED,) MALE and female, of the superior class, can be always obtained at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

USEFUL WOMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGlish young woman to be generally useful in a family; City or country; wages no object; is fond of taking care of children; good seamstress, house-maid, &c. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WANTED—BY A LADY AS NURSERY GOVERNESS or housekeeper; teaches English, French, and music; is a competent housekeeper and manager; understands care of a dairy. Any one wanting an invaluable, reliable person, with the best references, address Housekeeper, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner; or would take chamber-work and waiting; very neat and tidy, willing and obliging; best testimonials for honesty and sobriety; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED Swedish girl, speaking English, as first-class waitress; two years in her last place; dress salads excellently; neat and obliging. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS; IS perfect in her services, and understands the care of silver perfectly; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; City reference. Address B. K., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, as first-class waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has best City references. Call at No. 223 West 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is careful and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL as waitress or chamber-maid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 383 5th av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like to take in washing and ironing in her own house, or go out by the day house-cleaning, or any other kind of work. Call or address Mrs. Mack, No. 200 West 28th st. corner 7th av.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WISHES gentlemen's and families' washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; best of references. Apply at No. 411 West 26th st., near 9th av.

WASHER.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day or week, washing, ironing, or cleaning; good reference. Call at No. 510 West 25th st., rear house.

MALES.

A DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE, just out of business, wish to find a situation for their book-keeper, who is a young man, married, quick, thoroughly competent and honest, and with moderate ideas about salary. Address BATES, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

A SMALL FAMILY WOULD LIKE A house to take care of for the Summer months; can supply the best of reference. Address Mrs. L., Muller's bakery, No. 247 3d av.

A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT INCUMbrances wish a gentleman's house to take charge of for the Summer. Apply for two days to present employer, No. 39 West 48th st.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH BUTLER in a private family; speaks English fluently; two years' City reference; five years from Paris; no objection to go to the country. Address Jules, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN of good experience; has long and satisfactory City reference; will be found trustworthy and reliable. Address J. D., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE OF England, who has lived as head waiter and single-handed in private families; experience as above; good reference given. Address G. L., No. 11 East 26th st.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS BUTLER or waiter; first-class City references will be given from the most respectable families in the City. Address C. B., No. 659 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN AS butler in a private family; best City reference; single and good appearance; age 30. Address H. B., No. 927 Broadway, Room No. 2.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AMERICAN, as coachman and groom on a gentleman's place in the country or in a private family in the City; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, also of washing light wagons and bac s, also of keeping harness in fine order; thoroughly understands handling the lines; can do plain gardening; can milk, or can turn a hand at anything; is willing and obliging; has reference as to honesty, capacity, and as to understanding his business, and as to the above; those needing a good man may apply; can speak German. Call or address for three days J. W., No. 469 7th av., in paint store.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived nine years in one place; has the very best recommendations for strict sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving during the last fourteen years in this City; no objection to the country. Address Coachman, No. 1,013 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness, in all respects; has lived nine years in one place; has the very best recommendations for sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving during the last fourteen years in this City; no objection to the country. Address J. H., No. 1,013 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MARried man, aged thirty-three; thoroughly understands his business; of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a thorough groom and good, steady driver in both City and country; best City reference. Call or address Beglin, No. 219 East 35th st.

COACHMAN—DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A man and wife, no children; man as coachman, wife as dress-maker and seamstress; would assist with chamber-work; both are thoroughly experienced in their positions; willing to go in the country; first-class references. Address or apply to M. S., private stable, No. 145 East 35th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, WHO DISposed of his horses and carriages lately, for his coachman; unmarried; Protestant; careful driver, sober, willing, and obliging; can be recommended; satisfactory in every respect. Address C., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and good, steady driver; industrious habits; no objection to be useful; highly recommended. Address L. or Coachman, No. 144 5th av., Mr. Stillings.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-six years, who can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk and care cattle, mow lawns, care walks, roads, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; a competent trustworthy man, careful driver and first-class groom; neat appearance; strictly temperate; highly recommended in every particular. Call on or address Coachman, at present employer's, No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN AND SERVANT.—BY A RESPECTable man; aged twenty-seven years, who can care and drive horses; will also wait at table, tend door, clean silver, build fires, dust furniture, wash windows, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman lately landed; he brings best of references as a first-class gardener; understands the care of horses, driving, milking, &c. Can be seen at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years reference from his former, and five years from his last employer, who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at harness store, No. 963 6th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AGED thirty years, who is a good groom and driver; can drive in City or country; can also assist in garden, care cows, milk, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN THAT HAS left his present employer on account of giving up his horses; can give first-class City reference. Call on or address M. W. C., at I. I. Steiling's, No. 144 5th av., in harness store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, steady single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; can milk; willing and obliging; best City references; City or country. Address M. C., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference. Call on or address for two days, W. E., No. 119 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business; eight years' best reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 114 West 50th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man; understands his business thoroughly; long experience; has the best of City reference. Call or address J. D., No. 534 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman who thoroughly understands his business; first-class references from his late and former employers. Address J. H., Office No. 12, No. 7 Broadway

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS HIS business thoroughly; strictly temperate; best reference. Address Coachman, No. 56 North Moore st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman; can give seven years' reference from last employer. Call or address at No. 153 West 24th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DECLINING house-keeping desires a place for his coachman, a man in every way competent, trustworthy, and desirable. Address W. F. K., Box No. 1,533 New-York.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; CITY OR country; will be found willing and obliging; has three years' first-class reference from his last place; call for two days. Address P. P., No. 22 Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; reference unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, care of Mr. Curley, carriage warerooms, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT; STYLISH, careful driver; eight years' reference from last place. Call or address Coachman, No. 2 East 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant married man; no incumbrance; three years' best City reference. Address A. H., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER MAN; THE BEST OF reference; no objection to the country. Address C. K., No. 236 West 41st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN—BEST REFERENCE; WILLING TO make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; address H. R., Box No. 235, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man (single) and a Protestant. Call on or address Coachman, No. 53 East 41st st.

GARDENER, FIRST-CLASS—COOK.—A young, energetic, Protestant Englishman, who has just arrived by the steam-ship Republic, with his wife and sister-in-law, is desirous to find employment at a gentleman's country seat in the neighborhood of New-York. With a perfect knowledge of agricultural and horticultural pursuits, the raising of vegetables and farm produce, as well as the treatment of green-houses and the propagation of flowers and fruits, he is quite familiar, as he is also with the American climate, having had charge before of first-class places, whose owners he can now with pleasure refer to. He would like to have a cottage on the premises, and the customary perquisites of vegetables and milk. His sister-in-law, who is a first-class English cook, would, of course, like employment in the same family with her brother-in-law, but if that is not attainable, then any other place in the same neighborhood will be satisfactory. Address Henry Towner, Box No. 2,805 New-York Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN; UNDERstands thoroughly the management of hot-house and grapery, the raising of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; understands laying out or improving a place tastefully; has been foreman in the largest gardening establishments in England and Germany, and has best references from all former places. Address W. O. T., Port Chester, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY AN A NO. 1 MAN; SERVED his time to the business in one of the best places around Belfast, Ireland; has a thorough practical experience of twenty years in America; has had charge of some of the leading places around New-York; reference undeniable. Address Gardener, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A REspectable married man, aged twenty-six years; no children; wishes rooms to live in; is a good out-door flower and vegetable gardener; can also care cattle, milk, and keep a place in nice order; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A TEMPERATE, INDUSTRIOUS practical married man, with a small family, who has a thorough knowledge of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, &c.; highest recommendations from present and former employers. Address M. W., Box No. 22[illegible] *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; many years' experience; is middle-aged; fully capable of taking full charge of any gentleman's place or superintend farm; wife would take charge of a small dairy or poultry; can do all repairs about the place. Address C. L. M., No. 150 East 28th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT, as flower and vegetable gardener; seven years' first-class reference from last employer. Address S. B., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, AGED forty, who thoroughly understands his profession in all its branches; studied in the Swedish University. Any gentleman wanting a first-class gardener call or address No. 105 Greenwich st.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE; thoroughly understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables; strictly temperate; has best City references; age, thirty-one years; married, with one child. Address J. O. K., No. 634 Washington st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, A PROTestant, with no incumbrance; has sixteen years' experience in this country. Address R. R., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; UNderstands the care of horses, and can milk; make himself generally useful; best reference. Address R., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY ONE OF LONG EXPERIENCE in the growing of vegetables, fruit, and flowers; also the laying out of a new place; small family. Address P. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN (Swede) as plain gardener; is trusty, sober, and industrious; good references. Address Frank, Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, STRONG, ACTIVE young man, not afraid of work; has a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its departments; best reference. Address M. G., Box 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, A PROTestant, with no incumbrance; has sixteen years' experience in this country. Address R. R., Box No. 284, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN (PROTESTant) long experience; best of reference. Address J. K., No. 466 Pearl st., near Chatham st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM, AND understands the care of horses; can milk and mow, and do plain gardening; good reference. Call at No. 243 West 41st st.

HOSTLER.—BY A SOBER, STEADY YOUNG MAN, employment of some sort; understands taking care of horses; is not afraid of work. Call at No. 344 East 21st st., Room No. 1.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER AND RUSTIC Architect.—By an English Protestant single man, aged thirty-one years, who can map and lay out grounds, roads, and walks; survey grounds, farms, &c., and is an excellent hand at designing and putting up rustic work; best references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL BOY.—BY AN AMERICAN BOY IN SOME business place; speaks a little German. Address A. Wildt, Hunter's Point, Long Island.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN as valet or waiter; good references from last employer. Address C. P., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH A FULL knowledge of upholstery goods, also linens, and with a large connection in these branches of business, wishes a position as a manager of a department, or would like to meet a partner with capital to engage in the business. Address L., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and the care of silver; no objection to the country; has the best of City references from his last employer. Address G. J., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED man, (Protestant;) smart and active, with good City references, as first-class waiter; makes all kinds of salads, ice-creams, and other fancy ices in a superior manner. Address S. S., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best of references; no objection to City or country. Apply at Nickel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; speaks English; understands his business thoroughly; best City and European references. Address F. P., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

CONTINUATION OF THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Continued from Page Four.

drafts and the letter, was it that you raised the $500? A.—The $5,000.

Q.—And paid it to him—the $5,000? A.—I cannot say how long, Sir; I think within a few days I took the steps toward it.

Q.—How long do you think it was afterward? A.—I have no gauge and no data by which I could tell, only it was not far remote from it.

Q.—And where did you find Mr. Moulton when you gave him the money? A.—I do not remember. I recollect giving it to him, but I do not remember where it was.

Q.—Cannot you tell whether he was at your house, or at his house, or at the store? A.—I have an impression that I was walking with him in the street, or met him, but I cannot say with certainty.

Q.—What did you say to him at the time you gave him the $5,000? A.—I do not know that I said anything more—I told him intermediately that I was going to do it, and then I brought it to him.

Q.—Well, cannot you tell me what you said when you brought it to him? A.—No, Sir; I do not now recall anything, except that I had succeeded in obtaining the money, which I gave him.

HE DID NOT REGARD THE PAYMENT OF THE $5,000 AS BLACK-MAIL.

Q.—Well, did you think that was obtained from you by Mr. Moulton in any improper way? A.—No, that was not my feeling then, at all.

Q.—You did not regard it as black-mail then? A.—I did not.

Q.—Can you tell how much you paid prior to the payment of the $5,000? A.—Not accurately, Sir. I have an impression that the whole sum amounted to $7,000—over that than under.

Q.—That is, including the $5,000? A.—Including the $5,000.

Q.—Was the $2,000 paid before the payment of the $5,000? A.—Yes, Sir, I think so.

Q.—Did you pay any after the $5,000? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you look at any of these payments in the light of black-mail? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—You felt entirely satisfied with the money you had given—? A.—And I rejoiced to be able to give.

Q.—And did it willingly? A.—I did it cheerfully.

Q.—And rejoicingly? A.—And rejoicingly.

Q.—Without finding any fault with anybody? A.—Without finding the slightest fault.

Q.—Or thinking that you had been taken advantage of? A.—I did not dream of it?

Q.—Or imposed upon? A.—Or imposed upon. When I say that, of course you understand me to say that this applies to my thoughts about Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Yes, Sir; certainly. Mr. Beecher, I must ask you again if you have no means of getting at the exact sum you contributed? A.—No, Sir, I have not.

Q.—Did you think Mr. Tilton had any agency in getting this money at that time? A.—Any of—?

Q.—Yes, any sum that you paid? A.—No, no agency that I know of; that occurred to me at times in regard—that he knew of it.

Q.—Well, when Mr. Moulton got the $5,000 from you, did not he tell you that he could not tell Mr. Tilton where it came from? A.—I do not recollect about that.

Q.—I wish you would tax your recollection upon that subject now—did he not say to you that he should not inform Mr. Tilton the source from which that sum came? A.—I do not recollect about that, Sir.

Q.—Do you not think something took place upon that subject? A.—All that I recall now is that he should husband it and feed it out to Mr. Tilton carefully and judiciously.

Q.—And you believed he would do so? A.—I did; I believed him to be as good a friend as need be.

Q.—And he did not say anything about concealing the source from which it came? A.—I do not recall that he did, Sir.

DID IT EVER OCCUR TO HIM AT THAT TIME THAT HE WAS BLACK-MAILED?

Q.—Well, did you think that Theodore Tilton, up to the time you had paid the $5,000, was levying black-mail upon you in any way? A.—I cannot say that I thought so.

Q.—Had you any reason to think so? A.—I had no reason and I do not know that I did; I may have had the suggestion flit across my mind, but it was nothing that made any serious impression.

Q.—Well, if it did not flit, didn't you have anything more than that? Let me read to you and see if you recollect this:

"The full truth of this history requires that one more fact should be told, especially as Mr. Tilton has invited it. Money has been obtained from me in the course of these affairs in considerable sums, but I did not at first look upon the suggestion that I should contribute to Mr. Tilton's pecuniary wants as savoring of black-mail. This did not occur to me until I had paid perhaps $2,000."

A.—It only occurred then.

Q.—Did it occur then? A.—I presume that that thought flitted through my mind then.

Q.—Did it occur then? A.—It occurred in that sense—a transient thought.

Q.—That you had been imposed upon and had paid black-mail? A.—That Mr. Tilton was receiving money from me.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, if you please, did it occur to you, when you paid the $2,000 that you had been imposed upon, and that black-mail had been obtained from you? A.—Will you read that, please, again?

Q.—"The full truth of this history requires that one more fact should be told, especially as Mr. Tilton has invited it. Money has been obtained from me in the course of these affairs in considerable sums; but I did not at first look at the suggestion that I should contribute to Mr. Tilton's pecuniary wants as savoring of black-mail. This did not occur to me until I had paid perhaps $2,000." Now, I pause there to ask you whether it did occur to you that these payments savored of black-mail when you paid the $2,000? A.—I can't state positively as to the time. It certainly did not in all the earlier periods of my payments.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, I ask you whether it did occur to you as stated here? A.—As stated there is simply not that it did come to me.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, I beg your pardon. You are not to give an exposition of this language. A.—I am going to give an exposition of the meaning of my language.

Mr. Fullerton—No, you are not.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Fullerton's statement is that it did not occur to him within a certain period.

Mr. Fullerton—My question is whether it did occur to him at that time, and I am obliged to you for commending it.

Mr. Evarts—I didn't do it for the sake of politeness.

Judge Neilson—The witness can state whether it did or did not occur to him.

Mr. Fullerton—My question is whether it did occur to him at that time, and that is a proper question. I want an answer to that question, and I am going to have an answer to the question as to whether at that time it did occur to him that it savored of black-mail.

Witness—May it please your Honor, I am not avoiding the answer at all; I only want to have the distinction made between a conviction of an occurrence of that kind making a permanent conviction and merely the thought passing through my mind. Up to that time I hadn't even thought of such a thing, but at that time it did occur to me—the thought began to come into my mind whether he was not making use of me for his own advantage; it was a transient impression.

Mr. Fullerton—That is an answer to my question, although addressed to the court. I understood you to say a moment ago, Mr. Beecher, that up to that time—up to the payment of the $5,000, it had never occurred to you in any shape or form? A.—That Mr. Moulton—

MR. SHEARMAN CHARGES MR. FULLERTON WITH MISQUOTING THE EVIDENCE.

Q.—Yes, and when you made the distinction I went to Mr. Tilton and asked whether you thought that Mr. Tilton was levying black-mail upon you in any form or shape, and I understand you to say no?

Mr. Shearman—No, he did not.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, one moment.

Mr. Shearman—I beg pardon. I have taken special pains to look over the gentleman's statements from time to time, and assert to your Honor, in the presence of the court and jury, that I object to these assertions in the presence of the court, and I do not believe that it is proper at all.

Mr. Fullerton—I am examining this witness, Sir, and I have a right to examine him without interruption. There is no question before the court.

Mr. Shearman—I shall not stop because of the insolence of the counsel.

Mr. Fullerton—I ask your Honor now, at this stage of the proceedings, to stop the counsel until I get through with the examination. There is no question before the court at all.

Mr. Shearman—I say that the gentleman has misstated.

Mr. Fullerton—I insist upon it that he shall not inform the witness what there is in this paper; it is evidently an attempt to do so.

Judge Neilson—The whole matter is simply this: the counsel thinks you were mistaken as to the fact embraced in your question, that is all; it is very simple.

Mr. Fullerton—If your Honor please, I stated to witness what I understood him to say, in order that he might correct it, if he wanted to, if I was incorrect.

Judge Neilson—It is a very simple matter.

Mr. Shearman—It is a very curious coincidence that whenever this gentleman undertakes to state verbally and without reference to the minutes he is so unfortunate as not to be able to state it correctly.

Mr. Fullerton—I quoted it word for word, and then handed it to the gentleman for his examination.

Mr. Shearman—I should like to hear it quoted word for word.

Mr. Fullerton—I did quote it word for word, and handed it to the witness for examination.

Mr. Shearman—When he does that he is unable to do it correctly except at those times when he reads from the printed record.

Mr. Fullerton—If Brother Shearman can't be impertinent he is not anything, so we will put up with his impertinence. I have not misquoted any testimony, I have not misquoted any statement. I have, with the utmost frankness, quoted word for word as it is written in the book, and then handed it to the witness for his examination.

Judge Neilson—I observe that you have done that pretty uniformly, but at the same time the learned counsel might think, although you intended to quote it correctly, though in a given instance, as in this case, you may have been mistaken, and, therefore, it is proper to call your attention to it.

Mr. Fullerton—What Mr. Shearman might think is not important enough to take up your Honor's attention, or mine either, for a moment.

Judge Neilson—He thinks it is his duty to call your attention to it.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't know what he thinks; I only know what he says; he is very impertinent, indeed, and he can't be otherwise.

Mr. Shearman—I have a right to discuss it.

Mr. Fullerton (to the stenographer)—Now, will you recur to the last question again and see if I am correct?

Judge Neilson—Read the last question, Mr. Stenographer.

The Stenographer—The last question?

Judge Neilson—Yes.

The Stenographer (reading)—"That is an answer to my question although addressed to the court. I understood you to say a moment ago, Mr. Beecher, that up to the time of the payment of the $5,000 it had never occurred to you in any shape or form? A.—That Mr. Moulton—

Q.—And when you made the distinction I went to Mr. Tilton and I asked you whether you thought Mr. Tilton was levying black-mail, did you in any form or shape?"

Then Mr. Shearman interrupted.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, correct my understanding of what you said, if there is any? A.—I don't know, Sir.

WHEN DID HE BECOME CONVINCED THAT THE MONEY WAS OBTAINED FROM HIM IMPROPERLY.

Mr. Fullerton—I will leave it there. Now, when did you first become convinced, or impressed with the idea, that this money had been obtained from you improperly? A.—I thought it was some time—late in August, 1874.

Q.—August of 1874? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you think were the improper means used by Mr. Moulton to get this money from you? A.—Well, Sir, I did not think I could make myself think that he had used any improper means to get money from me.

Q.—What means did he use to get the money from you, which you thought improper? A.—He used no means which at the time I deemed were improper.

Q.—Did he suggest to you the payment of money? A.—He did not, except in the case of Bessie Turner, but not of the $5,000.

Q.—You told me a moment ago that the $2,000 and $5,000, as I understood you—if I am incorrect you will correct me—were paid willingly by you? A.—More than willingly. You were correct in your understanding.

Q.—How is it—that was all the money? A.—As to the $5,000; the others were drawn from time to time from me.

Q.—And didn't you tell us in your direct examination you chided Mr. Moulton for not calling upon you for aid, as he thought Tilton wanted it? A.—I did, Sir. I told him he was altogether too sensitive and delicate.

Q.—And after all did you believe that he had used improper means in taking this money from you? A.—I did not, Sir; not of my own self.

Q.—Somebody else did it for you? A.—Well, I was told that that was black-mail.

Q.—I don't want what anybody told you. I don't want to get into a controversy with Brother Shearman. [Laughter.]

Q.—(Reading)—

"Money has been obtained from me in the course of these affairs in considerable sums, but I did not at first look upon the suggestions that I should contribute to Mr. Tilton's pecuniary wants as savoring of black-mail. This did not occur to me until I had paid, perhaps, $2,000. Afterward I contributed at one time $5,000. After the money had been paid over, in 5,000 one-dollar bills, to raise which I mortgaged the house I lived in, I felt very much dissatisfied with myself about it."

Now, did that dissatisfaction have its rise in 1874, in the month of August? A.—Afterward; yes, Sir.

Q.—In the month of August? A.—I think not before, Sir; but, however, there are inaccuracies in that statement.

Q.—Well, Sir, if it flitted through your mind when you had paid the $2,000 that black-mail was being taken from you, how did it happen that you paid the $5,000. A.—I didn't consider that black-mail, Sir.

Q.—Didn't consider what as black-mail? A.—The $5,000.

Q.—I didn't ask you that? A.—You asked me how I considered it black-mail. I paid the $5,000.

Q.—You misunderstood me. If you considered the $2,000 as black-mail, how did you happen to pay the $5,000? A.—I didn't consider that as black-mail, nor did I consider the other.

Q.—Well, we will employ your own terms then. If it had flitted through your mind that perhaps the $2,000 was black-mail, how did it happen that you paid the $5,000 afterward? A.—I did not consider that Mr. Moulton in levying—

Q.—Now, one moment; leave out Mr. Moulton and everybody else; I am talking about an abstract payment of the money. A.—Well, I am talking about the same thing.

Q.—Well, don't bring in anybody. I ask you the question again. If it flitted through your mind, to employ your own language, that the $2,000 had been obtained from you, or the $2,000 savored of black-mail, how did it happen that you paid the $5,000 afterward? A.—Because that did not savor of black-mail to me then, nor did the other until afterward.

Q.—After what? A.—After I had paid it.

Q.—Well, after you paid the $2,000 it savored of black-mail? A.—The suggestions came afterward.

Q.—Well, now I ask you after those suggestions came to your mind that it was black-mail, how did it happen that you paid further money? A.—The suggestion did'nt come to my mind that the further money was black-mail.

Q.—I did'nt ask you that.

Judge Neilson—Well, did the suggestion come to your mind until after all the money had been paid over? A.—The suggestion came to my mind, may it please your Honor, in this form: That Mr. Moulton was pursuing a course of perfect fairness toward me, and when Mr. Tilton was in a position in which he was willing to use my help for himself; and when Mr. Moulton in the conversation represented the great advantage which would be had in setting the *Golden Age* free from all these difficulties by an immediate and liberal contribution, and therefore ending its difficulties, I hadn't the slightest thought it was black-mail.

Q.—Why did Mr. Moulton tell you that liberal and immediate contributions would set the *Golden Age* on a good footing? A.—He told me that the friends of the *Golden Age* were taking steps to do it.

Q.—Exactly that is what he told you? A.—That is the substance.

Q.—Now, I repeat the question, Mr. Beecher, if the thought flitted through your mind that the $2,000 savored of black-mail, why did you pay the $5,000? A.—Because I didn't think that savored of blackmail.

Q.—You told me a moment ago that if you had an idea that any of those sums savored of blackmail, you would not have paid them at all. A.—I didn't think they savored of black-mail until they had been paid.

Q.—Well, the $2,000 you thought, after it was paid, savored of black-mail? A.—I did not.

Judge Neilson—The statement is that it did not occur to him that it savored of black-mail until after the $2,000 was paid.

Mr. Fullerton—Then it did occur.

Judge Neilson—The question is, how long after?

Mr. Fullerton—But this has appeared that after I put the question, how did it happen that he had paid the $5,000 after the $2,000 savored of black-mail, and his answer has been, because he didn't think the $5,000 savored of black-mail. That has been his answer over and over again, and I now put the question to you, Mr. Beecher, Did it occur to you, or did the thought occur to you, or come to your mind in any way, that the $2,000 savored of black-mail before or after you paid the $5,000? A.—After I paid the $2,000 to Mr. Tilton?

Q.—Yes? A.—Not under that designation, Sir.

Q.—Well, under what designation, Sir? A.—I don't think the thought of black-mail came to me until after the committee's investigation in 1874.

Q.—That is the first time? A.—I didn't put that name on it; it was put on. I spoke of it because we were counseling on the subject at the time. I called it by the name I heard it called.

Q.—Well, now, who put it on? A.—I don't know which of them.

Q.—Well? A.—It was in the—

SHEARMAN AND TRACY SUGGESTED THAT IT WAS BLACKMAIL.

Q.—Tell us who was there, and let them divide the honors. [Laughter.] Where was it, and who was present? A.—I don't know any particular interview that I can designate.

Q.—Tell me, Mr. Beecher, if you please, who it was that suggested to you that the payment of this money was black-mail? A.—I think Mr. Shearman will have to take part of it, won't he?

Q.—I think so; perhaps the whole it. [Laughter.] A.—No.

Q.—Who else? A.—Then, I suspect it must have been Gen. Tracy.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes? A.—If it was not him, then it was somebody else that I don't remember.

Mr. Fullerton—*Par nobile fratrum.*

Q.—Can't you remember who the third person was? A.—I can't remember.

Q.—It never occurred to you, then, that the payment of this money, which gave you so much joy in it, was black-mail until you had a lawyer tell you of it? A.—I was fought with and actually beaten into the use of the term. I defended Mr. Moulton up and down, and said he had no thought of the kind. I would not believe it of him, and it was in subsequent conferences that they made me. I was made ashamed at my simplicity—that is, they told me I was green. [Laughter.]

Q.—It was fought into you, was it? A.—It was beaten into me by good, sound admonitions.

Q.—Do you think it was beaten into you by sound argument? A.—Well, I don't think it was by argument, exactly.

BEECHER'S PRESENT OPINION OF THE MATTER.

Q.—Well, has it stayed in you ever since? Do you now believe it was black-mail? A.—Well, I fall from grace every once in a while, and recover myself.

Q.—Well, recover yourself as best you can, and tell me now whether you believe that Francis D. Moulton intended to black-mail you in obtaining this money from you. A.—I have never yet—

Q.—Now, tell me whether you believe it now? A.—I was going to tell you, Sir.

Q.—Well, you can say yes or no? A.—Well, just now I have no thought about it in the confusion and excitement of your questions; that does not rise as a matter upon my mind.

Q.—I will give you ample time to make up a judgment upon it, and consult with your lawyers upon it if you choose, but I want to know now whether you thought Francis D. Moulton intended to levy black-mail upon you in obtaining the $7,000 or any part of that sum? A.—I am afraid he did.

Q.—You are afraid he did? A.—I am afraid so.

Q.—That is not an answer, Sir. I don't appeal to your fears; I appeal to your judgment. A.—Well, Sir, I have on that subject no hard and immovable judgment. I find Mr. Moulton made such an impression upon me that to think evil of him is the hardest thing I can do, and therefore, although when I am brought up to the front by others, I am constrained to say that that looks like it, yet when I am left to myself my other thoughts often get ascendance.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, when these thoughts occur to you that he might have done it, will you be kind enough to point out to me any act of Mr. Moulton or any word of Mr. Moulton on which you can predicate that? A.—No, I cannot, Sir.

THE MONEY WAS OBTAINED BY MORAL BLACK-MAIL.

Q.—You cannot. Now, I want to know, therefore, upon what point your suggestion rests that black-mail was obtained? A.—Upon the representation of such a man as I am, the way to level black-mail is not to intimidate him, but to work on his kindly feelings by delicacy, and by such delicacy my feelings were wrought upon, they knowing generosity was my weakness, and so the money was obtained by moral black-mail.

Q.—Is that the way the lawyers argued it with you? A.—Yes; pretty much that way.

Q.—That is the way they fought you into it? A.—That is the way they rubbed it into me.

Q.—The way they fought it into you? A.—The way they fought it into me up and down.

Q.—Well, how long did the battle last? A.—Well, it ran through weeks.

Q.—When was a complete victory obtained? A.—Well, I think it was since I returned from the White Mountains.

Q.—Well, when was that? A.—That was about October, 1874.

Q.—Then you gave up and came to the conclusion that it was black-mail because they told you so? A.—Well, I didn't dare to say in their presence any more that it was not black-mail. I had been so constantly disciplined by them that I did not dare to say it was not black-mail.

Q.—Then they intimidated you and treated you a great deal worse than Moulton did? A.—Oh, a great deal worse.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, your answer to the question I put to you, whether you now believe that Francis D. Moulton intended to levy black-mail upon you has not been answered satisfactorily to some of my associates, and I will put it to you again, as to your present belief? A.—Well, Sir, if you mean by black-mail he levied contributions for his own advantage on me, I don't think he did.

Q.—Yes? A.—But if you mean that he levied money upon me, using my generous feelings as the instrument, for the benefit of Mr. Tilton, I think he did.

Q.—Well, when did he take the advantage of using your generous feelings? A.—Well, I think he did in regard to the $5,000, though I did not at the time, and though it is entirely an after judgment and an artificial judgment.

Q.—Entirely voluntary that payment was? A.—It was so far as I was concerned, perfectly so.

Q.—You had not intimated to Mr. Moulton that you intended to give him the $5,000? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Before you gave it to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—He told him before he had taken steps to raise it.

Witness—I told him after a few days—I told him I was going to contribute $5,000, and then I took steps afterward, and gave it to him.

Q.—You fixed the sum yourself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You could have fixed it at $1,000 or $5,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, you have spoken of your return from the White Mountains—when was that? A.—It was in October, 1874.

Q.—And it was not until after that that the lawyers subdued you into the belief that it was black-mail? A.—No, I think it was after that only that I became at all manageable on that subject.

BEECHER'S FLUCTUATING STATE OF MIND.

Q.—Now, your statement, however, was before that, was it not, in the month of August? A.—My statement?

Q.—Yes, before the committee? A.—Yes, it was, but you know that during this—

Q.—No, that is an answer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is an answer? A.—That is an answer.

Q.—And did you not then, before you came to the conclusion that this was black-mail, in October, state in substance that you thought it was black-mail? A.—I can't tell you what I said.

Q.—Well, look, please, and see what you said upon that subject, and tell me whether it was a final and interlocutory judgment of yours? A.—I have just corrected it in the statement.

Mr. Fullerton—I understand there is a misprint there? A.—Yes, Sir; I have just corrected it; I presume this is my statement.

Q.—Now, do I understand you to say that when you wrote your statement in August, you had not come to the conclusion that it was black-mail which was levied upon you? A.—My statement was not written altogether; it was written and extemporized, and taken down by phonography.

Q.—I did not know that it made any difference whether it was written or taken down in phonography? A.—You asked me "written."

Q.—It was written out? A.—Not by me.

Q.—It was written out? A.—Not by me.

Q.—It was written out? A.—It was not my written statement.

Q.—Was it a written statement? A.—Not when I delivered it.

Q.—Did it become a written statement? A.—It became a written statement, but it was not mine.

Q.—When was it written? A.—After it went into the phonographer's hands.

Q.—When? A.—I do not remember how soon.

Q.—Do you remember when? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you revise it? A.—I did not.

Q.—Not after the phonographer took it down? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Tell me now when it was, as near as you can? A.—I have forgotten the date.

Q.—What month? A.—It was the 14th August, I think, of 1874.

Q.—Then it became a written statement? A.—It became a written statement.

Q.—Now, when it became a written statement, I understand you to say, you had not made up your mind it was black-mail that was levied upon you; is that so? A.—I do not recall that I have stated that.

Q.—You told me that you had come to the conclusion that it was black-mail after you returned from the White Mountains, which was in October of that year. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I ask you now the question whether in August, when this became a written statement, you thought it was black-mail? A.—That was one of the periods in which I thought it was blackmail.

Q.—One of the periods? A.—Yes, I have stated that it was a fluctuating state of mind.

Q.—Periodical? A.—Not quotidian, but it was a fluctuating state of mind.

Q.—Did it wax and wane with the moon? A.—No, I think not, but there were more days that I thought it was not than I thought it was.

Q.—When you began to falter in your judgment the lawyers came on to the attack again? A.—When I went back to them and heard them talk, I felt myself strengthened in that other direction.

Q.—Were you settled in the conviction that this was black-mail in August, 1874, when it became a written statement? A.—At the time I made my written statement I supposed it was so.

Q.—Were you settled in your conviction? A.—Not settled.

Q.—Then, were you willing to make a statement to go forth to the world that Francis D. Moulton had levied black-mail without feeling a settled conviction on your mind that it was true?

Mr. Shearman—That is assuming it is in the statement.

Mr. Fullerton—It is in the statement.

Mr.—Shearman—I say it is not—nothing like that.

Mr. Fullerton—We will put it in another shape. Were you willing, Mr. Beecher, in August, 1874, before you had a settled and fixed conviction that this was black-mail—were you willing to say what you did upon that subject in this statement? A.—When I said what I did in that statement, I did it on the supposition that that was my fixed impression.

Q.—And it became unfixed afterward? A.—Afterward.

Q.—How soon afterward did it become unfixed? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Tell me about how soon afterward? A.—I can say—August—September—some time, I think; in the month of September, I think, I vibrated very much the other way.

Q.—And gave up this contingent conclusion? A.—That it was only by—well, by a kind of figure of speech—

Q.—Well, did you do anything at that time to do justice to the person upon whom any imputation might rest in consequence of that statement? A.—No, Sir; I had the fear of my lawyers before my eyes.

Q.—And you succumbed, did you? A.—I did.

Q.—You were afraid to tell what you thought upon that subject? A.—Oh, but when I saw them they made me think the other way—think that I was a chicken-hearted man about such things. I do not think their opinion of me was complimentary.

Q.—Do not you recollect that the press generally throughout the country, so far as it fell under your observation, denounced in the bitterest possible terms Mr. Moulton for having levied black-mail? A.—I do not think I ever read a newspaper with that in it.

Q.—Any allusion to it? A.—I do not think I read a newspaper during all that time that touched on the subject.

Q.—Did you not hear from various quarters that Mr. Moulton was condemned in unmeasured terms for having levied black-mail? A.—Not much—I was out of town.

Q.—Where were you? A.—At the White Mountains.

Q.—Did not hear it there? A.—I may have heard it, but I do not recall it.

Q.—Do not you recollect whether you did hear it or not? A.—I do not.

Q.—Well, what occurred in October, 1874, which brought you to the conclusion that this was black-mail? A.—The same things that had operated in the beginning.

Q.—You talked with Tracy and Mr. Shearman? A.—Mr. Tracy, Mr. Shearman, and Mr. Winslow, and Mr. Sage and Mr. Storrs and Mr. Cleveland, and who else did I talk to; I know I did not talk to anybody about those times that did not push in that direction.

Q.—You talked to them on that subject? A.—I cannot say that I talked with them all, but I think it likely that I talked with them; Mr. Sage I recollect talking with; I have an impression that I talked with Mr. Winslow.

Q.—He was another lawyer? A.—He was another lawyer.

Q.—He thought it was black-mail, did not he? A.—I think he did.

Q.—Do not you recollect whether he did or not? A.—I talked also with Mr. Bartlett.

Q.—What Mr. Bartlett? A.—O. E. Bartlett, is it?

Mr. Shearman—W. O.

Mr. Beecher—W. O. Bartlett, of New-York.

Mr. Fullerton—When did you talk with Mr. Winslow about it? A.—I could not say; it was some time—

Q.—About what time? A.—I talked with Mr. Winslow during the month of August.

Q.—August? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And he thought it was black-mail, then, did he? A.—I have an impression that he did, Sir.

Q.—You talked with these men after they were put on the committee, did you? A.—Yes.

Q.—And they insisted upon it that it was black-mail? A.—I—they—the members of the committee, I do not think I talked with so much as with the lawyers that were employed by the committee.

HE TALKED WITH MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT.

Q.—Well, did you talk with members of the committee, whether it was as much as you talked with the lawyers or not? A.—I think I talked with some of the members of the committee.

Q.—Well, what members of the committee did you talk with about the black-mail? A.—If I were to say more certainly than of any others, I should say with Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Sage.

Q.—Yes, Sir; now, with any others? A.—I cannot say positively; it is quite possible that I talked with Mr. Storrs, although I do not recollect it distinctly.

Q.—This was before the evidence was taken before the committee? A.—It was while the committee were taking their evidence.

Q.—Was it before your evidence was taken? A.—I cannot say positively about it.

Q.—Well, what is your best recollection about it? A.—I talked also with Mr. Raymond—Ross Raymond—Rossiter W. Raymond.

Q.—A very excellent man to talk to? A.—Yes, Sir; but his hand was always heavy on me.

Q.—You had a hard time of it, I have no doubt? A.—I did.

Q.—Can you tell me what other members of the committee you talked to on the subject of black-mail? A.—I cannot tell you any more distinctly.

Q.—And whether it was before or after you gave your evidence before the committee? A.—It was—I think I talked with the members of the committee, with the exception of Mr. Cleveland probably, afterward, but I think—

Q.—After what? A.—I talked with Mr. Shearman, with Mr. Cleveland, and with Raymond while I was making my statement.

Q.—While you were preparing it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And before you delivered it to the committee? A.—Before I delivered it to the committee.

Q.—Was Mr. Raymond a member of the committee? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Cleveland was? A.—He was, Sir.

Q.—And what relation did you bear to Mr. Cleveland? A.—I was his Pastor.

Q.—Any other relation? A.—No other.

Q.—Any business relation? A.—At that time?

Q.—Yes? A.—I bore no direct business relation to him.

Q.—No direct business relation with him? A.—Yes, Sir: he was employed by J. B. Ford & Co., who were publishers for the *Christian Union* Publishing Association—the managers.

Q.—Had you appointed him on the committee before this conversation in regard to black-mail? A.—I requested him to serve on the committee on the 26th day of June.

Q.—Did he consent? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he undertake to convince you that this was blackmail? A.—He never had any other opinion.

Q.—Did he undertake to convince you of it? A.—I do not remember that he made a set-to upon me, but that was the constant tendency of his talk.

Q.—That was before you made your statement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How did he learn the facts? A.—He had other experiences besides mine.

Q.—Had he learned them from you? A.—He had learned from me the facts in regard to my intercourse in raising the money.

Q.—And one of these committee men who were to sit in judgment upon your case was trying before you made your statement before the committee to convince you that you had been black-mailed? A.—Mr. Cleveland did not labor with me in any such sense as did Shearman and Raymond.

Q.—I am not raising any question as to the comparative labor they performed; I am only asking whether he did labor, more or less; I do not suppose he was as effectual as the two lawyers. A.—No, Sir; all he did was to express emphatically his opinion that that was black-mail.

Q.—And this was before your statement was given to the committee? A.—Before my statement was given to the committee.

Q.—Did not other members of this committee state that same thing to you? A.—I cannot say that they did; I cannot recall it.

Q.—Now, had you not stated the facts to Mr. Cleveland before the committee was formed? A.—What facts?

Q.—In regard to the payment of this money? A.—I presume I did, but I cannot say.

Q.—Did not he express the opinion that it was black-mail before he was put on the committee? A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—What is your recollection? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—What opinion did he express from the statement you made to him before you made it to the committee? A.—I do not recall that I made a detailed statement.

Q.—I do not ask about a detailed statement? A.—I do not recollect that I made a statement of the whole matter.

Q.—I did not ask about the whole matter. Did you make a statement to Mr. Cleveland before he was appointed on the committee? A.—500—on all sorts of subjects.

Q.—500? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is an advantage you have gained. Did you make a statement of the facts connected with your difficulty with Mr. Tilton before he was appointed on the committee? A.—I did not make any full statement.

Q.—I did not ask you for full statement. Did you make a statement to him whether full or otherwise? A.—I made some statement of some of the facts connected with it.

Q.—Now, did he express the opinion upon those facts which you thus stated? A.—On some of them he did.

Q.—And what opinion did he express? A.—I cannot recall it, Sir.

Q.—Well, can't you tell us what it was? A.—No.

Q.—Well, was favorable or unfavorable to you? A.—Oh, it was probably favorable to me; he was a good, sensible man.

Q.—Yes. Upon what subject did he express a favorable opinion? A.—I do not recollect the subjects that came up for conversation.

Q.—Was the subject upon this difficulty? A.—The subject was this difficulty; yes, Sir.

Q.—Therefore you got the opinion and the judgment of one committee man before you appointed him upon the committee? A.—Not upon the whole case.

Q.—Not upon a part of it? A.—Yes; upon some part of the story.

Mr. Fullerton—A very good thing to get, too.

Mr. Beecher—Oh, I was only too glad to get anybody that had any idea about it.

Q.—Were you only too glad to get a man who had expressed an opinion beforehand? A.—I was very glad to get a man who had an opinion worthy to be expressed.

Q.—Yes. Now, was Mr. Sage on this committee? A.—He was.

Q.—And did you talk to him before he was appointed? A.—I do not think I did before.

Q.—Did you afterward? A.—I did afterward.

Q.—And before your statement was made? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—After your statement was made? A.—I think it was only after my statement was made, but I cannot be definite about it.

Q.—Did you talk with any other member of the committee before he was appointed? A.—I do not recall that I did, Sir.

Q.—Did you talk with any other member of the committee after he was appointed, and before the evidence was given by you before him? A.—I don't recall that I did, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear the report of the committee read after it was made? A.—I did not.

Q.—You did not? A.—I did not.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Were you present in church when the report was made? A.—I was not.

Q.—Did not they read the report to you? A.—They did not.

Q.—Did you never read it? A.—I did not.

Q.—Have you never read the report of the committee? A.—I never have.

Q.—Were the contents of that report ever stated to you? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—Have you any idea about it—what is in it? A.—I understand it is a triumphant acquittal.

Q.—From whom did you understand that? A.—From Mr. Rossiter Raymond and from Mr. Raymond's friends, who gave me an account of the meeting—various persons.

Q.—Pray, tell me, did he tell you what was in that report in respect of black-mail? A.—No, Sir; I do not recollect that word about it.

Q.—Did he tell you what was in that report in respect of the pistol scene? A.—I do not recollect of that either.

Q.—Never heard anything about it? A.—No, Sir; I never read it, nor heard it, nor had it stated to me by analysis; I had only—it satisfied my friends and the church, and that satisfied me.

Q.—What relation did you bear to Mr. Sage, another member of the committee? A.—That of friendship.

Q.—A member of the church, was he? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—No business relations with him? A.—I had not, Sir.

Q.—Well, will you be kind enough to name the balance of that committee? A.—H'm—[Hesitating.]

Q.—By the way was not Mr. Sage a partner in the *Christian Union?* A.—No; he was a stockholder in the *Christian Union* Publishing Company; he held four shares of the 100.

Q.—Now, what other members of the committee? A.—Mr. Augustus Storrs—oh! Mr. Henry W. Sage, Mr. Horace B. Claflin, Mr. Augustus Storrs, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. S. V. White—

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Winslow.

Mr. Beecher—Mr. Winslow; it was a special Providence that got me through with those names.

Mr. Fullerton—How?

Mr. Beecher—I say it was a special Providence that helped me through with those names.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I wish that Providence had helped you before.

Mr. Beecher—That has been my longing ever since this commenced.

A SERMON ON CONSCIENCE.

Mr. Fullerton—I hope it is not mistaken longing. Now, Mr. Beecher, have you been in the habit of publishing your sermons or having them published? A.—Yes, Sir; in the habit of having them published.

Q. (Handing him a bound volume)—State whether that is a volume of your published sermons. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Just turn, if you please, and see whether you delivered a sermon on the "Nobility of Confession?" A.—If it is here I did.

Q.—Is it here? A.—There is a sermon of that kind, on the nobility of confession. I did not notice.

Q.—Just let me read a passage to you and see whether you recognize it.

Mr. Shearman—Are you going to preach a sermon?

Mr. Fullerton—I will one of these days, and preach to you.

Mr. Beecher—I should be happy to see you on my platform some day.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Shearman will be all the audience I will want.

Mr. Beecher—Perhaps that is all the audience you will have. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—How is that? I didn't catch that.

Mr. Beecher—It was not intended for you.

Mr. Fullerton—If I should convert him I shall tax my efforts fully.

Mr. Fullerton then read from Mr. Beecher's sermon as follows:

"When are we commanded to confess every act before men? So little has there been taught, and so little discrimination has resulted from reflection or from conduct in this matter, that conscience, which in the first place lay dormant through years and years, not hating sin, not holding back their possessors from sin, when at last they get tremendously stimulated are very apt to go to the other extreme, and having slept when they should have watched, they bark immensely when they should be silent. Conscience, therefore, frequently leads men to make the most injudicious confessions, and to make them to the most injudicious persons. I do not think we are bound to confess crimes in such a way that they will overtake us and fill us with dismay, and confusion, and destruction, and not only us, but those who are socially connected with us. But if your conscience is aroused, and you have committed a crime, your first step is to cleanse your hands and feet from all participation in any wrong. And before confessing the act itself you should take counsel, and find out wise counsel. It is even better that past crimes should slumber, so far as the community is concerned. And that which is true of crimes is equally true of vices. There be many things that are great sins, grievous and wounding, which, having been committed, the conscience of the actor leads him to feel that there is a kind of expiation, or at any rate a justice, which requires that he should, with open mouth, confess that which has hitherto been secret. Forsake, surely. To God confess. But it does not follow, especially when such confession would entail misery and suffering upon all that are connected with you, that you should make confession merely for the sake of relieving your own conscience."

Q.—Do you recollect preaching the sermon of which that is a part? A.—No, Sir; I regard it as sound doctrine though.

Q.—Will you tell me the date when that sermon was preached, please? A.—Sunday morning, Oct. 4, is the date put here.

Q.—Is that date correct? A.—I have no reason to suppose it is not.

Q.—What year? A.—1868.

Q.—Yes. You believe that to be correct, do you not? A.—I suppose it to be; I know of no reason why it should not be.

Mr. Fullerton (to Judge Neilson)—There isn't generally much done after the sermon except the benediction, Sir.

It being 3:55 o'clock, the court adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 20, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	112	Resin, bbls.	299
Beans, bbls.	322	S. Turpentine, bbls.	131
Bees-wax, pks.	3	Tar, bbls.	291
Dried Fruit, pks.	8	Rice, pks.	5
Cotton, bales	1,064	Sugar, bbls.	135
Flour, bbls.	14,421	Sugar, hhds.	197
Meal, bbls.	25	Syrup, bbls.	35
Meal, bags	450	Oil-cake, pks.	355
Wheat, bushels	30,880	Beef, pks.	203
Corn, bushels	8,800	Pork, pks.	672
Oats, bushels	8,950	Cut-meats, pks.	681
Rye, bushels	500	Lard, tcs.	578
Malt, bushels	4,500	Butter, pks.	3,449
Peas, bushels	1,836	Cheese, pks.	2,866
Grass-seed, bags	1,073	Skins, bales	145
Eggs, bbls.	6,125	Starch, pks.	2,876
Hops, bales	31	Tallow, pks.	21
Hides, No.	168	Grease, pks.	180
Hides, bdls.	16	Tea, pks.	2,152
M. Oil, bbls.	60	Tobacco, hhds.	72
Oil, bbls.	28	Tobacco, pks.	104
E. Oil, bbls.	52	Wool, bales	36
Lead, pigs	1,560	Whisky, bbls.	788
Leather, sides	23,296		

ASHES—Have been selling very moderately since our last, with Pots quoted steady at $6 and Pearls at $8 ⅌ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Has been firm as to price, on, however, a restricted movement, at from 33c.@35½c. for Yellow, the latter rate for very choice.

COCOA—Is in light supply and slack demand, with Maracaibo quoted nominally at 25c.@28c.; Caracas, 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been very firm as to price, but quiet, pending the receipt of the samples of the cargo of 9,978 bags by the South America, just arrived. At the outports 2,500 bags by the John Shaw sold at Baltimore on private terms. Other kinds held confidently, but without further movement in invoices. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good at 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@20¼c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c.@21c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Jamaica, 16½c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@20c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@20½c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16¾c.@17¼c., ⅌ ℔., gold.

COTTON—Trade for early delivery has been very limited. Holders have been insisting on full previous quotations, which buyers have been unwilling to pay, either for shipment or home use. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 514 bales, (of which 200 bales were on last evening,) including 220 bales to shippers, and 294 bales to spinners. Subsequently some purchases were reported for export, including one lot of 500 bales, at about quoted figures....The dealings for forward delivery have been more extensive, but at reduced prices, under a pressure to sell, especially May options, and less favorable advices from Liverpool, the market closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,500 bales, of which 6,600 bales were on last evening, and 34,900 bales to-day, with 3,400 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; May, 16 3-16c.; June, 16 15-32c.; July, 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c.; August, 16 27-32c.; September, 16⅝c.@16 21-32c.; October, 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; November, 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; December, 16 1-16c.@16 3-32c.; January at 16 7-32c.@16¼c., ⅌ ℔.... The receipts at this port to-day were 1,064 bales, of which 464 bales were by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,370 bales, against 5,996 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 12,132 bales, against 21,102 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,270,039 bales, against 3,524,427 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 15,347 bales; to the Continent, 4,718 bales. Stock in New-York, 195,084 bales: consolidated stock at the ports, 534,611 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14	14
Good Ordinary	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Middling Fair	17½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
Fair	18⅛	18¼	18½	18½

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderately-active movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, at, however, a shade lower prices. There has been more inquiry for shipping Extras, partly for the South American market. Trade and Family Extras have been in request, in a jobbing way, at current rates. Superfine and No. 2 stock quiet within our range. The sales since our last have been 16,300 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 20@$4 60; ordinary to fancy Superfine State and Western, $4 60@$4 90, chiefly at $4 75@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 05@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 40@$5 90; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 35; very good to very fancy do., $5 40@$5 90; poor to very good round hoop Ohio at $5@$5 40; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 15@$5 90; Western Trade and Family Extra Wheat stock at $5 25@$6 65; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 35@$6 65; Western White do., Extras, $5 50@$7 50; St. Louis Extra, $5 35@$7 75; Extra Genessee, $5 40@$6 65; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 85@$8 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 8,100 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Milwaukee and City Mill Extras, within our range.... Southern Flour has been moderately sought after within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 70@$6 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras and $6@$7 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and nominal.... Rye Flour has been in light supply, and moderate demand within the range of from $4 25@$5 35 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 325 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 30 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been less active, yet held firmly, within the range of $4@$4 50 for very poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls. ....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been selling slowly at from $1 35@$1 85 ⅌ 100 ℔....Oat-meal continues inactive at from $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—More demand has been noted for the leading kinds of stock at about steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 65; 1,500 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 45@$3 70 ⅌ box; 400 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins at 11c.; 200 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.; 120 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7¼c.@8¼c.; 600 cases Sardines at 14¼c.@15c. for quarter bxs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less active, opening fully 2c. a bushel lower, under more urgent offerings, partly of stock to arrive, but closing stronger, with a better inquiry noted for export, chiefly for prime No. 2 stock, afloat. Winter Wheat has been less freely dealt in, and has been quoted weaker in price. Strictly prime to choice White, scarce and wanted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 84,500 bushels, at $1 18@$1 21 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 20@$1 21 for stock, afloat, closing firmly at $1 21 for prime; $1 17@$1 20 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, the latter rate for strictly choice; $1 16@$1 19 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 22@$1 27 (nominally) for No. 1 Spring; $1 14@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, car-stock; $1 33 for fair ordinary White Western; and within the previous range (nominally) for Red and Amber Western. No. 2 Chicago Spring, May delivery, was offering at $1 16@$1 17, with $1 12 reported as the best bid....New Corn has advanced fully 2c. a bushel on a limited offering of stock and decidedly more confident demand, partly for export, closing firmly. Sales have been reported of 145,000 bushels, at 89½c.@93½c. for new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 92c.@93½c. for stock afloat, and 90c.@91c. for do. in store, closing at 93c.@93½c. for the best afloat, and 90½c.@91c. for do. in store; 93c.@93½c. for new Yellow Western, afloat, and 90c. for new White do., in store. And to arrive soon, 10,000 bushels prime new Mixed Western at 90c. ⅌ bushel....Old Mixed Western Corn has been more sought after and sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels prime at 94c., afloat, with 93c. asked, and 92c. bid for do., in store....Rye scarce and in demand; State quoted at $1 08@$1 10 ⅌ bushel....Barley inactive at about former prices; prime Canada West quoted at $1 50 ⅌ bushel....Barley Malt, in limited request, with Canada West quoted at $1 55@$1 65, cash and time; new Western at $1 45; old Western at $1 25@$1 30; four-rowed State at $1 45@$1 50, and two-rowed do. at $1 35@$1 40 ⅌ bushel....Canada Peas scarce and more sought after, quoted up to $1 2[illegible], as bid in bond, for stock to arrive by May 1, with this rate asked for arrivals by May 15....Oats have been more freely dealt in at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 63,500 bushels at 73c.@76c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 73c. for prime Chicago, in store, and 75c. for stock afloat, and 74c. for prime Chicago to arrive within twenty days; 75c.@77½c. for White Western, mostly at 75½c. for ordinary, afloat, and 75c.@76c. for White State, from cars....Feed has been in fair request, in a jobbing way, within the range of $24@$29 ⅌ ton, with very choice Sharps as high as $34....Bale Hay has been very quiet, as a rule, with shipping grades quoted at 65c.@75c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1. Clover 60c.@70c. Rye Straw continues in slack demand, within the range of from 55c.@80c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ⅌ 100 ℔.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in demand and firm in price; sales, 100 rolls and 500 half rolls Domestic Cloth, deliverable by Aug. 1, at 13¼c.

HEMP—Has been dull, but steady. Jute Butts have been active and firm; sales, 200 bales at 2⅜c., and 2,000 bales, to arrive, at 2¼c., currency, on time. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8c.; Sisal at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $235@$280; Undressed do., $150@$185, currency, ⅌ ton. Jute, 4¼c.@5¼c.; Jute Butts, 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in fairly active demand at firmer prices. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 22¾c., cash, ⅌ ℔. Sales, 400,000 ℔. at 22⅝c. for early delivery....Copper products have been in moderately active request, with new Sheathing quoted steady at 28c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ⅌ ℔.... The Iron trade rules dull in nearly all lines, the demand for supplies being very limited, and the bidding for full lots generally unsatisfactory to holders, thus preventing free dealings. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $32@$33; Glengarnock, $36; Coltness, $36@$38; No. 1 American Pig, $27 50@$28 50; No. 2 do., $25 50@$26 50; Forge, $23@$25; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails, $48@$53, currency, at the works; old Rails, $30@$35; Wrought Scrap, $34 50@$36 ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $65@$70; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been in very moderate request, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 62½@$6 75, and American at $5 75@$5 82½, gold; Bar at 8⅛c.; Sheet, 9½c., and Pipe at 9c....Spelter has been in moderate demand at $6 87½@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $7@$7 25 for domestic; sales, 10 tons domestic on private terms.... American Steel continues inactive within the previous range....Regulus Antimony has been in rather more demand at 12½c.@12¾c., gold.... Shot sells in lots at 10c.@11c. ⅌ ℔....Tin has been dull and heavy; sales, 750 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $9 37½; 250 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $8 37½, and 500 bxs. Coke at $7 37½, gold. Strait have been quoted at 20½c.; English at 19½c.@19¾c.; Refined at 20c., and Banca at 24½c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $9 25@$9 50; I. C. Coke, $7 25@$7 50; Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 50; Coke Terne at $6 87½@$7 37½, gold....Zinc is slow of sale at 8⅞c.@9¼c., gold.

MOLASSES—Business in this line has been quiet for want of stock suited to refiners and jobbers. Values have been quoted quite strong. An invoice of 296 hhds. and 23 tcs. Cardenas, tart, has been purchased for refining at 44c., testing a shade higher than 50. The cargo of 631 hhds. and 60 tcs. Cardenas, mentioned in our last as just arrived, goes to refiners direct. No other invoices of refining goods reported as in first hands. Grocery grades were also very scarce and firm. An invoice of 209 hhds. St. Croix was disposed of, for jobbing purposes, on private terms. The jobbing trade has been moderate in foreign products, as well as in New-Orleans, at full rates....We quote: Porto Rico, 45c.@60c.; Barbados, new crop, 44c.@45c.; Demerara, 40c.@45c.; new crop Cuba, grocery qualities, 42c.@46c.; new crop Cuba, refining grades, 43½c.@44c. for 50 test; do. Centrifugal, (nominal,) 32c.@35c.; St. Croix, 52c.@56c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 70c.@75c. for very good to choice....Syrups have been in demand, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 40c.@70c., the latter for very fancy, and Molasses do. at 42c.@52c. ⅌ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses continues in fair request on the basis of 31c.@32c. for hhds. and 34c.@35c. for bbls., and 36c.@37c. for extra heavy.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Resin, which has been quoted easier in price. We quote the range from $2 05@$2 12½ for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales, 3,000 bbls. good Strained on private terms; 300 bbls. do. at $2 15; 200 bbls. No. 1 at $2 90, and 100 bbls. Extra Pale at $6 25 ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar has been more sought after, and quoted somewhat stronger in price, with sales reported of 275 bbls. Newbern at $2 12½; 150 bbls. Wilmington at $2 25, and 90 bbls. Washington at $2 12½ ⅌ bbl....City Pitch quiet at $2 25 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in less request, and quoted a shade lower, with sales reported of 162 bbls. merchantable, in lots, at 38c.; quoted at the close at 37½c.@38c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Some demand has been noted for Whale and Sperm at steady rates. Linseed is rather dull at about late figures. Lard, Cotton-seed, and Menhaden Oils have been held with confidence, though not active. Paraffine in demand and firm in price. Neatsfoot scarce and wanted. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@73c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 90; Unbleached Sperm, $2 05@$2 10; Bleached Sperm, $2 12½@$2 15; Lard-oil, $1 22½@$1 30, for good to choice, and [illegible] $1 15 for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 62½c.; Linseed-oil, 70c.@71c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive oil, $1 15@$1 25, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 43c.@50c.; Yellow do., 58c.@62c.; Refined Yellow and White do., 62c.@68c.; Paraffine, 23c.@28c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 77½c.@90c.; Cod, 60c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 85c.@$1 25; Cocoanut, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Has been in comparatively limited demand, and quoted weak and somewhat irregular as to prices. Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 6⅞c., and in shipping order at 10⅛c....Refined, here, at 13¾c.@13⅞c. for prompt delivery....At Philadelphia, quoted at 13⅝c.@13⅞c.; and at Baltimore at 13⅞c.@14c.... Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21c....City Naphtha at 10c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Western Mess Pork has been offered quite freely and again quoted lower, with a moderately active movement reported for forward delivery, including 2,750 bbls., May options, at $22@$22 15, closing at $22; 1,000 bbls., June, at $22 25@$22 30, closing at $22 20@$22 25, and 750 bbls. July at $22 45@$22 50, closing at about $22 40. And for early delivery, 260 bbls. New Western Mess at $22 20@$22 25, and 50 bbls. medium do. at $21 75. Prime Mess dull and nominal at $19 75@$20, and Extra Prime within the range of $16 50@$17 50 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs advanced to 10⅜c.@10½c. for City, on a good demand, and limited offerings....Cut-meats have been quiet and less buoyant as to price, with sales reported of 15,000 Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 14 to 11 ℔., at 11c.@11½c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.; 2,000 Pickled Hams at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; small lots of Smoked Hams at 14¼c.@14½c., and 50 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 8⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8⅜c.@8¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12½c.@13c.; Western Dry-salted Short Cut Hams, in bxs., at 11¾c.@12¼c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 13c. ⅌ ℔....Bacon has been moderately sought after at about steady rates, with sales reported of 410 bxs. City Long Clear at 12½c.@12⅝c.; Western Long Clear quoted at 12¼c., and Western Short Clear at 12⅜c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔.... A very extensive movement (mainly speculative, though in part on export account) has been reported in Western Steam Lard, which carried prices up sharply, and to the highest figures reached in this market for a long time past. The later dealings, however, indicated a slight decline from the best prices of the day. Other kinds, also, more inquired for. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 650 tcs. Western Steam at 16c.@16¼c., the latter rate for choice, with strictly prime quoted at the close at 16⅛c.; 80 tcs. City Steam at 15½c.; 600 tcs. No. 1 City at 14c.; and 200 tcs. Refined for the West Indies, on private terms, quoted at 15¼c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 4,000 tcs., April options, at 16 3-16c.@16 5-16c., closing at 16 3-16c.@16¼c.; 2,750 tcs., May options, at 16c.@16 3-16c., closing at 16 3-16c.; 250 tcs., June options, at 16¼c.@16⅜c., closing at 16 5-16c.@16⅜c.; and 750 tcs., July, at 16¼c., closing at 16 7-16c.@16½c. ⅌ ℔. And for Western delivery 6,000 tcs., part at 15¾c.@15½c., cash....Beef has been fairly active at our revised quotations. Sales, 400 bbls., in lots. We quote at $10 for Plain Mess, $11 for Extra do., and $15 for Packet, ⅌ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, and $26@$29 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams very quiet at $18@$21 50 for good to very choice....Butter and Cheese quoted essentially as in our last, on a moderate movement....Eggs less active, within the range of 17½c.@20c. for good to very fancy.

RICE—Trade has been on a moderate scale, even in a jobbing way, at about previous prices. Carolina ordinary to very choice quoted at from $6 87½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$7 75; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$2 90, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔.

SEEDS—Clover has been selling moderately, in a jobbing way, for home use, and has been quoted firm; 120 bags Western and State sold, in lots, at 12¼c.@12½c., chiefly at 12¼c....Rough Flax inactive at $2 15@$2 30, from cars and store....Timothy has been quiet and steady; quoted at $2 55@$2 60 for car stock of fresh receipt, and $2 65@$2 85 for small lots from store, with very choice picked lots yet higher. Sales 50 bags at $2 60. A car load of old sold from store at $2 50 ⅌ bushel....Calcutta Linseed continues in limited demand at $2 10 ⅌ 56 ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after on refining account, on the basis of our quotations, which, however, are 1-16c. ⅌ ℔. under general asking rates, from which holders were not disposed to recede. The dealings have consequently been on a restricted scale. Recent arrivals have not added much to the available stock. The inquiry for grocery stock has been light. Sales have been made to-day of 1,085 hhds., 21 bbls., and 100 bxs., including 629 hhds. refining Cuba, at 8⅛c., 239 bxs. low grade Centrifugal at 8⅝c.; 192 hhds. and 21 bbls. refining Porto Rico at 8c.; 100 bxs. low grade Clayed and Molasses Sugar at 8½c., and 25 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔. We quote fair refining Cuba firm at 8 1-16c.; good do., 8 5-16c.; prime do., at 8⅜c.@8 7-16c., with holders claiming 1-16c. ⅌ ℔. more; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado 4¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Crushed quoted steady at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Firm at 9c. for prime. Sales equal to 90,000 ℔....Stearine held with confidence at 15½c. for choice City, in hhds., and 16c. for prime Western, in tcs., but without further important movement.... Of Grease Stearine, 30,000 ℔. sold at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been generally held with increasing firmness, with rather more call noted for supply, particularly for Greens and for Japans. Sales 1,100 half chests Japan and 1,300 half chests Oolong on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, in lines, at 29c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 29c.@72c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 29c.@85c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 25c.@$1 10; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 24c.@29c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 25c.@97c.; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 25c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 26c.@77c. ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—A fair business has been reported in this line, in the aggregate of the dealings, on a generally steady basis as to values. Export buyers have shown more disposition to operate. Sales have been reported of 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10c.@20c.; 40 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 47c.; 165 cases 1873 Ohio on private terms; 200 cases sundry growths at 8c.@55c., and 250 bales Havana at 87½c.@$1 15 ⅌ ℔. ....Manufactured tobacco has been moderately sought after since our last, with Black, common to fine, quoted at 17c.@30c., and bright, common to fine, at 25c.@60c. ⅌ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been comparatively dull, with Arctic at $1 05, gold; South, 90c.@96c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in rather better demand, with sales reported of 200 bbls. at $1 14@$1 14½ ⅌ gallon, chiefly at the latter rate.

WOOL—Trade since our last has been comparatively dull in the local market, yet prices have been without change of moment. Manufacturers have been buying only in small amounts, to meet urgent wants, pending the arrival of new clip in amounts sufficient to afford a good selection. New California Spring Clip is as yet in moderate receipt here, though San Francisco advices are of accumulating supplies and a weaker market there. Holders of stock here do not press desirable lots of old product on the market, and generally claim full previous rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 13,000 ℔. domestic Fleece at 45c.@53c.; 7,000 ℔. Washed Stock, on private terms; 21,000 ℔. Domestic Pulled, part at 45c.@48c.; 50 bales Scoured at 65c.; 5 bales and [illegible] ℔. California Fall at 14c.@23c.; 10,000 ℔. California Spring at 29c.; 35 bales new do. at 32c.@35c.; 1,500 ℔. California Lambs at 26c.; 7,500 ℔. Texas at 29c.@32c.; and 1,000 ℔. Australian at 52½c. ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—A rather freer movement has been noted in the way of berth freights, but the market has not been active in any instance, and rates have been somewhat irregular—generally weak. The offerings were mostly of Grain, Cotton, Lard, Flour, and Resin, for British ports, and of Grain for the Continent. The chartering business was comparatively tame, with rates favoring shippers. Tonnage for Grain was moderately sought after. Vessels for Petroleum and Resin were in some request. The market for tonnage for the West Indies, as well as for Lumber, Coal, &c., was generally very dull....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ⅌ bushel, and 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 1½d. ⅌ 280 ℔.; and, by steam, 300 bales Cotton at ¼d. for compressed; 1,050 bales do. at 7-32d. for do., ⅌ ℔.; 1,500 tcs. Lard at 30s., with Provision rates generally quoted at from 25s.@35s.; and 10 tons green salted Hides at 25s. ⅌ ton....For London, by sail 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; and, by steam, 1,600 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain (re-let room) at 7½d. ⅌ bushel; and 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ⅌ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain, reported at 6d. ⅌ bushel....For Bristol, by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain (engaged some time since) on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 324 tons, hence, with about 5,500 quarters Grain, at 4s. 6d.; a British bark, 412 tons, with about 2,800 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d.; a British schooner, with 1,800 quarters do., from do., at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter; and an Italian bark, 469 tons, with about 3,200 quarters do., from Baltimore, on private terms, quoted at 5s. 6d.@5s. 7½d. ⅌ quarter....For Nantes, a French bark, 453 tons, (now at Boston,) hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 6d., should have been the vessel named in our last as chartered, not the French barkentine, hence, with about 1,700 bbls., as then mentioned....For Bremen, a Swedish bark, 347 tons, hence, with about 4,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 32,000 bushels Wheat on private terms....For Lisbon, a Norwegian bark, 485 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,400 quarters Grain, in ship's bags, at 14½c. ⅌ bushel....For Trieste, by sail, 700 bbls. Flour at $1 25 ⅌ bbl.; 1,500 sides Leather at ⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 90 hhds. Tallow at 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton; also an Italian bark, 422 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Resin, at 82½c. ⅌ 280 ℔....For the north side of Cuba, an American brig, 304 tons, hence, with empty casks, at 80c....For a port north of Hatteras, an American schooner, with sugar, reported from Sagua la Grande, at $5 50....For New-York, two schooners, reported from St. Croix, at 35c.@37½c. for sugar, and $3 50@$3 75 for Molasses; a brig and schooner, with sugar, reported from Santiago de Cuba, at $5 50; and a brig, with do., from Guantanamo, at 40c.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Flour steady; Family, $5 40@$5 50. Wheat higher; Red, $1 15@$1 20. Corn quiet at 73c.@75c. Oats firm at 68c.@70c. Rye quiet at $1 17. Barley—Fall, $1 45@$1 55. Butter active for the best grades at 28c.@30c.; others lifeless. Clover Seeds steady at 12c. Pork, $22 25@$22 37½. Lard—Sales of 300 tcs. steam rendered at 15½c. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon firm; sales of Shoulders at 9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky firm at $1 12. Live Hogs dull at $7 35@$8 40 for common to medium; receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 1,200 head.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Tuesday, April 20,) was of more than usual importance, and attracted a large attendance. The principal auction of the day was the sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the property on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Nineteenth street, embracing a plot of land 84 by 150, with the handsome stone church thereon, recently occupied by the congregation of Rev. Dr. Hall. The first bid made was one by the Trustees of the church of $200,000, from which point the price advanced to $240,000, at which sum the property was sold to C. S. Smith. Messrs. Ludlow & Co. also sold, by order of Trustees, a valuable plot of land, 40.5 by about 162, on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-first street, extending through to Seventh avenue, for $70,250, to A. C. Kingsland; and another plot, 40.5 by 170, on Broadway, south-east corner of Fifty-second street, extending through to Seventh avenue, for $65,250, to F. Meyer. These prices, for the times, were considered fair. A house with lot, No. 113 West Twentieth street, offered by the same firm, was withdrawn upon a bid of $11,500.

A. H. Muller & Son, at public auction, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 87, No. 193 Henry street, north side, between Clinton and Jefferson streets, for $10,400, to H. Goldstein. The houses and lots Nos. 52, 54, and 56 Harrison street, also offered at public auction by the same auctioneers, were knocked down at nominal figures, but not sold, and the legal sale of a house and lot on West Eighty-third street, east of Ninth avenue, was adjourned to the 27th inst.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, disposed of a small two-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Fifth street, north side, 200 feet west of First avenue, for $3,000, which property was bought by the plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

The legal sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of a house and lot on West Twenty-first street, east of Eighth avenue, was adjourned to May 4.

No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the last named at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Samuel Kreizer, public auction sales of the desirable four-story and basement brown-stone front house, 25 by 56, with lot 102.2 feet deep, No. 225 East Seventy-ninth street, north side, 300 feet east of Third avenue; also, four two-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 20.10 by 102.2, Nos. 431, 433, 435, and 437 East Seventy-seventh street, north side, between the East-side Boulevard and First avenue; also, two lots, each 20 by 100.5 on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 475 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By George H. Scott, public auction sale of the three-story brick storehouse, with lot 24.8 by 46 by 25 by 42.2, No. 7 Centre Market place, east side, between Grand and Broome streets.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21 by 100.5, on West Forty-fifth street, south side, 329 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclocure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of one two-story brick house, with lot 20 by 68.11, on Beach street, north side, 66 feet west of St. John's alley.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, O. H. Bogert, Esq., Referee, of one house, with Goelet lease of lot 20 by 71.7 by 20 by 73, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 513 feet east of First avenue. Lease dated Nov. 1, 1870; term twenty one years; ground rent, $240 per annum.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.9 by 101, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on the premises, at 10 o'clock, public auction sale of thirteen well-located and desirable houses, with plots from 50 to 100 feet front; also, ten choice building lots. This is one of the first suburban auctions of the season, and it is to be hoped that it will result successfully. Excursion tickets can be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 stone church and plot, 5th av., s. e. corner of 19th st.; plot 84x150	$240,000
1 plot, Broadway, n. e. corner of 51st st., extending through to 7th av.; 40.5 x about 162	70,250
1 plot, Broadway, s. e. corner of 52d st., extending through to 7th av.; 40.5x170	65,250

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 193 Henry st., n. s., between Clinton and Jefferson sts.; lot 25x87	$10,400

By James M. Miller.

1 two-story brick house and lot, East 105th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av.; lot 25x100.11	3,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 19.

Canal st., n. s., 54 ft. west of Orchard st., 29.1 x75; Receiver of J. & W. Geery to Executors of Isaac Geery	$13,570
Cortlandt st., n. e. corner of Findlay st., 50x90, Melrose; J. Schulz to D. Ryder	12,000
West st., n. w. corner of Harrison st. continued w.; runs n. 75.4 ft., thence w. 26.9 ft. to bulkhead line, thence s. 75.4 ft. to extension n. s. of Harrison st., thence e. 28.6 ft.; L. F. Brown and others, Commissioners in Partition, to G. N. Welsh	16,500
10th st., n. s., 387 ft. w. of 2d av., 21x94.8; Amelia F., wife of J. H. Johnston, to D. Terhune	20,500
Same property, D. Terhune to J. H. Johnston	20,500
36th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; J. C. Spencer, Referee, to Barbara Witz	16,100
48th st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.5; M. Taylor to W. Ettinger	15,750
49th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., runs e. 80 ft., thence s. 100.5 ft., thence w. 35 ft., thence n. 15.3 ft., thence w. 45.7 ft., thence n. 91.11 ft. to beginning; Mary S., wife of S. Towle, to W. P. and A. M. Parsons	32,000
58th st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.4; W. P. and A. M. Parsons to Mary S., wife of S. Towle	28,000
60th st., s. s., 410.2 ft. w. of 2d av., 19.2 x100.5; A. Dold and L. Beringer to W. Kronethal	16,500
73d st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th av., 75x102.2; J. D. Crimmins to T. Crimmins, ½ part	33,000
84th st., n. s., 241.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x102.2; Cornelia McCallum to Elizabeth, wife of S. Ryckman	10,500
Same property, S. Ryckman to Cornelia McCallum, widow	10,500
84th st., n. s., 261.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x102; M. Leitsch to Henrietta Hirsch	11,500
113th st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 3d av., 15x100.10; G. W. Poncher to T. M. Martin	6,600
127th st., s. s., 228.9 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.9x99.11; S. L. Fraleigh to W. Phelps	15,000
152d st., n. s. 125.8 ft. w. of Boulevard, 24.4x99.11; 153d st., s. s., 125.8 ft. w. of Boulevard, 24.4x99.11; Executors, &c., R. F. Carman to A. S. Wilson	11,200
Madison av., w. s., (No. 534,) 25x70; Agnes H., wife of A. Wolff, Jr., to Mary A., wife of Henry Stokes	46,500
Morris av., e. s., part lot 254, map Melrose South, 30x100.3; D. Morrissey to Alice Morrissey	1,000
3d av., e. s., (No. 1,461,) 20x80, J. A. J. Neafie to J. Shwegler	14,500
9th av., s. e. corner 96th st., 25.2x98.4; 9th av., e. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 96th st., 25.2x95.8; Eliza, wife of T. Manson, to Sarah, wife of J. Woods	8,700
10th av., w. s., 98.8 ft. n. of 22d st., 24.8x100; The Women's Prison Association and Home to C. Wellner	13,500
10th av., w. s., 51.1 ft. s. of 77th st., 51.1x90; J. M. Crossman to L. S. Gans	11,000
10th av., e. s., 102.2 ft. n. of 84th st., 51x100; N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to J. W. Bell	300

LEASE RECORDED.

46th st., s. s., 414 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100; C. F. Southmayd and J. F. Chamberlain to J. Blackhurst, 20 years, per year	$320

TWIN BRIDES.

HOW BLIND LOVE MAKES A DISTINCTION—A CINCINNATI SENSATION.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Saturday relates: "We had the pleasure to see the newly-made twin brides at the Gibson House last night, and must confess that a more perfect exemplification of the French story of 'Girofle-Girofla' could hardly exist. They were at supper with their husbands last night when we saw them, and a nice little tea-party the four made. The bridegrooms are brothers, but not twins. It is not often in a lifetime that one is permitted to see two brothers married to twin sisters. The husbands are easily distinguished the one from the other. The elder one wears full whiskers, while the younger has simply a mustache. The trouble to be apprehended is in the sameness of the wives, and a very pretty sameness it is. To use a homely but trite phrase, they are as like as two peas. To describe the one would be to describe both. They are of medium size, perfect brunettes, dress exactly alike, and seem to be about twenty years old. Beauty has richly endowed these fair brides and placed its dimpled seal in the cheeks of each. How, in the order of human passion, it came to pass that either of the husbands could fall in love with his wife without falling in love at the same time with her sister passes our understanding. It has been suggested that each of the Morgan brothers fell in love with both the Stuart sisters, and to settle the matter put their sweethearts in a bag, shook 'em up, and drew cuts for the one that came out first. We suppose they know, but we don't see how either of them knows to which one of the twins he is married. They came in to supper, and by judicious assortment were seated each at the right hand of her husband. When they went out of the dining-room one couple was allowed to get some distance in advance before the other started, to prevent confusion."

CATCHING THE CHINAMAN.

In the collection of poll-taxes from the Chinese, in San Francisco, the Assessor's deputies have always had a good deal of difficulty in preventing the transfer of receipts from one Chinaman to another, whereby a single receipt is made to do duty several times over, and the city robbed of much of her legitimate revenue from this source. For the purpose of detecting and frustrating this imposition, Assessor Badlam has devised a system of marking receipts when they are issued to Chinamen in such a way as to indicate the prominent external characteristics of the man's physique. For instance, one designation points to a Mongol "under thirty years of age, short in stature, no scars on head or neck;" another signifies a man "over thirty years of age, tall, with small-pox marks;" a third an "old man, very fat scars on head or neck;" a fourth a "cross-eyed Chinaman;" a fifth a "Chinaman very lean, with small-pox marks," and so on. Thus, if a heathen on the verge of three score and ten, about as fat as a match, and with a countenance dotted with small-pox marks, on being asked if he has paid his poll-tax, presents a receipt whose designation shows that it was issued to a young man, very fat, with no small-pox marks, the deputy quietly remarks, "I guess not," and "goes for that heathen Chinee." The plan is found to work excellently, and many a Mongol has already been brought to grief by its means.

A CRUEL TRICK ON A PERFORMER.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that on Tuesday night, during the performance of "Mme. l'Archiduc," at the St. Charles Theatre, in that city, Henry Gallagher became so charmed with Mlle. Soldene's singing that he could not resist the temptation of throwing her a bouquet. *Mlle. l'Archiduc* did not see it at first, as she was singing with her back partly turned to the audience, but as soon as she turned to make the usual bow in acknowledgment of a round of applause her delighted eyes fell upon the nosegay, and she gracefully stooped to secure it. Just as she did so the seemingly enchanted flowers moved a few feet from where they had fallen upon the stage. The Diva paused for a moment and then made another attempt, when lo! the flowers again drifted away from her grasp. The idea now flashed across her mind, "the thing has got a string to it," and suiting the action to the thought, she made a desperate rush, pounced upon the flowers and sent them whirling back into the face of the malicious spectator. Then striking a majestic pose, she cast a contemptuous and withering look upon the discomfited Gallagher, who at the same moment felt the heavy hand of a policeman resting upon his shoulder. The Soldene's tormentor was taken to the First Precinct Station, charged with disturbing the peace, and *Monsieur L'Archiduc*, upon hearing about the matter, declared that he rather liked it—"It was original."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND 80 feet by 109 feet 6 inches, with the elegant stone church edifice thereon, known as the

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH
ON
WASHINGTON SQUARE.

This property, so admirably situated for a public building, on the easterly side of Washington square, corner of Washington place, is now offered for sale, and immediate possession can be given. For further particulars inquire of J. W. BAKER, No. 163 West 11th st., or G. A. SAGE, No. 170 Washington square, south.

FURNISHED.—A NEW CABINET-FINISHED, four-story house, between 5th and Madison avs., near Central Park, for sale low; or to let at a moderate rent to private family, for one to three years; owner going abroad in May. Inquire of

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.,
or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.,
or No. 35 East 17th st.,
or of Rev. CLARENCE BUEL, owner, on the premises, No. 25 East 73d st.

FOR SALE—NO. 226 WEST 38TH ST., FOUR-story brown-stone English basement house and lot, in good order; modern improvements, private staircase, &c.; possession May 1. For permits, apply to TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st. Price, with mirrors and gas-fixtures, $18,000.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE ON ST. Nicholas avenue, with about fourteen lots of ground, stable and outbuildings, &c.; plenty of fruit, various kinds; location high, overlooking Harlem River; grand healthy location. Apply to

WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY-THIRD ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 6th av., four-story brown-stone, cabinet trimmed, extra plumbed, $23,000; 58th st., one block west of Central Park, three-story brown-stone, all the improvements, $15,000. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st., or No. 6 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 18 East 40th st.; thirty feet front; built by a former owner, for his own use, in the best and most substantial manner. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, AN EIGHT-ROOM cottage, with modern improvements, situate in Twenty-third Ward, on high ground, and first-class neighborhood. Apply to JAMES S. PEARSHALL, on Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

REDUCED PRICES!!!!—NEW COMPLETE list of houses for sale, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—FINE THREE-STORY and basement private house, with all improvements; little cash required. Apply to OWNER, No. 210 East 20th st., near 3d av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 220 West 58th st., cheap, and on terms to suit customers. Inquire next door.

TO LEASE.—FIVE (5) LOTS ON 25TH ST., BEtween 10th and 11th avs. Apply at No. 8 West 47th st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.: to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—$750 A YEAR.

NO. 216 WILSON ST., E. D.,

Excellent neighborhood, near Williamsburg Savings Bank.

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. IN GOOD ORDER.

Twenty-five minutes' from City Hall, New-York.

Apply to
JAMES C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, E. D.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, SURROUNDED BY first-class improvements—The Cooper Homestead, Bushwick Avenue Boulevard, Westfield st. and Evergreen av., with about forty lots of land, fine house with all the modern improvements, carriage-house, barn, &c., with choice fruit and ornamental trees; will be sold low and on easy terms to close the estate. Inquire of the executors,

JOHN A. LEWIS, No. 297 South st., New-York.
A. C. COOPER, No. 93 2d av., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, 20x40, with brown stone trimmings; basement and cellar; all improvements; built in the best manner; location first class; No. 97 Lewis av.; high and healthy; price very low; must be sold; terms easy. JOHNSON, No. 303 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A beautiful three-story French roof house, 40x37, containing fourteen rooms, "to say" ten sleeping-rooms, parlor 37x17.6, dining-room 25x13.8, ante-room 13x10, basement, with range, 20x13.8; house heated throughout; water and all improvements; about two acres of land, both sides of the road; stable for three horses, and carriage-house; water front; good boating, bathing, and fishing; four minutes from N. Y., & N. H., & H. R. R. depot; seven minutes from steam-boat landing; plenty fruits and flowers; will be sold cheap for cash; owner going abroad.

N. B.—The furniture will also be sold if required, which is first-class and new.

Apply to the owner on the premises, or
Address G. E. D.,
Post Office, Greenwich, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beatiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

The building and machinery known as the

BIRMINGHAM BLEACH WORKS,

situated on the Housatonic River, near the village of Birmingham, Conn.; a never-failing water power, with easy access to New-York City by Naugatuck Railroad. Building is very substantially built of brick, and will be sold or let with or without machinery; suitable for a paper manufactory.

For terms, &c., apply to J. M. BOLTON, Agent, No. 55 Leonard st., New-York, or to OUSATONIC WATER COMPANY, E. N. Shelton, President, Birmingham, Conn.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—A country seat of twenty-five acres, with more land if required, on the Hyde Park road, one mile north of Main st., in the city of Poughkeepsie; the house is new, built of brick, spacious, and richly finished throughout with natural woods; hot and cold water, with bath rooms, &c.; tenant house, and extensive stabling; the grounds are highly improved, and were planted twenty years ago with ample fruit, forest, and evergreen trees, and from one plate-glass window in the rear of the "Hall" a view for more than forty miles up the river may be obtained. Address S. BAKER, on the premises.

HOMES!
RAPID TRANSIT.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Persons desiring to purchase or rent beautiful and economical homes, at all points on the line of the above road, will apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.—A desirable Summer or Winter residence; modern house, ten rooms, laundry, carriage and farm house, barns, &c.; situated on high ground; fine views; groves of cedar and other forest trees; over 100 acres; three-quarters of a mile shore front; 300 to 400 fruit trees; all the small fruits; within fifteen minutes' drive from cars and steam-boat at Sag Harbor, Long Island; unincumbered. Address OWNER, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE AND aristocratic portion of Astoria, (only thirty minutes from Fulton ferry,) a beautiful place, combining city and country in perfection; lovely views, fruit, shade; house replete with every modern convenience and improvement; in perfect order; newly frescoed and painted; stables to suit the most critical; price, $30,000; terms very easy. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A tract of land known as the Schuyler property, comprising thirty-three acres, in the village of Closter, on the Northern Railroad, about eighteen miles from New-York City, extending into the heart of the town, and suitable for good village lots. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York, or R. A. GORHAM, Englewood, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT THROGG'S NECK, near Pelham Bridge, several handsome villas; have water fronts on the Sound; fine shade-trees; bathing, boating, and fishing; fifty minutes from City Hall on Port Chester Railroad; prices moderate; terms reasonable. Apply at office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

FOR SALE—IN SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, beautiful country seat; twenty-two acres high land; commodious modern house by city builder, adapted to all seasons; locality, site, surroundings, and neighborhood all unexceptionable. Particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN CLIFF.—RENT PRIVIlege purchase, price low; elegant country-seat, spacious grounds, fine lawns, well shaded; magnificent views, (southerly,) residence every modern convenience, adjoining Messrs. Hecker, Marcy, Brown, and Gen. McClellan's country-seats. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES FOR sale and to rent at Fairfield, Conn.; two hours from New-York and finest beach for bathing on Long Island Sound; persons desiring to purchase or rent will be called upon in New-York and given full particulars by addressing SAMUEL GLOVER, Fairfield, Conn.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG Island, two very desirable houses, twelve rooms each; ground, 50x200 feet. For particulars inquire at Globe Life Insurance Company, No. 347 Broadway, or of J. H. HOPKINS, Ravenswood.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS—Brown-stone front house on Bramhall av., within twenty minutes of Liberty st., New-York; price, $10,000. WILLIAM BUMSTED, junction of Communipaw av. and Grand st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT IN Westport, Conn.; a large new house and barn, with seven acres of land; splendid view of the Sound; ten minutes from depot; no fever and ague; healthy location, &c. For particulars address
RUFUS WAKEMAN, Saugatuck, Conn.

YONKERS REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

All kinds of property for sale or rent or exchange. Now is the time to secure homes cheap. Be particular to go at once to UNDERHILL'S office, directly opposite the depot at Yonkers. No doubt about your getting suited.

VILLA SITES.—UNEQUALED ANYWHERE; THE loveliest scenery within thirty miles of New-York; elegantly situated on Hudson River and on Rockland Lake. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, 71 Broadway, Room 91.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

103 LOTS,

comprising the

TWO BLOCKS OF LAND BOUNDED BY
2D AV., THE EAST RIVER,
100TH AND 101ST STS.,
with
WATER FRONT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

By order of THOMAS J. McCAHILL and ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, Attorneys, the 101 City Lots, bounded by 2d av. and the East River, 100th and 101st sts., comprising TWO BLOCKS OF LAND, WITH WATER FRONT. The sale will be absolute and in lots to suit purchasers.

60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; THOMAS J. McCAHILL, No. 9 Pine st.; THOMAS P. FOWLER, (Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler,) No. 29 Wall st. (Drexel Building.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the Oswego Falls Brown-stone Quarry Company, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of the above-named court, entered herein April 13, 1875, I, the undersigned, in pursuance of the terms and conditions of said order, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1875, at noon, the real and personal estate of said bankrupt, and which is situated and described as follows: All that tract or parcel of land situated in the Town of Granby, in the County of Oswego, and State of New-York, and being part of lot No. 75, of the original Town of Hannibal, now Granby, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the road leading from Oswego Falls to Oswego, at the south-west corner of that part of said lot No. 75 sold by James Crombie and wife to James Parker, and running thence easterly along the south line of said Parker's land to the Oswego River, thence southerly along the said Oswego River to the south-east corner to the lot of four acres of land conveyed by Isaac Merritt, sole acting executor of Richard P. Hart, deceased, to the said James Crombie by deed, dated March 1, 1848, and recorded in Oswego County Clerk's office, April 4, 1848, in Book No. 48 of Deeds, page 355, &c.; thence westerly along the south line of said land conveyed by said Merritt to said Crombie, to said road leading from Oswego Falls to Oswego; thence northerly along the east line of said road to the place of beginning, containing three acres of land, be the same more or less, and being the same premises lately occupied by Dorastus Kellogg and Madaline H., his wife, together with the right of way down the bank of said river to said river, as conveyed to said Crombie by the said Merritt. And also all that tract or parcel of land situated in the village of Oswego Falls, Oswego County, and State of New-York, and being part of lot (No. 75) seventy-five of the original Township of Hannibal, now Granby, bounded and described as follows, viz.: On the north by the lands of William Schenck, on the east by land of William Schenck and the top of the bank of the Oswego River, on the south by north line of land lately owned by Madaline Kellogg, on the west by the east line of Mrs. Thomas R. Wright's land, extending southerly across said Parker's premises to said north line of land of said Kellogg. Also, the right of way therefrom westerly to First street, as now used, on the north side of said Parker's land, the same used in common with other owners thereof, and being so much of the premises purchased by Margarett Parker of William Schenck as lie east of said Wright's east line, and being four rods in length from east to west, and one and one-half rods in width from north to south, together with all buildings and all and every improvement thereon, and the said personal property is described as follows: Stone-boat, machinery, tools, furniture, quarries, and all the other personal property thereon belonging to said bankrupt, with all the water rights, privileges, water-wheels, transmitting power possessed by said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1875.
CLARK C. WILSON,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of said bankrupt.
A. H. WAGNER, Attorney for Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, New-York. ap21-2aw3wW&F*

SALE BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF Common Pleas—Valuable Property north-west corner Broadway and 18th st., under the direction of JAMES H. GILBERT, Esq., Referee, will be sold at auction on MONDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, being part of the estate of Edward Hoyt, deceased—The very valuable and extra large 5-story marble-front Store, situated on the north-west corner Broadway and 18th st., and covering the entire plot of ground, being 110.6 feet front on Broadway and 138 feet on 18th st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE

of valuable property on
BROADWAY AND 50TH ST.,

By order of the executors of William Irwin, deceased,
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 22,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

BROADWAY—The three-story frame house and lot situate on the westerly side of Broadway, 50 feet 5½ inches south of 50th st. Lot 25x about 80 feet.

50TH STREET—The two-story frame building and lot on the southerly side of 50th st., 77 feet 10½ inches west of Broadway, and adjoining the rear of the Broadway lot; lot 25x100.5.

WETMORE & BOWNE, Attorneys.

Maps at the office of Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

SAMUEL KREIZER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

PEREMPTORY SALE.

79th st., No. 225, north side, between 2d and 3d avs., the elegant well-built four-story and basement brown-stone dwelling, size 25x56x102.2, for one or more families, with fine gas fixtures and mirrors; in complete order; can be seen.

77th st., Nos. 431 to 437, just west of the east Side Boulevard, four two-story and basement brick houses; lots each 20.10x102.2.

57th st., north side, 475 feet west of 9th av., two choice lots on high ground, each 20x100.5. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Cooper Institute, corner 7th st. and 3d av.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A SUPREME Court sale of store property, corner 2d av. and 115th st., by GEORGE H. SCOTT, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, April 22, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine st.

EXECUTRIX SALE, RAVENSWOOD.—House and ground belonging to estate of Mrs. Agnes Noble will be sold TO-MORROW, April 22, at 12 M., at sales-room No. 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON. See handbills.

IMPORTANT SALE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED to the sale at the Exchange Sales-room, THURSDAY next, April 22, by E. A. LAWRENCE & CO., Auctioneers, under the direction of A. H. Wallis, Referee, of the valuable eleven lots, south side of 42d st., opposite the Grand Central Depot.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT GREENWICH, CONN., ON GREENwich av., very convenient to the depot, a furnished house for the Summer, or part of house unfurnished for the year. Inquire of the baggage master at the depot.

TO LET.—NO. 108 EAST 14TH ST.; FOUR-STORY brown-stone house with mirrors and gas fixtures; twenty-four rooms; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. M. NIXON, No. 36 Broad st., room No. 16.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

House No. 222 East 14th st.; rent, $1,800
House No. 313 East 14th st.; rent, $2,000.
House No. 314 East 13th st.; rent, $1,200.
House No. 128 East 10th st.; rent, $1,800.
House No. 144 2d av.; rent, $1,100.
House No. 141 Lexington av.; rent, $1,700.
House No. 760 Greenwich st.; rent, $850.
Apply for permit to
H. MERRITT,
No. 53 3d av.

TO LET—AT WILLIAM'S BRIDGE STAtion—Five minutes' walk from depot.—A Gothic mansion, roomy, convenient, with all modern improvements, stable, carriage-house, and outbuildings complete, eleven acres of ground, abundance of fruit and shade trees, a good garden, fine views of the East and North Rivers, pleasant drives, a most desirable residence. Will be rented very low for one or more years to a party who would take good care of the premises, as the owner is going to Europe. Inquire of PETER BRUNER, Nos. 75 and 77 King st.

WEST POINT.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON, A cottage near West Point, beautifully located and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, with carriage-house, stable, garden, and ice-house; the best of water brought to house and stable by hydraulic ram; house clean and ready for occupation; rent moderate. Apply to E. SATTERLEE,
Westmoreland Hotel, corner 4th av. and 17th st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A large mansion containing twenty-five rooms; five to ten minutes' from depot; stable, carriage-house, green-house, &c.; five acres beautifully laid out, abundantly fruited, and well shaded by large trees; large vegetable garden, planted for the season.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 80 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

STONINGTON, CONN.—TO RENT, POSSESSION immediately, furnished house, with plot of ground adjoining; hot and cold water, stationary tubs, bath, and all conveniences; seven rooms, exclusive of kitchen and attic; rent, $500 from May to December. Address STONINGTON, Post Office Box No. 4,055 New-York.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; the house is being put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th st.

ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—TO LET OR FOR sale, a brick house; Mansard roof; built in the best manner, with modern conveniences; fourteen rooms; plot 50x100; fruit, &c.; convenient to cars, ferry and boat landings; rent $800. Inquire of
ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau st., New-York.

TO RENT—IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A LARGE and commodious house on Hillhouse av., furnished throughout, and supplied with gas, water, and all modern conveniences. Apply to T. DWIGHT, New-Haven, Conn.

TO LET—WESTPORT, CONN.—PLEASANT house; large rooms, many closets, bay windows, heater, grate, Beebe's range, set tubs, &c.; healthy; no mosquitoes; rent low. Reference, Dr. ROBERT, No. 175 East 73d st., New-York, or JOHN H. GRAY, Westport.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WILLIAM'S Bridge, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av. or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO LET—$650 PER YEAR—A FRAME HOUSE ON 80th st., 200 feet west of the Grand Boulevard, 22 by 36 feet. Basement and two stories, a nice garden with fruit and grape vines attached. Inquire at north-west corner 75th st. and Boulevard.

TO LET.—ON WEST 48TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV., an elegant three-story and attic brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x50, and extension, 18x25; dining-room on first floor; gas fixtures, mirrors, &c., &c.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!!—NEW COMPLETE list of houses to let furnished and unfurnished, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

THIRTIETH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH av.—Exceptionally desirable medium-size high-stoop dwelling to let, furnished or unfurnished, low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET AT BOONTON, N. J., NEAR DEPOT—A large house, 50x40; sixteen rooms; range and water in house; fine grounds, pleasantly situated; good stable and fine grove; rent, $800 per year. Apply to GEORGE ELCOCK, Boonton, N. J.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE REPLETE WITH modern improvements, hot and cold water, with marble basins on every floor, heater, &c.; situated at No. 156 Guilford place, between 3d and Lexington avs.; rent moderate. Inquire of owner, No. 48 Bond st.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY and attic English basement house No. 247 West 23d st., with double staircase and two bath-rooms. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

WEST 44TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 8th av., three-story brown stone high stoop, 20x57x100; unexceptionable neighborhood, and thoroughly furnished; rent moderate for a first-class tenant. Address L. H., Box No. 1,188 Post Office.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—POSSESSION IMMEDIately, the fine well-located high-stoop house, No. 584 7th av., rear 42d st. and Broadway cars; good order; all improvements; $1,400. Apply on premises or to owner, No. 723 6th av.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSES, $1,000, $1,200, $1,400, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000; first-class location; also, one cottage, $600. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

TO LET.—AT DARIEN, CONN., NEAR STAMFORD, a house containing ten rooms, with stable, garden, fruit trees, &c. Rent, $250 a year. Apply to FRANCIS DELAFIELD, No. 12 West 32d st.

RAVENSWOOD VILLA, ON RIVER BANK. TO LET—With stable, grounds, and all modern appointments; cars pass grounds; rent low.
WM. NELSON, Jr., No. 24 Old slip.

TO LET—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A THREE-story brick house, about ten minutes' walk from the depot. For particulars apply on the premises, or to A. B. MARSH, No. 66 Wall st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE TWO THREE-STORY BROWN-stone houses Nos. 134 and 136 West 47th st., between 6th av. and Broadway; elegant location. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET—A PIECE OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN Brooklyn, near the Catharine Ferry, with water-front; suitable for storage yard. Apply to R. G. MOULTON, No. 71 Broadway.

TO LET.—VERY CHOICE FRENCH FLATS; new; all modern improvements; first-class location; possession immediately; rent from May 1. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

FULL WIDTH BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 49th st., near Broadway, will be let at $1,600. Call at Room No. 12, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 39 EAST 33D ST., FOUR-STORY and basement house; low rent to satisfactory tenant. Apply to JAMES D. RAY, No. 41 Liberty st.

FRENCH FLATS.—TO LET, A FLAT OF EIGHT rooms in building No. 205 West 56th st.; steam heat and all conveniences of a house. Inquire of Janitor.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop furnished house No. 161 East 46th st.; rent $150 per month. JOHN McKESSON, No. 91 Fulton st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS
Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.

Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE OFFICES AT MODERate rates in the rotunda of the New-York Life Insurance Company's Building, corner Leonard st. and Broadway, well suited for architects and draughtsmen, the light being unexceptionable; steam elevator. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE first floor and basement of double building, Nos. 51 and 53 White st., near Broadway, west side. Possession given 1st of May; now occupied by Haslehurst & Bro. Apply to D. A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 53 Broad st.

TO LET—NO 9 BREVOORT PLACE, (10TH ST., just west of Broadway,) very desirable first floor store and loft in second story, with dwelling over the second floor. Can be rented at moderate price. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NEW MODERN STORE No. 718 Broadway, with basement and cellar; size about 25x120, well lighted; also third and fourth lofts, together or separately. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A SMALL STORE, NO. 605 BROADWAY, and small store, No. 607 Broadway, to rent, together or separately; desirable location for jeweler, tailor, or other retail business. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—EXTRA SIZED BUILDING NO. 40 Bleecker st.; desirably located for the book trade or furniture business (on the same block with J. Ziegler & Co.) For particulars, apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—EXTRA WIDE BUILDING NOS. 87 and 89 William st., near Maiden lane; well located for drugs, gentlemen's furnishing goods, offices or merchandise, at moderate price. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
BROAD AND WALL STS.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FIVE FINE LOFTS OF building in Beekman st.; will be rented low. Apply to J. M. RIDLEY, No. 36 Beekman st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, in some pleasant village near the water, within two or three hours of this City, a small, neatly-furnished cottage, with about one or two acres of ground. Address, stating terms and location, V., Box No. 4,055 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A FLOOR, FLAT, OR PART OF A house, consisting of dining-room, parlor, two bedrooms, bath-room, and a room for servant, either furnished or partially furnished, (i. e. with carpets;) location between 17th and 34th sts., Lexington and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, S. S. S., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A LARGE AND CONVENIENT HOUSE, fully furnished, for a small and strictly private family, not to exceed thirty miles from the City; must have stabling for four horses, ample grounds, with plenty of shade. Address C. B. A., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, AN UNFURnished room on 6th av., between 14th and 20th sts.; rent not to exceed $12 per month. Address S. G. P., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ONE LARGE ROOM OR ROOM AND bedroom, unfurnished, in private house; rent about $100 per year. Address J. J. M., Post Office Box No. 3,240, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of S. HOWARD HOWES, STEPHEN HYATT, and LEANDER W. TOWNSEND, composing the late firm of HOWES, HYATT & CO., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by S. Howard Howes, Stephen Hyatt, and Leander W. Townsend, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, Revised Statutes of the United States, title LXI., entitled, "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under the said act, or under the said title of the Revised Statutes of the United States aforesaid, and that the 19th day of May, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of April, 1875.
ap21-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE and HENRY F. MARTIN, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Joseph Stockbridge and Henry F. Martin, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of May, A. D., 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 15th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, which has been adjudged a bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN L. SOUTHACK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Benjamin L. Southack, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of May, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of April, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap14-law3wW*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM G. McCORMACK and JOSEPH E. McCORMACK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC NEBENZALD and MONTAGUE S. MARKS, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the first day of April, A. D. 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Isaac Nebenzald and Montague S. Marks, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the said District Court of said district.
FOSTER BLACK, No. 157 Church st.,
CHARLES H. CURRIER, No. 64 Thomas st.,
ap7-law3wW* Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN H. SHEILDS and JOHN TERHUNE, bankrupts.—The said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and the debts of each of them, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court at Trenton, New Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
ap7-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LORENZO D. ROUDEBUSH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of LORENZO D. ROUDEBUSH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City the 17th day of April, A. D., 1875.
CHARLES H. HYDE, Assignee,
No. 33 Spruce st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of THOMAS MAWBY, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
ap7-law3wW* No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20.—LOST—ON SUNDAY, 11TH INST., BEtween 132d st. and Church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem, a gold locket with monogram and miniature. The above reward will be paid to any person returning same to B. W. BEYEA, No. 56 South st., second floor.

LOST.—BANK BOOKS NOS. 8,371 AND 56,970, issued by the Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the Bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.

LOST.—THE FINDER OF THE POCKET-BOOK LEFT on the *Times* counter yesterday will receive $5 reward on leaving the book and contents at the *Times* Publication Office.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, APRIL 17, A PACKAGE OF MONEY, inclosed in a cloth bag. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to or addressing F. W. DORMAN, No. 74 Thomas st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.
JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital	$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up	7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

TO BONDHOLDERS.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL
RAILWAY, STATE, CITY, AND COUNTY SECURITIES.
Make a specialty of the bonds of
RAILROADS IN DEFAULT.
Personal and careful attention given to orders of
INVESTORS and DEALERS.
Orders executed at the Stock Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO.,
Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET.
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
WM. H. GUION, Chairman.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.—The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the National Trust Company for the election of ten trustees for the second class, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-rooms of the company on TUESDAY the 27th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed until the 28th inst. J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the third (3d) day of May next.

The polls will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 4, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD COMPANY OF GEORGIA.—The first mortgage bondholders of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company of Georgia are requested to meet on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 1 P. M., at the office of MORAN BROTHERS, No. 68 William st.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DEFERRED BONDS, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old-established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS;
GREAT WESTERN INS.; NATIONAL TRUST;
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD, and
N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Stocks,
Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES,
MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,332, 3,237, 3,238, and 3,239, require every person engaged in any business avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business, a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200
Dealers, retail liquor	25
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5
Manufacturers of stills	50
And for each still manufactured	20
And for each worm manufactured	20
Manufacturers of tobacco	10
Manufacturers of cigars	10
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animal)	15
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements, will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms in the First, Second, and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York, liable to pay any of the special taxes named above, must apply to MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 83 Cedar street, and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need prior to May 1, 1875, and without further notice. J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1875.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES,
MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, and 3,239, require every person engaged in any business avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business, a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200
Dealers, retail liquor	25
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5
Manufacturers of stills	50
And for each still manufactured	20
And for each worm manufactured	20
Manufacturers of tobacco	10
Manufacturers of cigars	10
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animal)	15
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements, will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the special taxes named above, must apply to CHARLES R. COSTER, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 1,296 Broadway, and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and without further notice. J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1875.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES,
MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, and 3,239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment, or place of business, a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms in the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, liable to pay any of the special taxes named above must apply to JOSEPH ARCHIBOLD, Collector of Internal Revenue, at 7th st. and 3d av., and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and without further notice.
J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1175.
JOSEPH ARCHIBOLD, Collector.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES
May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

THE TAXES EMBRACED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first-class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties. Persons or firms in the Second District of New-York, (comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 15th and 16th Wards,) liable to pay any of the Special taxes named above must apply to MAX WEBER, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 395 Canal st., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and without further notice.
J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1875. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 218 for twenty-five shares of stock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, issued to Joseph H. Dulles and Wm. J. Watson, Assignees, and dated the 24th day of January, 1835, the same having been lost or destroyed.
GEORGE SERGEANT,
Attorney for Wm. J. Watson's estate.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE
RAILROAD COMPANY, 2D AV., CORNER 63D ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1875. }

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE on and after May 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of North America.
WILLIAM S. THORN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 3d May. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable to shareholders on and after the 1st day of May next. N. MERRIAN, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of May next.
E. BUCK, Cashier.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA....WED., April 21 | ABYSSINIA...SAT., May 1
*BOTHNIA..WED., April 28 | CUBA.........WED., May 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. WEDNESDAY, 21st of April, 1875.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, April 24, at 7:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC................SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC................SATURDAY, May 22, at 8 P. M.
BRITANNIC.............SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC..............SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN..........................May 4, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........................May 13, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN......Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, April 27.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, May 4.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle.............SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzols............SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, Lemarie......SATURDAY, May 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third, $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

WESER..........April 24 | MAIN..........May 8
DONAU..........May 1 | RHEIN.........May 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.................................$100 gold.
Second cabin.................................60 gold.
Steerage.....................................24 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $24 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Greece, Wed., Ap. 21, 3 P. M. | France, Saturday, May 8,
Holland, Sat., May 1, 1 P. M. | 7:30 A. M.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Ap. 24, 7:30 A. M. | England, May 15, 1 P. M.
Erin, Sat., May 8, 7:30 A. M. |

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

TO ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND......April 27 | STATE OF NEVADA..May 8
VADERLAND.......May 21 | SWITZERLAND......June 2

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
VADERLAND......April 27 | SWITZERLAND......May 9
NEDERLAND.......May 21 | STATE OF NEVADA..June 2

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
VON DER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 21
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, April 24

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, April 21, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, April 27.
[illegible], Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, May 6.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations,) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA...........sails Saturday, April 24, 9 A. M.
CALIFORNIA.........sails Saturday, May 1, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65 to $70, gold.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, May 19
STATE OF INDIANA............Wednesday, April 21.
STATE OF GEORGIA............Wednesday, May 5.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ATLAS.....................................April 24.
CLARIBEL..................................May 8.

HAYTI and VENEZUELA.
ETNA......................................April 29.
ANDES.....................................May 13.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. WM WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..............Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ...........Thursday, April 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK............Thursday, April 29

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO..............Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF HAVANA..............Tuesday, May 11

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall, via Savanilla.

ACAPULCO.....................April 30, at 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC...............May 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 3, the steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 24, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff 3:30 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way. After June 1 will leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and Sea Cliff 4 P. M. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DU BOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, plaintiff, against LAFAYETTE GRAFF, defendant.—Summons, for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 41 Chambers st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighteen thousand dollars in gold, or its equivalent in currency, with interest from the 16th day of October, 1874, in like gold coin or its equivalent in currency, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 12, 1875.

GEORGE BLISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action, referred to in this summons, was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 6th of April, 1875.

GEORGE BLISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated April 6, 1875. ap7-law6wW.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRY KORN, plaintiff, against EMANUEL FRANKFELD, Esther Lichtenstein, Henry Goldsmith, Anthony R. Dyett, Abraham Bernhard, Joseph Isway, Flora Levy, and Isaac M. Lichtenstein, defendants.—Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.)—To the Defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 205 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 17, 1875.

SIMON M. ROEDER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 205 Broadway.

To the defendants: Please take notice that the complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1875.

SIMON M. ROEDER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap7-law6wW* No. 205 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—JAMES W. BLISS, Albert T. Whiting, James McKenna, Flavius J. Lake, and Sidney Cushing, plaintiffs, against FRANK J. CHAPMAN, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York in Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 320 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars, with interest from the 6th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on $80 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and on $400 from March 6th, 1874, at rate 7 per cent. per annum, beside the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 23, 1875. JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, 320 Broadway, New-York.
ap21-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN HITCHCOCK and DAVID W. HITCHCOCK, plaintiffs, against FRANK J. CHAPMAN, defendant.—Summons, for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 320 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred nine 38-100 dollars, with interest from the 6th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on $359 38, at rate 7 per cent per annum, and on $450 from March 6th, 1874, at rate 10 per cent. per annum, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 22, 1875.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap21-law6wW* No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.

JAMES E. CARPENTER, } Administrators.
MARY B. NEAL,
mh10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA THERESA BICKNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of December, 1874.

d23-law6mW JOSEPH I. BICKNELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. RAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 254 West 52d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.

d2-law6mW* BENJAMIN RAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.

PHŒNIX REMSEN,
ALEXANDER S. WEBB,
ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, } Executors.
GEORGE G. WATERS,
WILLIAM H. KANE,
d2-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. BEEKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of John N. Beekman, Esq., one of said subscribers, No. 18 East Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of July next.—Dated New-York, the sixteenth day of January, 1875.

JOHN N. BEEKMAN,
JAMES H. BEEKMAN, } Executors.
WILLIAM B. BEEKMAN,
Ja20-law6m-W

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily, 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8, 9, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM
CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS.,
TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

FARE THREE CENTS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 21st..3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 22d....4:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st.7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th...9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d....7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th..11:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d.........8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th......8:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 1.3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th 10:30 A. M.
	Friday, 30th........1:00 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—STATE ROOMS WARMED by STEAM PIPES for the COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, CONNECTING with Rondout and Oswego Railroad, landing at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus. The steam-boat

THOMAS CORNELL

will make her first trip on THURSDAY, April 15, inst., and will run regularly every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, leaving foot of Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 50c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Low fare. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL'S BOOTS AND SHOES

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, $4.
GENTLEMEN'S CONGRESS BOOTS, $4.
LADIES' KID SLIPPERS, $1 50.
LADIES' LINEN SLIPPERS, $1 50.
IRONCLADS, A SERVICEABLE SHOE FOR BOYS.
No. 241 4th av.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED FASHIONS. Patterns NOW READY. CLOTH MODELS with every pattern. Cutting and fitting. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSE-KEEPING.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, has elevator and all modern improvements. Suites of rooms in new addition 29th st., from $40 to $100 per week; transient rates for board and rooms, $3 50 and $4 a day. Rooms without board, $1 a day and upward.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

A very fine suite of rooms, just vacated, to let to a family of adults; also a parlor floor, consisting of four rooms, vacated 19th; every convenience, with private table; and one large square room on fourth, with pantries and bath, with board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST REspectability, in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a handsomely-furnished front room, modern improvements and ample closets, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, C. L. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—A handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table, consisting of parlor, three bed-rooms, dining-room, and bath-room; will be vacated the latter part of April; also, smaller suite, without private table.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST., with or without board; private table if desired. Also, after April 26, rooms en suite or single in adjoining house, No. 108, recently taken and now refitting; parties wishing to make arrangements for the year liberally dealt with. Apply at No. 106.

FIFTH AV., NO. 222 OPPOSITE HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—Elegant apartment-house; a very desirable suite, parlor, bedroom, bath, &c.; handsomely furnished; possession May 1; would let unfurnished.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO 61 WEST.—TWO connecting front rooms, second story, to rent, with board, to parties desiring a quiet, refined, and permanent home.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 160 WEST, NEAR 6TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished front rooms, with first-class board, to permanent parties only; references given and required.

GENTLEMEN WISHING APARTMENTS elegantly furnished, without meals, can be accommodated at No. 33 West 26th st., near Broadway. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, in a small family, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, a large front room, with every convenience. References exchanged.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS WILL BE rented on Murray Hill, with board, to desirable parties, very low. Address MORTIMER, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—RECEPTION AND bed room, with hot and cold water, to rent by the year to gentlemen, with breakfast or board; also hall rooms.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE SUNNY FRONT room, second story, with bedroom communicating, with or without private table; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN or gentleman and wife can have handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board; unexceptionable references required.

WITH BOARD.—A PLEASANT FRONT BASEment for one or two gentlemen; also, a fourth-story room; terms reasonable for the Summer; references required. Call at No. 15 East 46th st.

FRONT ROOM, SECOND STORY—ALL CONveniences; large pantry; to let with board; terms moderate to a permanent party. No. 75 Bedford st., Ninth Ward.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Suites of apartments on first and second floors, with or without private table, in the pleasantly-located double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Small private family would let second floor, furnished, with board, to family of adults; moderate terms for Summer.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 217 WEST.—ELEgant rooms on second and third floors to let, en suite or singly, with board; private table if desired; references.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY furnished, will be soon vacated and re-let at Summer rates; private table if desired. Call at No. 14 East 32d st.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two rooms on third floor, with board, and rooms on second and fourth floors, by May 1. Table boarders taken.

NO. 116 EAST 30TH ST.—LARGE DOUBLE room on second floor, or smaller one on third floor, to rent with board to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, in a private family who own their house.

TWO ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, to let, with board, at No 41 West 35th st.; one room on second floor and one on third floor; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS, to be vacated April 24, desirable for a family or party of gentlemen, with private table, or without board.

THIRD-STORY ROOMS TO GENTLEMAN and wife or single gentlemen, with board, in American family, adults. No. 236 West 37th st. Possession immediately. Reference.

PARTIES DESIRING CENTRAL LOCAtion may find pleasant large front and hall rooms with board at No. 35 East 12th st., between University Place and Broadway. References.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 146 EAST.—Nicely-furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with board; house and location first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let with first-class board. Also a single room. Terms very moderate for the Summer months. References exchanged.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, NEAR 17TH ST.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on parlor floor; bath, &c.; also other rooms, for gentlemen only.

NO. 4 WEST 28TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished front room to let with board, in a German family; house and location first-class; references.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO NICELY-FURnished rooms connecting; also one single room; gas, bath, &c.; without board.

AT NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST.—GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentleman will find front rooms with first-class board and attendance. Reference.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished room, third story front, or suite; every convenience; private family; no board.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—BOARD; LIBERAL terms made with permanent parties for season or year; table board.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with board, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; best references given and required.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at No. 155 Madison av., for families or single gentlemen; reasonable terms.

NINTH WARD.—HANDSOME ROOMS AND BOARD with a private family; reasonable to a gentleman and wife. Address F. B., Box 111, *Times* Office.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—A PLEASANT THIRD-story hall room to let to a gentleman, with or without board.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished large and single rooms for families or gentlemen; strictly first-class board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms, with board; single rooms for gentlemen; table board; terms moderate.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH board; house and location first class. No. 308 East 14th st., near 2d av.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, en suite or singly: house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 108 WEST 42D ST.—TO RENT, WITH OR without private table, second floor; also, other rooms; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—FIRST FLOOR, REAR, three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; also, single and double rooms.

NO. 50 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th av.—A second-story room to rent, with board; best of reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITHOUT board, No. 35 West 18th st.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A FRONT SUITE ON third floor, together or separately, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—TO LET, A HANDsomely-furnished parlor floor to a first-class dentist.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, with private table and attendance.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Money deposited now draws interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st Jan., April, July & Oct.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner 6th av. and 12th st.

Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.
Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
Bank open Monday, Wednesday, & Saturday evenings.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent. commencing the first of every month.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. RIGNOLD.
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
OF THE SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANT, HENRY V.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK.
JARRETT & PALMER.............Lessees and Managers

HENRY V.

The present is the eleventh and positively the LAST WEEK of the wonderful Shakespearean pageant, its withdrawal at the height of a triumphant career being necessitated by an early-made (and now intervening,) engagement with Miss NEILSON, whose grand impersonation of the character of AMY ROBSART promises to be one of the most attractive offerings of this very successful season.

☞LAST WEEK OF MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD

in his renowned part of

THE YOUNG MONARCH.

The present engagement of Mr. RIGNOLD closes with the week.

TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY) Grand EXTRA MATINEE of HENRY V. Seats can now be secured.

SATURDAY NEXT,
positively LAST MATINEE of
HENRY V. AND GEORGE RIGNOLD.

NEXT MONDAY, April 26,

☞NEILSON☜

will begin an engagement, (positively comprising but fourteen representations,) with her famous interpretation of the character of Sir Walter Scott's heroine,

AMY ROBSART.

The enthralling play will be produced with due regard to detail. The assignment of parts is to the full and powerful dramatic organization of Booth's Theatre while the choruses, scenery, and other accessories will be marked for their excellence and effectiveness.

SALE OF SEATS NOW BEGUN.

THE BOX OFFICE is open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.—FRIDAY EVENING.
ROBERT GOLDBECK'S GRAND CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, AT 8.

The programme will include a number of PART SONGS and a NEW TRIO and QUINTET (instrumental) by ROBERT GOLDBECK.

VOCALISTS—Miss Beebe, Mrs. W. N. Oliver, Miss Finch, Messrs. Bush, Nilsen, Rockwood, Beckett, and Aiken. STRING QUARTET—Messrs. Brandt, (violin,) Schwartz, (viola,) Bergner, (violoncello,) and Bartels, (double-bass.) Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the box-office, Steinway Hall, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.
Musical Director...............MAX MARETZEK
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 21, at 8,
"ERNANI."
Debut of Mlle. G. MOHALBI.
Also Signors BENFRATELLI, TAGLIAPIETRA, REINA, &c. GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra; boxes, $8 and $10; family circle, 50 cents.
Seats at Academy, No. 701, and No. 114 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK
AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.
Matinée every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
SATURDAY, benefit of Edwin F. Thorne.
MONDAY, April 26, first appearance of George W. Thompson, for six nights only.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.
MATINEE at 2. EVENING at 8.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
PARIS BY NIGHT.
New Entertainments in the Lectorium.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH:
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
PUPILS NOW RECEIVED FOR THE SPRING SEASON.

SETTIE BLUME. ASSOCIATION HALL.
READINGS AND MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.
Organ by J. Q. Hoyt, Jr. Tickets, 50 cents, at Gurley's.
J. E. FROBISHER, Director.

TWENTY-THIRD GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organists, Miss JOSEPHINE T. LOSEE, of Hanson Place Methodist Church, Brooklyn, SAMUEL P. WARREN, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, N. Y. Vocalist, ADOLPH SOHST, Basso. Admission 25 cents.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED FROM MAY 1 TO END OF June, board for a family, consisting of gentleman and wife, child and nurse, in private family, or respectable boarding-house: house having few boarders; private table. Apply, stating exact terms and address, (no other communication will receive attention,) to Box No. 3,528 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and one child, partial board for gentleman; location not above 30th st.; private family preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, R. E. S., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, infant and nurse, and one single lady from June 15 to Oct. 15; location must be healthy, near boat or cars, and within one hour and a half of Wall st.; good country fare required; a farm would be preferred; must be near an Episcopal church; terms not over $45 per week. Address INQUIRER, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—AT A large farm house near Sing Sing: surroundings pleasant; ready by May 1; also a pleasant cottage to rent. Address Box No. 6 Sing Sing.

BOARD WANTED IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, with two rooms, for gentleman's wife, two small children, and nurse; reference required. Address EVARTS, No. 150 West 11th st.

BOARD CAN BE HAD ON JERSEY CITY Heights in a private family for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; no other boarders. Address F. O., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

BOARDING ON A LONG ISLAND FARM—Plain and comfortable at moderate prices. Address J. C. ANGELL, No. 113 East 31st st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,

SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.,

Eight miles (by rail) east of St. Albans, will be opened May 1, 1875, and continued open until December, 1875. The pure air, mineral spring water, mineral water baths, &c., cure catarrhal, bronchial, and consumptive diseases, scrofula, rheumatism, abscesses, kidney, and skin diseases, and all impurities of the blood. The table—game, venison, quail, grouse, fresh salmon, brook-trout; beds, bedding, carpeted bed-rooms, and attendance satisfy the best trade. A fine herd of milk cows. Vegetable and fruit gardens, hot-house grapes, &c. As a Spring, Summer, and Fall climate—cool, balmy, and dry—it has no superior for all classes of invalids. Board very cheap. Send for circular to Congress Hall; or to Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York, or No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. Refer to William White, Esq.; Dr. S. S. Fitch, No. 714 Broadway; James Sutton, proprietor of *Aldine*; A. H. Neff, No. 239 Water st.; E. B. Mack, Bennett Building.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Will open for the season, May 15.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

ARCHER HOUSE, Dobb's Ferry, opens June 1.—Parties wishing choice of rooms apply at once, 22 E. 49th st.; good stable accommodations; references ex'd.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES
FOR THE PEOPLE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
(Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector.)
EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.
(SATURDAYS EXCEPTED.)

9 A. M.—INQUIRY AND INSTRUCTION MEETING.
4 P. M.—BIBLE READING FOR LADIES.
7:45 P. M.—PREACHING SERVICE.

Rev. J. W. BONHAM, Church Evangelist, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., and other ministers will speak at all the meetings.

COME AND WELCOME!

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Canal st.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the place above named, until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammar School No. 15, on 5th st., near Avenue D. GEORGE B. RHOADS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs and alterations of the hot water heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 10, on Wooster st., near Bleecker st. EDWARD SCHELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Fifteenth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 19, 1875.

PAVING, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, April 28, 1875, for paving the streets and roadways of West Washington Market.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

DAN BRYANT'S TESTIMONIAL.

A series of entertainments under the direction of the several New-York Managers and the auspices of a CITIZENS' ORGANIZATION and a COMMITTEE OF JOURNALISTS will be given simultaneously on the
AFTERNOON OF THURSDAY, APRIL 29,
at the following places of amusement:

Academy of Music, Wallack's Theatre,
Fifth Avenue Theatre, Union Square Theatre,
Booth's Theatre, Lyceum Theatre,
Bryant's Minstrel Hall,
San Francisco Minstrel Hall,
Park Theatre, Bowery Theatre,
Olympic Theatre, Theatre Comique,
Bowery Opera-house,

The proceeds of which are to be devoted to the

BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND ORPHANS
of the late

DAN BRYANT,

and placed in a fund to be held in trust by a Board of Trustees of wealthy, prominent citizens.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR,

which will be received on the occasion at any of the above-named places. These tickets are now on sale at every public resort, and it is to be hoped that every admirer and friend of the late genial minstrel, to whom an appeal for charity was never made in vain, will purchase them to the extent of his means.

Due advertisement will be given of the varied programmes now being arranged.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.......................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........................A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
121ST TO 128TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, April 24, TWENTIETH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

AIMEE SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY.
LYCEUM THEATRE, THIS AFTERNOON, at 1:30,
Special Wednesday (and last but one) Matinée of
AIMEE IN LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
Produced with the same attention to cast and completeness of detail as at the evening performances.
Admission, $1; Reserved seats, 50c. extra.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S LAST NIGHTS.
TO-DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES, MATINEE and EVENING. This Afternoon at 1:30, this Evening at 8; also, Every Evening this week and Saturday Matinée.
Fourth week and last nights of AIMEE
in Offenbach's now world-famous opera bouffe,
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
The sprightliest of French operas bouffes, with AIMEE in her original creation, ROSE MICHON, unanimously declared her best character.
Produced with new scenery, costumes, properties, appointments, perfect mise en scene.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. LAST NIGHTS
Of the finest spectacle ever produced in New-York,
AHMED.
ENTIRE CHANGE THIS WEEK.
First Appearance of ANNIE KEMP BOWLER.
Miss ADAH RICHMOND as the PRINCE.
NEW BALLETS,
"LA MANCHA" by Mlle. MORLACCHI.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC.
Commences at 8. Carriages can be ordered at 10:45.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MR. C. G. BUSH AND MR. W. H. BECKETT will give a concert at STEINWAY HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, April 26, 1875, at 8 o'clock, assisted by

THE MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB,
(Mr. J. Mosenthal, Conductor,) and the
ENGLISH GLEE CLUB,

consisting of Miss Henrietta Beebe, soprano; Miss Louise Finch, contralto; Mr. C. G. Bush, alto; Mr. J. R. Nilsen, tenor; Mr. G. G. Rockwood, tenor; Mr. W. H. Beckett, baritone, and Mr. G. E. Aiken, bass. Mr. Carvl Florio, accompanist. Tickets for sale at Messrs. Kemeys & Cox's, No. 51 Exchange place; Mr. G. G. Rockwood's, No. 839 Broadway; Steinway Hall, and the principal music stores. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to begin at 8 o'clock. Tickets $2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..............................Manager
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
FILLED TO REPLETION WITH
Ladies, Children, Families, and Social Parties.
Our best citizens bring their wives and families to witness a pure, wholesome, enjoyable entertainment.
CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR A BOY and girl; the former eight and the latter twelve years of age. Address, stating whether day or boarding school; terms for regular and extra studies; and if boarding school, for board and incidentals. The school must be in New-York or Brooklyn, or immediate vicinity. E. C., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL, where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGton, Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School: special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF GERMANY gives lessons for 30 cents per lesson. Address TEACHER OF GERMAN, No. 100 East 23d st.

AUCTION SALES.

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH CLASS ENGRAVINGS.

The very best impressions, framed in the most tasteful and latest styles, suitable for libraries, dining-rooms, chambers, &c., also,

WATER-COLORS,

in fac-simile, elegantly mounted, also, a few

CHOICE ORIGINAL PAINTINGS.

The entire collection, comprising over 200, will be sold AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, April 21 and 22, at 12 o'clock each day, AT THE MATHEWS GALLERY, 47 and 49 Liberty st. Now on exhibition. DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auct'r.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1875.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 22, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the leases of certain piers and bulkheads on the East and North Rivers. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

THE FORCE COLLECTION

NOW ON EXHIBITION
DAY AND EVENING AT THE

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,

NO. 82 5TH AV.

The well-known collection of the late JOHN C. FORCE, of Brooklyn, to be sold by auction THIS, (Wednesday,) TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 21, 22, and 23, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA.—FOR Sale—Engraver's private copy; selected and colored from the original drawings by himself; complete set, four volumes, half Russia; finest copy ever produced; and other choice works. ROBERT HARRELL, Tarrytown, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.........MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Begins at 8. Over at 10:45.

HOUSES CROWDED!
LAUGHTER INCESSANT!

THE BIG BONANZA!

TENTH WEEK.
64TH TO 70TH PERFORMANCE.

LADIES' BONANZA MATINEE,

SATURDAY NEXT, 1:30.

BOX-SHEET OPEN FOR TWENTY DAYS AHEAD.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
EXTRA.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT ONE,
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE.
Benefit of Mr. JAMES W. MORRISSEY, Treasurer.

THE BIG BONANZA and SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
By the FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE COMPANY.

Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN in the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Mlle. AIMEE in ENGLISH SONG AND DANCE.

Miss LINA MAYR in THE FLEDERMAUS.

Mlle. CLARA PERL, Signor ORLANDINI, and Mr. PFLUEGER in the Fourth Act of TROVATORE.

The entire performance under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

Mr. MAX MARETZEK and Mr. AD NEUENDORFF Musical Directors.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. BRYANT.
A SPECIAL MEMORIAL MATINEE,
for the fund in aid of the Widow and Children of the late world-wide favorite,

DAN BRYANT,

will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, under distinguished patronage, on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 1:30 P. M.

Admission: Tickets, $1; reserved seats, extra.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commences 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
April 21, 22, and 23,
Will be presented the successful drama of the
ROMANCE
OF A POOR
YOUNG MAN.

Characters by Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. W. Carroll, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. C. E. Edwin, Mr. J. Peck, Mr. J. F. Josephs, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Ione Burke, and Mabel Leonard.

Mr. WALLACK has the honor to announce that the NEW AND IMPORTANT REVIVAL OF HOLCROFT'S GREAT LEGITIMATE COMEDY OF THE ROAD TO RUIN

is postponed until

SATURDAY MATINEE, April 24,

When this fine play will positively be presented with every advantage of cast, scenery, and other accessories, and will be illustrated by

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, for the first time, as
HARRY DORNTON.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT
in his well-known impersonation of OLD DORNTON.

With Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. E. PLYMPTON, Mr. BROWNE, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss KATE BARTLETT, and others.

PARK THEATRE,
BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

A FEW NIGHTS MORE,

in consequence of increasing success.

MR. FRANK MAYO
as
DAVY CROCKETT,

in Murdock's beautiful Robertsonian Romance of the Forest,
AN AMERICAN PASTORAL.

Miss ROSA RAND as ELEANOR VAUGHN.
EVERY NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT,
MATINEE SATURDAY,
MATINEE SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND 29TH ST.
Immense success of the
BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

EPHESUS AND THE TEMPLE OF DIANA.—Two lectures on the recent discoveries in Ephesus will be delivered in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union on THURSDAY, April 22, and SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 P. M., by Mr. John F. Wood, F. R. S. B. A., Director of the excavations. The doors will be open at 7:30 P. M. Tickets for the course, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Can be obtained at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the book-store of D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, and G. P. Putnam's Sons, 23d st. and 4th av. The lecture will be fully illustrated with the stereopticon.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—23D st. and 4th av.; the fiftieth grand annual exhibition of paintings; now open day and evening.

MEETINGS.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women will be held at the Asylum, No. 85 Marion st., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of April, at 12 o'clock. The clergy, physicians, and the public are cordially invited to attend.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.,)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR, SQUARE, grand, 7¼ octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $300; embroidered cover, stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years.
Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.
N. B.—Box for shipping.

PIANO LESSONS GIVEN DAY OR EVENING.—Terms quarterly or monthly in advance; beginners taught the banjo. MUSIC TEACHER, No. 246 West 22d st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLERY IN LARGE STOCK—INCLUDING Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, English Saddles, Bridles, and Whips; also, a large stock of Linen and Woolen Summer Horse Sheets, Fly nets, Wagon Blankets, Lap Dusters, Carriage Robes, and Horse Blankets, in all grades, and all goods wanted in the manufacture of saddles and harness. HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman st.

PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, LANdaulet, with pole and shafts; park phaeton, double and single harnesses, with robes, &c., &c., for sale by family going to Europe. Apply to ALBERT, at Drennen's Stable, corner 37th st. and 7th av.

STABLE TO LET.—NO. 17 WEST 44TH ST.; seven stalls; one a box-stall; two floors for carriages and a lift; for two establishments; rate would not exceed livery prices; rooms in building for coachman.

GREAT SALE.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT HALF original price. Uprights and Squares at $125, $175, $200, $225, $250. Rented and sold on easy terms. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 306 4th av., Association Building.

CARRIAGES.—A LARGE STOCK OF PHAETONS, Rockaways, top and no-top Buggies, depot, and other wagons of my own make, at manufacturer's prices. CHARLES GRUBB, No. 141 West Broadway.

BOARDING STABLE—NO. 21 3D ST., NEAR Bowery, private and business horses taken on livery; first-class stable and best of feed and care; terms reasonable.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Four or six stalls; rooms for coachman; first-class location; possession immediately.
YATES, No. 888 6th av.

WANTED—PHYSICIAN'S TURNOUT COMPLETE; first-class; in exchange for real estate. Address Physician, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT STABLE NO. 4 EAST 39th st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 64 Leonard st., corner of Church.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'s Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.

A POLICEMAN INJURED—CLUBBED IN THE TWENTY-NINTH PRECINCT STATION-HOUSE—A BROTHER OFFICER THE ASSAILANT.

About 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Hector Klinge, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was sitting in the officers' room quietly looking at a game of dominoes between two brother officers, was violently assaulted by Officer William Maher, attached to the same precinct. He entered the room and, without giving him the slightest warning or receiving any provocation, dealt him three terrific blows on the head with his club. Klinge was knocked senseless to the floor, and his assailant then coolly walked out to the desk where Sergt. Douglass was sitting. Upon being questioned as to what his object was in making the attack Maher said, "Isn't he a brother-in-law of that —— Roundsman Wallace, who reported me the other day?" The Sergeant replied in the affirmative, and Maher then said he would get "square" with the whole crowd. The Sergeant ordered him to go home at once and change his clothes, and report in citizen's dress at the station-house within half an hour. Finding that he did not return, Detective Rogers and Roundsman Carpenter were detailed to look for him, and he was found in a liquor store in Seventh avenue. They asked him to accompany them to the station-house, as the Captain wanted him. His answer to this was a blow in the face to Rogers, which he followed up with a ferocious attack on Carpenter. Rogers having recovered himself they both grappled with him, and he was quickly subdued and taken to the station-house. Maher was arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday afternoon, where he stated that Klinge assaulted him in the Station-house before he attacked him with his club. Several officers who were present when the assault was made denied Maher's statement as to his being first assaulted, and said that his attack on Klinge was entirely uncalled for. Roundsman Wallace, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, a brother-in-law of Officer Klinge, made a report against Maher some few days ago, which is supposed to have irritated the latter to the extent of inducing him to commit the assault. Sergt. Douglass said that yesterday morning Maher went to court with two prisoners whom he had arrested on the night previous, and on his return to the station-house at 10:30 o'clock had evidently been drinking. Justice Kasmire remanded the prisoner to await the result of the injuries.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE PAST WEEK—MARKED DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX—FILTHY STREETS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following:

"In the week that ended on Saturday there were 572 deaths reported in this City. Precisely the same number was reported in the previous week, and 21 more which occurred in that week were reported and verified in the succeeding week. With that addition the death-rate in the week ending on the 10th inst. was equal to 29.65 per 1,000 inhabitants annually. This has been the average rate for the corresponding week in the past five years.

There was an increased mortality from croup, diphtheria, and whooping cough last week, and a marked decrease in that from small-pox and the diseases of the brain and nervous system. Bronchitis and pneumonia were charged with 84 deaths last week, phthisis with 104, and diseases of the heart with 29, against a weekly average of 17 in the last five years.

The mean temperature was 41.3° Fahrenheit at the Central Park Observatory; the extreme range was 39°, and the mean pressure of the atmosphere was marked at 29.73 inches of the mercurial column.

From the mortality report presented by Dr. Harris, it appears that the deaths credited to diphtheria during the past week numbered forty-six, being an increase of ten over the preceding week. The deaths from small-pox were twenty during the past week, a decrease of ten from the preceding week.

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks:

Week Ending April 10.—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid fever, 10; scarlet fever, 39; measles, 3; diphtheria, 73; small-pox 73; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 7.
Week Ending April 17.—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 10; scarlet fever, 45; measles, 8; diphtheria, 87; small-pox, 51; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

The Disinfecting Corps visited fifty-eight premises where contagious diseases were found, and disinfected and fumigated forty-nine houses, together with clothing, bedding, &c. Thirty-five cases of small-pox were removed to the hospital, and two dead bodies to the Morgue, by the Ambulance Corps.

Dr. E. H. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, called the attention of the board to cases of glandered horses being offered for sale in this City, and reported that on inspecting several stables five horses suffering from glanders had been found and sent to the offal dock, where they were killed. Dr. Janes suggests the adoption of some plan of systematic inspection of stables in this City.

Sanitary Inspector Lockwood reported that Pelham, Hamilton, and Scammel streets were in a very filthy condition, and the reports were referred to the Board of Police.

THE HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) ELECTION.

The Hudson County Board of Canvassers met yesterday afternoon in the Court-house at Jersey City, to canvass the election returns for members of the County Board of Freeholders. They declared Gibson, Democrat, and Coykendall, Republican, elected from the First District; McPhilips and Harper, both Democrats, from the Second District; Freeman and Cronham, Republicans, from the Third; Heintage and Meinken, Republicans, from the Fourth; Young and Cummings, Democrats, from the Fifth. The principal excitement was over the action of the Freeholders from the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts. The law reorganizing the board provides that of the two members from the Sixth one shall be a resident of Bayonne, the other of the other part of the district. But the voters in all parts of the district were authorized to vote for both. The canvass gave Owen Mullaney, (Dem.,) 1,204, and H. K. Van Horn, (Rep.,) 1,155; W. N. Wickham, (Dem.,) 1,118, and C. Speck, (Rep.,) 1,077. The two former are residents of Bayonne, the two latter of Jersey City. Under the law Mullaney and Wickham were elected, but the board decided to give certificates to those receiving the highest number of votes, and Mullaney and Van Horn, though both residents of Bayonne, were declared elected. The full count in the Seventh District elected Loudregan and Curran by small majorities. There were two returns from the Fourth Ward of Hoboken. Both were thrown out and Cook and Stuhr were declared elected. The canvass of the Eighth District returns will be made to-day. The board will probably be enjoined by Judge Knapp this morning.

PALETTE CLUB ELECTIONS.

The annual meeting of the Palette Club was held on Monday evening at the club-rooms, No. 7 East Twenty-second street. The chair was occupied by Mr. Clark Bell, President of the Association. The financial report read by Mr. Charles N. Miller was adopted. The President delivered an address, in which he complimented the club upon the accession to its numbers of so many distinguished public men and patrons of art. The election of officers resulted as follows: As Honorary Vice Presidents, S. L. M. Barlow, Albert Crane, Judge Noah Davis, Fletcher Harper, Jr., Abram S. Hewitt, William Kurtz, Oswald Ottendorfer, William Steinway; as Board of Electors, C. F. Gardiner, William Ketcham, A. D. Mellick, Jr., Prof. Stengel, P. J. Cusachs, George Hess, Harry Leslie, A. Michaeles, H. F. Keidel, Charles A. Maguire; as Members of Council, T. P. Beaumont, Clark Bell, Victor B. Curtis, Moritz Ellinger, Max Hamburger, S. G. Jeliffe, Adolph Kohn, T. L. Smith, Lawrence Turnure, Benjamin A. Willis. The following members remain in the council: S. P. Avery, Adolph Werner, C. O. Fecht, Julius Gerson, C. N. Miller, Julius Oehme, A. Wetmore, Jr., Theodore Jansen, and S. B. Mills. A committee was appointed to make preparations for the annual dinner. The reception and exhibition of drawings will take place on the 10th of May.

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church met yesterday afternoon at the Mission Rooms, No. 805 Broadway. The Committee on Foreign Missions reported various matters relative to the missions in Turkey, India, China, and Bulgaria, which were acted upon. Several appropriations were made and authority was given for the sale of buildings in foreign cities amounting to $15,000. A considerable sum of money was appropriated for the outfit and return of missionaries. Relief was also granted to several ministers in the Western States. The question which created a great deal of discussion in the secular and religious press, relative to the American Chapel in Rome, was brought up, and a motion was adopted by the board approving the acceptance of the chaplaincy by Rev. Le Roy Vernon. A report was read showing a balance against the treasury on March 31 of $8,642 23, and the Treasurer was authorized and directed to take a loan of $50,000 for six months which was offered to the board.

AFFAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Work in the Brooklyn Navy-yard is almost at a stand-still, owing to the fact that there is hardly any money in the hands of the authorities of the yard. The shops and docks are quiet, and the few men that are at work are only putting in half time, nothing being done except what is necessary to prevent decay and waste. A few needed repairs are being made on the torpedo-boat Intrepid in the Dry Dock, and some changes in the disposition of the vessels now at the Navy-yard have been made. The flag-ship Tennessee, Rear Admiral William Reynolds, ordered to the Asiatic squadron, has been overhauled at the Dry Dock, and is to make her dock trial trip on Saturday. On the same day the Powhatan is to sail for Norfolk. The Captain, officers, and crew of the Roanoke are to be transferred to the Minnesota, which is to be a school-ship as well as Vice Admiral Rowan's flag-ship, and about 100 boys are to be enlisted for her. Upon the hoisting of the Vice Admiral's flag on the Minnesota the Roanoke is to be put out of commission.

THE NEGRO RACE.

LECTURE BY DR. GEORGE W. BAGBY, OF VIRGINIA—ITS DESTINY TO GRADUALLY DWINDLE AWAY—THE SIGNS OF DECADENCE.

Dr. George W. Bagby, State Librarian of the State of Virginia, and formerly editor of the Richmond *Literary Review*, lectured last night in the Cooper Institute, on "The Negro and his Peculiarities," which lecture consisted mainly of personal reminiscences of the condition of things as they existed in the South before the war, and of characteristic anecdotes of the sayings, doings, and habits of the negro in his former condition of slavery. Dr. Bagby is a man of culture, and rendered his lecture highly entertaining, imitating the voice and dialect of the negro admirably. He commenced by saying that he was raised in Virginia, in the midst of negroes—nursed by negroes, played with negroes, went to church with negroes, and thought the whole world was full of negroes until he read Parley's Geography—thought they all came out of the ground together. The lecturer gave a pleasing description of his early home, and the peaceful, happy, quiet life there, six miles from other habitation, where all seemed to him in the retrospect like a foretaste of Heaven. Then an account of life on the plantation; of mutual care and protection; if the master was sick, the slave watched over and cared for him; if the slave was sick, the master turned servant and nurse, &c. He then spoke of their piety, their fidelity, and truthfulness. And their faith—"Massa could pull down the moon if he wanted to, but he don't want to." One amusing anecdote related by the lecturer was of an old negro slave who used to read the Episcopal marriage service whenever an ebony couple were to be united, and who always wound up in this emphatic manner: "And now I pronounce you man and wife, and let no man put you asunder 'cept God or some higher authority." He then portrayed what he termed the superstitious negro, one of whose beliefs was that the devil has a son named Bezel, whom he keeps locked up all the time for fear he will get loose and destroy the world; while another believes that his satanic majesty is an animal as large as a hogshead and driven full of nails like a barn door; and another that you must not put a new-born infant's clothes on over its head, because it will push the soul too far down into the body. Then there are the pious negro, and the lazy negro, and the stupid negro, all of whom were sketched in a characteristic manner. The destiny of the race, in Dr. Bagby's opinion, is to dwindle and decay, if not to extermination, or rather, a steady melting away. In Richmond the mortality records show the death of two blacks to every white; and this, he said, held true everywhere in the South. Infanticide, too, was fearfully prevalent among them, while their number will never be increased by immigration; and in the contest against such fearful odds of 4,000,000 of an inferior race with 60,000,000 of a superior, one could easily perceive what the result must be; and the census of 1880 would surely show the beginning of the end.

CHURCH CELEBRATION.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—THE WORK OF TWELVE STERLING CHRISTIANS—ADDRESSES DELIVERED.

Public services commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the Presbyterian church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, of which Rev. Dr. Crosby is Pastor, were held in the church last evening. A large number of persons attended, and the church was filled to its utmost capacity. Rev. Dr. Crosby presided, and was assisted by Rev. Drs. John Hall, Adams, Hutton, and Burchard. The services were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. John Hall, followed by Rev. Dr. Burchard, who read a chapter from the Psalms. Rev. Dr. Crosby then delivered an address, in which he gave a sketch of the church from its first foundation to the present time. Just fifty years ago yesterday, he said, twelve sterling Christians banded together and founded the Fifth Presbyterian Church, in Bleecker street. Rev. Dr. Bruen was chosen Pastor, and the church progressed rapidly in membership. The number of attendants gradually increased, and several years ago, owing to the removal of many of the members up town, it was deemed advisable to build the present structure. The result had been amply gratifying, and at present the list of members numbered close on 1,100. The financial condition of the society was also in a flourishing condition, while the amount of charitable work annually done by the church reflected the highest credit on the members.

The next address was made by Rev. Dr. Adams, who said the condition of Dr. Crosby's church was matter of congratulation to the whole Presbyterian Church. He also gave a slight review of the progress made all over the world by the Presbyterian Church, and the rapid manner in which its membership had increased, and favorably contrasted New-York with other cities in this respect. Rev. Dr. Hutton also made a short address, after which the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Adams, and the proceedings were adjourned.

THE LATEST BETTING ON THE MONMOUTH PARK STAKES.

The following are the latest odds in the betting books of the New-York Turf Exchange, Twenty-eighth street:

JERSEY DERBY.

	Taken.		Offered.
Hyder Ali	6 to 1	D'Artagnan	12 to 1
Chesapeake	6 to 1	Bayminster	12 to 1
Vassal	7 to 1	Sangara	15 to 1
Aristides	6 to 1	Matador	15 to 1
Relentless colt	10 to 1	Bonnet colt	15 to 1
Meko	12 to 1	Ozark	20 to 1
Lord Zetland	15 to 1	Big Sandy	25 to 1
Orphan Boy	15 to 1	Douglass	30 to 1
Ascot	15 to 1		

ROBINS STAKES.

	Taken.		Offered.
Hyder Ali	5 to 1	Bayminster	12 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Sangara	15 to 1
Vassal	7 to 1	Lord Clive	15 to 1
Lizzie R.	10 to 1	Orphan Boy	15 to 1
Meko	12 to 1	Matador	15 to 1
Relentless colt	12 to 1	Ozark	20 to 1
Ascot	15 to 1	Leader	25 to 1

MONMOUTH CUP.

	Taken.		Offered.
Ballankeel	5 to 1	Rutherford	9 to 1
Vandalite	5 to 1	Lizzie Lucas	9 to 1
Acrobat	4 to 1	Preakness	7 to 1
Shylock	7 to 1	Mate	7 to 1
Reform	10 to 1	Count D'Orsay	15 to 1
Saxon	50 to 1	Limestone	20 to 1

NOTES.

There is but one change of importance in the stakes of the American Jockey Club. Volcano has been reduced about five points, and stands at 10 to 1 in the Withers Stake.

American Girl has been sent to Philadelphia to be prepared for the trotting campaign. Her owner, Mr. Lovell, was at the Turf Exchange last night and declared his willingness to match the Girl against Occident for $2,500 a side.

THE NINTH REGIMENT RECEPTION.

The Ninth Regiment held a reception at its armory last evening. A large military attendance was present, as it was rumored that Gen. Grant would honor the regiment with his presence during the evening, as he had been invited to attend and had signified his intention of accepting the invitation, provided he did not feel too much fatigued. Shortly before 12 o'clock Mayor Wickham arrived, but at a late hour the President had not made his appearance. Among the prominent guests were Col. McLeer, of the Fourteenth Regiment; Lieut. Col. Rogers, of the Forty-seventh Regiment; Lieut. Col. Bourke, Major Mix, Drum Major Goodrich, and Adjt. Seymour, of the First Battalion Infantry; Major McLean and a detachment of the Old Guard; Capt. Van Rensselaer, of the Twelfth Regiment; Capt. Lyddy, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and representatives of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Sixty-ninth Regiments.

THE BRYANT FUND.

Mr. Theodore Moss, Treasurer of the Bryant Fund, announces the receipt of the following contributions:

Miller, Morrison & Co.	$30
H. J. Montague	50
Dominick Murray	50
Count Joannes	30
A. Oakey Hall	100
Dion Boucicault	150
Total	$370

Donations may be sent to Mr. Moss, at Wallack's Theatre.

ANOTHER ORDER OF ARREST FOR TWEED.

The order issued by Judge Davis recently for the arrest of William M. Tweed, on the new civil suits instituted by the people, as a matter of precaution in case of his release from the Penitentiary on a writ of habeas corpus by the Court of Appeals, was returnable by the Sheriff yesterday. On application of the people's counsel, a new order of arrest was granted by Judge Davis, fixing the bail for the defendant, as in the previous order, at $3,000,000, and it was placed in the hands of the Sheriff. It was sent to the Warden of the Penitentiary, and will be served upon Tweed in the event of his release under the proceedings instituted in his favor in the Court of Appeals.

THE HOSPITAL FAIR.

A grand promenade concert is to be given this evening at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, when Gilmore's Brass Band of twenty-eight pieces will perform. This extra attraction, combined with the beauties and variety of the fair, should attract a large assemblage, and we have no doubt that the expectations of those interested in this noble enterprise will be more than fulfilled. The bad weather of last week did not help the fair, and it is hoped that the gala event to-night will prove brilliant and remunerative.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The receipt of $10 from Mr. George C. Martin, of Brooklyn, for the family of the late Dan Bryant, is acknowledged.

Sanders' sparring testimonial will come off to-morrow evening, at Masonic Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East Eleventh street.

The annual exhibition and examination of the Allen Street German School was commenced yesterday and will close on Friday.

James Cromie, aged seven years, fell from a washtub at his parents' residence, No. 1,532 Second avenue, last evening, and was instantly killed.

Among the callers upon Mayor Wickham yesterday were Controller Green, Mr. E. Delafield Smith, the Corporation Counsel, and Commissioners Cox and Brennan.

The funeral of Sister Mary Magdalen, a member of the House of the Good Shepherd, corner of Atlantic and New-York avenues, East New-York, took place yesterday, at 3 P. M.

The complimentary reception tendered by the Lincoln Club to Hon. John D. Lawson will take place at the club rooms, No. 12 University place, this evening at 8 o'clock.

It has been agreed that the 100-mile walking match between George B. Coyle and William E. Harding shall take place at 12 P. M. on Tuesday, the 4th prox., at the Rink, for $250 a side.

The forty-first regular meeting of the Young Men's Woman Suffrage League will be held this evening in room No. 24 Cooper Institute, when an address will be delivered by John D. Townsend.

A large number of lathers met yesterday at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, and struck for eight hours' work a day, at last Summer's rate of wages.

Mr. George Waldo, the pilot of the bark R. B. Mulhall, while towing up the bay last evening, had both legs broken by the hawser of the tug-boat W. V. Wolcott slipping out of the forward chock.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert in aid of the First Presbyterian Church will be given to-morrow evening, at the Methodist Church, corner of Willis avenue, and One Hundred and Forty-first street, Mott Haven.

Sebastian Hassenohr, aged fifty-four, of No. 130 South Third street, Brooklyn, while intoxicated, jumped overboard at the foot of Grand street, East River, yesterday, and was rescued by Patrolman Collins, of the Thirteenth Precinct.

Charles Cunningham, aged twenty-three, of No. 434 West Fortieth street, was crushed between two cars of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey at Newark, yesterday, and seriously injured. He was brought to this City and cared for.

The fourth and last lecture of the series before the New-York Society of Practical Engineers will be delivered to-morrow evening by Lemuel W. Wright, M. E., on the "Construction of Wrought and Cast Cannon," in the Geographical Rooms of Cooper Union.

The St. George's Society of the State of New-York will celebrate its eighty-ninth anniversary by a dinner at Delmonico's, on St. George's day, Friday, the 23d inst., at 6:30 P. P. Many distinguished guests are expected to be present, and a large attendance of its members and friends is anticipated.

Mayor Wickham, accompanied by the Aldermanic Committee on Health, inspected the proposed abattoir at the foot of Fifty-ninth street yesterday, and the Mayor subsequently signed the resolutions of the Common Council adverse to permitting a slaughter-house in that section of the City.

A stated meeting of the New-York Medico-Legal Society will be held to-morrow evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. Morris Ellinger will read a paper entitled "Moral Responsibility," and Dr. A. N. Bell, of Brooklyn, will make remarks on the recent conium poisoning case.

In the case of the fatal fire at the Frankfort House, by which David Reed was suffocated, the inquest was continued yesterday by Coroner Woltman, and warrants were issued for the arrest of Thomas Bryson and Robert Smith, two discharged clerks, who are suspected of having set fire to the hotel.

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The French Benevolent Society (Société Française de Bienfaisance) will open an office at No. 83 South Fifth avenue on the 26th inst., and an agent will be in regular attendance to furnish aid and give advice to French immigrants. Employment will be procured for those looking for work.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned at the foot of West Ninety-fifth street yesterday. The body was much decomposed. In one of the pockets of the man's coat was found a letter dated Bazelta, Trumbull County, Ohio, signed by a Congressman named James, directing the person to whom it was addressed to write him at Springfield, Ohio.

An entertainment and festival was given last evening at the Rivington Street Lodging-house under the supervision of Mr. J. Macy, Assistant Secretary of the Children's Aid Society. Mrs. Hester A. Benedict gave readings and recitations, and Mr. George A. Cooke and Mr. Charles Anderson sang many amusing songs, after which appropriate addresses were made by ex-Lieut. Gov. Stewart L. Woodford and others.

A committee of the Produce Exchange, consisting of Charles Spear, Chairman; John H. Pool, W. H. Phillips, B. W. Floyd, I. H. Reed, J. M. Fish, Leonard Hazeltine, Jr., and several others, met yesterday to consider the propriety of purchasing several lots of ground on Broadway, near Greenwich street, facing the Battery, for the site of a new Exchange building. The price asked by the owners of the property was concluded to be too high, and the subject was laid on the table for the present.

Lizzie Sidenward, who was shot on Monday night in a fit of jealousy by her rejected lover, Jacob Stoutherman, was lying last night in a conscious condition. Her physicians, Drs. Asch and Gilcke, yesterday probed the wound, which is on the left side of the head, immediately above the ear, but were unable to go deep enough to find the ball for fear of causing the death of the patient. They will allow her case to rest a day or two before attempting another operation.

A rumor was current yesterday that the pilot-boat Christianburg, of the Harbor squadron, had been run into and sunk on Sunday near Sandy Hook with all her crew, including Pilot Howe Van Pelt. A TIMES reporter learned yesterday that no information concerning the vessel had yet reached the head-quarters of the Pilot Commissioners. They said it was hardly probable that such a disaster could happen without something being heard about it. They do not expect to hear from the vessel until to-morrow.

About twenty packages of Peruvian antiquities for the Agassiz Museum of Natural History, at Cambridge, Mass., were received yesterday from the steamer Acapulco, at the Appraiser's office, Second Division. The collection consists of skeletons, stone carvings, pottery, stone idols, and weapons, from the old burial places and mounds of a nearly-forgotten race; reptiles and insects from the Cuzco Valley; fossils, skulls, fish, and geological specimens from Lake Zexcaca; antique implements of war and agriculture, robes and baskets, skeletons of llamas and alpacas, bird skins, and countless other specimens of interest. The collection gave evidence of rough handling and careless packing. These rare curiosities were obtained for the museum at the request of Prof. Alexander Agassiz, who is now in charge.

BROOKLYN.

The City Treasurer reports $921,559 28 on hand.

James Dean, alias "Liverpool," was arrested yesterday for robbing a till of $2 75.

A three-days' old female infant was found early yesterday morning in front of No. 222 First street, and was cared for by the Police.

Mr. W. J. Forsyth, F. R. A. S., lectured on "The Strange Customs of the East" in the Packer Institute Chapel last evening.

The hod-carriers of Brooklyn struck yesterday for eight hours. They have been obliged to work ten hours for $2 50 for the past two weeks.

The Aldermanic Committee on Fire and Buildings have prepared a report recommending the appropriation of $200,000, to be applied to an increase of the Fire Department and the establishment of a new telegraphic system.

Philip Horn, who was stabbed on Monday night by John Haggerty, while the latter was intoxicated, is in a dying condition. Haggerty says he has no recollection of the assault. He was sent to Raymond Street Jail.

William Carroll, a colored coachman, employed at No. 180 State street, was discharged for being drunk last evening. He refused to leave, and Mr. Blake, his employer, summoned Officer Maherty, of the District Telegraph Company. As Carroll was violent, Officer Joseph Rourke was summoned, and Carroll was taken away in an express wagon. At the corner of Court and State streets he threw both officers from the wagon, injuring Maherty slightly, and dislocating the shoulder and breaking the left arm of Officer Rourke.

In the Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Pratt, a motion was made for an order to compel the attendance of Mme. Fanny Janauschek to answer a charge of breach of contract brought by Mrs. Sarah G. Conway, of the Brooklyn Park Theatre. Mme. Janauschek's counsel moved for the appointment of a commission to take her testimony at St. Louis, Mo., where she is now performing. The motion was opposed by ex-Judge Troy for the plaintiff, on the grounds that the case was under the jurisdiction of the Brooklyn court only. The court then took the papers and reserved decision.

Detective Corr, of the Brooklyn Central Police Office, arrested Alice Williams, a colored woman, at Rockaway yesterday, charged with stealing $100 worth of clothing from Mrs. Avery, of No. 114 Remsen street, where she was employed as a servant.

Charles Kelsey and Charles Heiser, of Tompkins place, found Mary Mitchell intoxicated in De Graw street. They dragged her for a considerable distance, and were seen, and the whole party arrested by Officer Early, who preferred a charge of intoxication against the girl and of attempted abduction against the men. Justice Delmar sent the girl to jail for ten days and discharged the men with a reprimand.

The body of an unknown drowned man was found yesterday morning at Red Hook Point by John Bond, of No. 343 Van Brunt street. The body was that of a man about forty years old, five feet eight inches in height, with dark hair and sandy whiskers, and dressed in black coat, pants, and vest, striped calico shirt, and coarse shoes. The body had evidently been in the water a long time. It was taken to the Morgue.

NEW-JERSEY.

Caleb Condit, a well-known resident of West Orange, died suddenly at his residence there, yesterday morning.

The April term of the Middlesex County Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday morning, Judges Scudder, Bunn, Cook, and Disbrow on the bench.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen last night, G. D. Van Reyper and Asa M. Fry were appointed to fill the vacancies in the Board of Finance.

The April term of the Essex County Courts commenced yesterday morning, Judge Depue presiding, and Associate Justices Titsworth, Harrison, Condit, and Ricord on the bench.

At the firemen's annual election, held at Elizabeth yesterday, Isaac Van Hart was elected Chief Engineer of the department, and Charles B. Keimig and John H. Cotay, Assistant Engineers.

A boy named Morris Laird, aged eleven years, fell from the Pennsylvania Railroad trestle-work in Jersey City Monday evening, a distance of about fifteen feet, sustaining probably fatal injuries. He was carried to his residence, No. 330 Fourth street, in an insensible condition.

Monsignor Roncetti, Dr. Ubaldi, and Count Marefoschi, the Papal Envoys from his Holiness Pius IX. to Cardinal McCloskey, were tendered a reception last night at the residence of Mr. Patrick Fanelly, of the American News Company, in Jersey City. Some of the wealthiest and most distinguished residents of the city were present.

James Brown, aged seventy-three, fell from a ladder in front of Raab's express office, in Hoboken, yesterday, and sustained a compound fracture of the leg. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where amputation was found to be necessary. It is thought that he will not be able to survive the operation in consequence of his extreme age.

The South Classis of Bergen met yesterday morning in the Reformed Church at Greenville, Rev J. L. Amerman presiding, and Rev. F. P. Brokaw Clerk. No business of importance was transacted. Religious services were held in the evening, at which the question of "How the church members may be persuaded to become more interested in Christian work" was discussed.

Dennis Farrell went into James Tichenor's blacksmith's shop, in Newark, Monday night to sharpen a shoe-knife on a grindstone. Patrick McLaughlin wanted to use the stone at the same time, and a quarrel ensued, which resulted in Farrell stabbing McLaughlin in the neck, inflicting a very serious wound. Farrell was committed to answer a charge of felonious assault.

The Classis of Paramus held their regular semi-annual session in the Broadway Reformed Church, Paterson, yesterday morning. Rev. Goyn Talmage presiding at the opening. Rev. Mr. Still was elected Chairman and Rev. J. Blauvelt, temporary Clerk. Rev. Mr. Talmage preached the sermon from the text "I marvel that ye are so soon removed from Him that called you unto the grace of Christ unto another gospel." Some business of a routine nature was then transacted and the session was adjourned.

While some men were engaged in repairing a gas tank on the Jersey City ferry-boat New-Brunswick yesterday morning, Mr. George Larabee, Assistant Superintendent of the ferry, approached the tank with a lighted lamp in his hand, and the gas exploded with a terrific noise. Mr. Larabee was very severely burned about the head and face, and was taken to his residence in a carriage. Louis Angle, the engineer of the boat, and James Malloy were also badly burned. Albert Broome, a gas-fitter, escaped with slight injuries. Mr. Larabee is thought to be in a very dangerous condition.

The Jersey City Presbytery met in regular session yesterday morning in the Third Presbyterian Church, Jersey City. Rev. Dr. Magee, of Paterson, was elected Moderator, and Rev. Mr. Hale Clerk. Rev. Charles D. Shaw, of Springfield, Ill., was received into the Presbytery, and presented with a call from the Second Presbyterian Church of Paterson. Judge Randolph made an urgent appeal for assistance for the Carlstadt church. Rev. Messrs. Fisher, Marshal, and Steiger were elected delegates to the General Assembly to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, in May.

BINGHAM IN JAPAN.

HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE—THEIR LANGUAGE AND CULTURE.

An Illinois friend of Hon. John A. Bingham, United States Minister to Japan, has received a letter from that gentleman, in which he writes:

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
YEDDO, Japan, March 5, 1875.

* * * We occupy a good American-built house, looking out upon the great ocean whose waters wash alike the shores of Japan and the shores of the United States of America, foremost of all lands on this planet. In the distant west, eighty miles away, the sacred mountain of Japan, Frepyama, looks down upon us and our home, now clothed in white raiment, like a sentinel of light, now in clouds and thick darkness, like a sentinel of doom. It is a grand, lonely, conical pile, lifting its summit, old in story, two and a half miles, vertical, from the plain. Pilgrimage is made to this mountain annually by many of these dusky children of the sun. Indeed the 30,000,000 of this country are annual pilgrims, if not to the mountain, to the temples or shrines, and are objects of deeper interest to me than the strange land itself, with its perpetual vegetation, ever changing, ever new; its mountains and lakes, and rivers, and skies, and deep, dark seas.

A letter is too brief to say what I think of this people, or to describe what I have seen of their productions in art. I cannot but think that an ethnologist, who had studied the Indians of our country, upon seeing these people, and noting the marked resemblance in manners, physique, customs, complexion, &c., to the American Indian, would conclude that the latter are descended from the Japanese.

Like the Indian of America, the Japanese have dark complexion, hair straight and stringy, black eyes, run with agility and grace; are fond of fishing and hunting, and are skilled in both; live in the open air; wear loose, flowing garments, or none at all, save a girdle; wear as a general thing no shoes save the sock or straw sandal or wooden board; both carry the babe on their backs; see God in clouds, and hear him in the wind, adore the beautiful in nature, are full of courage and cruel in revenge, fearless and careless of death and believe in the life beyond, as indeed all men must who have not lost their reason. I have no doubt some of these mound-building, sea-going people, in the long ago, drifted before the storms in their rude boats to our shores, thereby peopling first our great country, and carrying with them from this all that they (the American Indians) ever knew of art or language anterior to the crossing of our European ancestors. There is a similarity in the Japanese and Indian tongues. The proper names of the Japanese, like our Indians, are musical, and terminate in the vowels. Thus the Japanese have the proper name Shiba pronounced Sheba; Osaka, Shinequawa, Yokahama, Yeddo or Tokia, Kamakura, Kioto, Nikko, Hiogohe; and our Indians have Shenango, Tuscarora, Niagara, Chickamauga, Minnehaha, Ohio, Iowa, &c. The names of the Japanese Ministers of State, so far as known to me, all terminate in vowels, as Sanjo, Ivakuva, Terashuia, Okubo, Okenua, Ito, Kedo, &c. Our Indians say Ohio for "beautiful;" the Japanese say Ohio for "good morning." Each employs the word to express the beautiful in idea, the beauty of external nature, or the beauty of good will in life. But enough of this, as it is enough that we know, whatever the history of these people may be, God has made of one blood all nations of men who dwell upon this earth, with its garniture of greenness and beauty and blossom.

This people now and in the centuries past, in many respects, are and were greatly in advance of our Indians in arts and manners. In landscape culture the Japanese, as you know, excel. It is to be regetted that with the introduction of our western civilization the Japanese are destroying much that was beautiful, and I might say grand, in the art productions of the past. Shiber was one of their sacred groves, now sadly fallen into decay, but still a marvelously imposing place. Its name, Shiber, means grass plat. The original inclosure contained not less than 1,000 acres adorned with grand forests, much of which remains walled in with massive granite walls, inclosing a temple of Buddha, erected some two centuries or more ago, and which was still standing in 1873 when I came, and which seemed to me a most stately structure, but this is gone by the act, it is said, of the incendiary, and its bell of many tons weight is silent and no longer shakes the graves with its deep solemn sound. The tombs of the Tycoons, or former rulers of Japan, are many of them there, which in their interior, being really memorial temples, are so rich in gold, lacquer, &c., that they dazzle by their splendor.

The castle grounds (the castle having been destroyed by fire two years ago,) contain about 800 acres, inclosed by a broad, deep moat, and also by a granite wall from thirty to fifty feet in height, erected about 250 years ago. These grounds are filled with stately trees and beautiful shrubs, flowering almost every month of the year, and also adorned with mounds and lakes and cascades and rocks from every province of the Empire, and beautiful walks and grassy parks and avenues and drives.

Kamakura, an ancient capital of Japan, some forty miles distant, where in centuries past, armies contended for dominion, is now a desolation, where a few fishermen dwell, and amid the ruins are some two or three temples, and in its quiet wood sits enthroned upon granite the bronze statue of "Dai Boota," or "the great Budha," with folded hands and thoughtful countenance, looking calmly out upon the ocean, as he has looked for centuries past, and may look for centuries to come. This statue is said to be rich in gold and silver, and is colossal, being forty-five feet in height. The great image rests upon lotus leaves, or flowers, esteemed sacred, and held to be the symbol of creative power, as the flower springs from the blooms upon and broods over the waters as the earth sprung from the waters of the great deep at the word of Him who is from everlasting to everlasting God. The lotus is a grand flower, as fragrant as it is beautiful, larger than the rose of Sharon, sometimes pure white, sometimes colored with red, like the clouds of the morning, and always presenting stamens of gold and silver lustre.

These people are lotus-eaters, that is, they eat the root and also the seed, which are larger than our pea, and eaten without being cooked, not unlike our chestnut, but pleasanter and more delicate to the taste. Tennyson's fine poem entitled "The Lotus-eaters" will describe the strange land and its dusky, dreaming children. You remember the beautiful words which Landor puts into the mouth of the dying Greek when taking farewell of his child: "We will meet again, but you, my child, must first go to the land of the lotus, where famine never comes and where the works of man are immortal." It seems the lotus flower, or shrub, or tree, as the Greek, the Egyptian, and the Indian, was made to symbolize life. But I must stop, lest my letter grow to be a treatise. J. A. BINGHAM.

[Advertisement.]
HOW DO YOU KNOW
But that your child may be burned or scalded to-morrow? If you would save his life, keep DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR in the house; twenty-five cents.

[Advertisement.]
A SHOT AROUND THE WORLD.—Lexington and Concord nothing like it. KNOX, Spring style HATS. Store, No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]
GROWING FEEBLER BY CATARRH. — WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR, the standard remedy; pints, $1. For inflammation or physical pain of all kinds use WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Bothnia, from Liverpool.—Hon. John Jay, ex-American Minister at Vienna, Mr. Abercromby, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Allen, Rev. John Baxter, Miss Baxter, Charles Berring, J. P. Bickle, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Blake, two children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bolles, Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and man servant, Mr. and Mrs. Borrowman and two children, W. Buxton, E. Cachard, G. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cameron and five children, G. W. Campbell, J. L. Carroll and man servant, Carroll Cook, Miss Chamberlain, A. Chapman, Col. Clarke, Mr. P. Connolly, Mr. and Mrs. Cosgrove and infant, A. Crouze, George B. Crow, Miss Davies and sister, Mr. Dilworth, G. Evans, Dr. and Mrs. Jewett, Miss Jewett and child, A. Joy, B. J. King, Charles Kirkpatrick, Charles Kyte, P. Lawrence, H. C. Lawrence, Col. and Mrs. O. Latrobe and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lea, Miss Lee and maid, R. W. Little, Mrs. Little, Mr. Llamande, Samuel Filton, Miss Filton, Mrs. and Mr. D. Fleming and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Fogarty and infant, John W. Gibbons, Miss Kate Giles, Master Giles, Thomas R. Gould, George A. Gray, Mrs. Martha Green, J. G. Hewitson, T. H. Hodgson, H. B. Hollins, Hon. W. T. Horrobin, Mrs. Fanny Hubbard and infant, John Luxton, Charles Lyon, Mrs. McDuff, Misses McDuff, Miss C. Mears, T. B. Meer, J. A. Munn, James Munroe, William Oliphant, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Owen, Miss Owen, C. R. Penniman, Mrs. Perkins, infant, and nurse, G. C. Perkins, A. B. Pullman, J. S. Ratcliffe, John Reid, Alfred Rix, Charles Robinson, Douglas Robinson, William Robinson, T. A. H. Robinson, John Robinson, Mr. Roggenmosen, S. A. Seward, Miss C. Skinner, Capt. Smellie, Miss Mary Smith, J. Spencer, Jr., David Storer, William Thomas, J. Wallace, Robert Walton, M. W. Whitney, James Wood and child, John C. Wyman, Miss Wyman and maid, Francis A. Young.

In steam-ship South America, from Rio Janeiro.—J. A. Braya, M. Guimaraes and family, V. Borguet and son, B. H. Kidder, C. C. Whiting, Anto Magalhues, H. F. Hitch, A. F. Chatterton, A. F. De Albuquerque, B. Churchill, J. J. Menett, F. Cuebas, Capt. and Mrs. Winchester and child, C. L. Burnet, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. James, C. L. Haley, Miss L. K. Syz, Mr. and Mrs. M. O'Connor and child, W. W. Jackson, Miss M. S. Moir, Capt. J. A. Payne, J. F. Brown, Capt. E. H. Harriman and sister, Louis Muller, Mr. and Mrs. G. Duff, F. Paul, William F. Biddle, J. H. Hamlin, J. S. De Poyen, Alexander Jack.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:13 | Sun sets.....6:46 | Moon sets...7:58
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:49 | Gov. Island...8:38 | Hell Gate..10:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, April 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Mexico, Reynolds, Havana, &c., Alexandre & Sons; E. C. Biddle, Pierce, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Mikado, (Br.,) Ilbury, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Europa, (Norw.,) Johansen, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Nuenci Doloris, (Sp.,) Pages, St. Johns, P. R., H. Michelini; San Guiseppi, (Ital.,) Esposito, Gloucester, England, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Toms, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro March 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco 31st, Paso April 6, and St. Thomas 13th, with coffee and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship France, (Fr.,) Trudello, Havre April 10, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Othello, (Br.,) Langlands, Rogers, March 29, and Southampton April 4, with mdse. and passengers to Charles L. Wright & Co.

Steam-ship Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg April 7 and Havre 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Bothnia, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool April 10 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 136 cabin and 355 steerage passengers to C. G. Francklyn. April 12, lat. 50 44, lon. 15 20, passed steam-ship Atlas bound E.; 16th, lat. 46 35, lon. 36 30, passed a Hamburg steamer bound E.; 17th, lat. 41 33, lon. 53 10, passed a French brig bound W.; same day, lat. 41 30, lon. 54 25, passed steam-ship China, hence, for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, S. C., April 17, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Fernandina and Port Royal 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke & Co.

Ship Essex, (of London,) Ransom, Calcutta Dec. 4, via Port au Spain, Trinidad, March 30, with sugar and linseed to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 24, St. Helena Feb. 6, and crossed the equator Feb. 24, in lon. 31 50. Since leaving Trinidad had strong N. E. and N. W. winds. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark R. B. Mulhall, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Ryan, Trinidad, Cuba, 24 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to L. F. Brigham.

Bark Abby Bacon, Merrill, Alicante Jan. 31, Malaga Feb. 26, and Gibraltar March 6, with mdse. to D. B. Dearborn.

Bark Ellen Dyer, Clapp, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. M. Brookman.

Brig James B. Kirby, (of Philadelphia,) Gay, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Has had fine weather to lat. 34, and from thence strong N. W. gales.

Brig Lije Houghton, (of Portland,) Ross, Messina 75 ds., with fruit to Baring Brothers—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar March 3.

Brig Sarah and Emma, (of Boston,) Carter, Messina 43 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co. Passed Gibraltar, March 27.

Brig L. Warren, (of Bucksport,) Leach, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Schr. S. W. Seabury, (of Bangor,) Trim, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to R. G. Fairchild & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Frank Atwood, Bryant, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Rosalie, (of Nassau,) Albury, Harbor Island 9 ds., with pineapples to Joseph Eneas. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds; left in port schrs. Gen. Grant and Speedwell, for New-York in 7 ds.

Schr. Lilly, Francis, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Zopnar Mills.

Schr. Ridgewood, Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Wm. L. Doughton, Leek, Virginia.
Schr. Rebecca Knight, Knight, Virginia.
Schr. Maxon Rogers, Salter, Virginia.
Schr. Henry Miliard, Shesen, Baltimore.
Schr. Mary Frances, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. Jennie Hall, Abdell, Virginia.
Schr. Gaston T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.

BELOW.—Bark T. K. Welden, Corson, from Sagua; Sandy Hook, Barstow, from Matanzas; brig Gloria, (Ital.,) Basello, from Trieste, all by pilot boat M. H. Grinnell, No. 20.

WIND—Sunset, fresh; N.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Olympia, for Glasgow; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz; ship Charmer, for San Francisco; barks Amalie, for Richmond, Va.; Saga, for Limerick; Marianna III., for Lisbon; Carl Johanne, for Bremen; Canning, for Genoa; brigs Ellen F., for Kingston, Jam.; Bams, for Cette; schrs. Louisa Bliss, for Grand Cay, T. I.; S. T. Wines, for ——.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 20.—The following vessels have sld. for the United States: Henrik Ibsen, Melbourne, Israel, and George H. Jenkins.

Arr. from the United States April 17, Mirra and Mary Fink.

Arr. April 18, Sjofna, Gen. Sedgwick, and Kong Carl.

Arr. on the 20th, Ophir, (at Plymouth,) Royal Standard, Wheatlandside, Ida, and Roslin Castle.

BRISTOL, Eng., April 20.—The steamer Great Western, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.

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REFRIGERATORS.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
THE BEST IN USE.
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ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.
Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 206 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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Art Work in Silver,
No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway.
Bridal, Christening and Birthday Presents.
Services for Breakfast, Tea, Dinner, Dessert, &c.
Spoons, Forks and Table Silver, artistic designs.
Wedding Outfits complete.
By the invention and introduction of special machinery, and by the employment of the most skilled artists and workmen, the Gorham Company now offer Silver work of the highest artistic standard and excellence, at the lowest possible prices.
AT RETAIL, at the Salesrooms, No. 1 BOND ST.,
ALSO, BY JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS, 3 Maiden Lane.

D. HODGMAN & CO.
Corner Maiden lane and Nassau st.,
Invite attention to their large stock of
INDIA-RUBBER GOODS,
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As the season is now at hand when the use of RUBBER OUTFITS, such as Blankets, Leggings, Boots, Coats, &c., are needed, we invite attention to our large assortment, which are made exclusively by ourselves, and offered at very low prices.

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Storage and Insurance of Jewelry, Plate, Pictures, Laces, and other Valuables.
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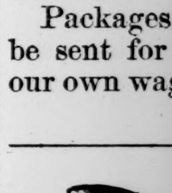
A. T. DEMAREST,
NOS. 628 AND 630 BROADWAY,
FINE CARRIAGES.
LARGE AND ELEGANT VARIETY OF ALL STYLES FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Every Carriage guaranteed for one year.



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DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are the best made in the country. They take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone, and perfection of mechanism in every detail
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PRICES REASONABLE; TERMS EASY.

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1,000 Pieces New Goods,
$1 50 TO $1 90 PER YARD.
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Leaky ones made water-tight or no charge. Old ones repaired. Tin ones painted. New ones put on. Save re-shingling by using Glines' Slate Paint. 100 pages of testimonials free. Address at once, "Box 1761, N. Y.," for Book Circular.
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BITTERWATER,
the most popular mineral water of Germany. Removes all obstructions, improves the appetite, but never debilitates. It regulates the functions of the digestive organs, the bowels, and the circulation, and thus mitigates and cures many diseases. It is particularly effectual in disorders accompanied by inactivity of the intestinal canal, habitual or temporary constipation. Hear the testimony of Sir Henry Thompson and of Prof. Liebig, recognized by the medical profession throughout Christendom as the highest authorities: "As an occasional aperient and a corrector of digestion, I know nothing at all equal to Friedrichshall. It leaves the patient, as a rule, less constipated after discontinuing it than he was before, and may be taken habitually without lowering the system."—Sir Henry Thompson. The testimony of Baron von Liebig "places the Bitterwater of Friedrichshall among the most efficacious in Europe, and whose great value must be recognized by all who have experienced its salutary and beneficial effects." The owners of this water ship it to this country only in cases of twenty-four pint bottles, and it is for sale by all leading retail grocers and druggists. To the trade by
BOUCHE, FILS & CO.,
No. 37 Beaver st., Sole Agents.